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FIVE CASES (15 dozen), 2½ per cent. discount and carriage paid.

TWELVE CASES (36 dozen), 5 per cent. discount and carriage paid.

VIBRONA is on the P.A.T.A. List.

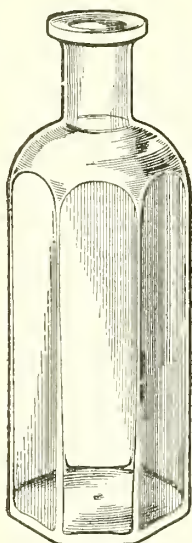
The Minimum Retail Price is 3/9 per bottle.

It will be seen that the profit on a single case of 3-doz. **VIBRONA** is **£1 10s.**, and if advantage be taken of our maximum discount of 5 per cent. for twelve cases, the profit realised on the sale amounts to **over £21**. Some Chemists get through the latter quantity several times during the year, and there are few who cannot sell one case per month.

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White Glass, Globe Stoppered ...	18/6	19/-	20/-	20/6	21/9	24/-	28/-	31/6	34/-	37/-	44/-	48/-
Amber and Actinic, Plain ...	5/3	5/9	6/6	7/3	8/-	9/6	12/3	14/-	17/-	18/6	24/-	29/-
Amber and Actinic, Globe Stopp'd	19/-	20/-	20/9	21/6	22/6	25/6	29/6	33/-	36/6	39/-	47/-	52/-

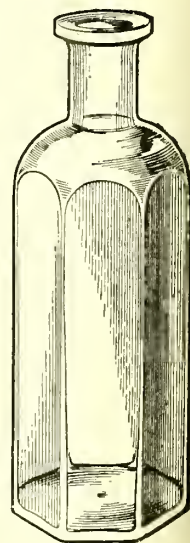
Compare these quotations with the prices of other makes, especially for the stoppered bottles.

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The "Ideal" Bottle can be obtained from Messrs. Maw's, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Sangers', May Roberts, J. F. Macfarlan & Co. (Edinburgh), or any other of the leading Wholesale Houses.

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BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

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(See also DISINFECTANTS)

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Hicks, J. J.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Perken, Son, & Co., Ltd.
Zeal, G. H.

CLOTH BALLS

O'Neill, Zetts & Co.
Senior, Alf., & Co.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Dunn Brothers & Co.

COAL TAR SPECIALITIES

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

COCOA

Cadbury Bros., Ltd.
Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co.

COD-LIVER OIL

Albrethson, A., & Co.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Charity, W., & Sons
Devold, Peder
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Meyer, Heinrich, & Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

COFFEE

Paterson, R., & Sons, Ltd.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Betts & Co., Ltd.
Brooks, Peel & Co.
Timme, W. C., & Co.

COLOURS, BEVERAGE, &c.

Boake, Roberts & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

COMBS

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, Francis & Sons, Ltd.

CONDENSERS

Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

CONFECTIONERY MED. &c.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

COPPER SULPHATE

Wright & Son

CORKS

Ayrton, Saunders & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co.
Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.
Swales, Thomas

CORN CURE

Otem Corn Remedy Co.

CORN PLASTERS

Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Solport Bros.

CORRUGATED PAPER

Timme, W. O., & Co.

COUNTER ADJUNCTS

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

COUNTER BILLS

Ford, Shapland & Co.

COUNTER SPECIALITIES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. H., & Co., Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

CREAM OF TARTAR

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

CREOSOTE

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Morson, T., & Son

CREPE BANDAGES

Kimber, W., & Son
Norwich Crepe Co. (1855), Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

CYANIDES

May & Baker, Ltd.

DAIRY SPECIALITIES

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

DENTAL MECHANICS

Barker, Fred. H.
Cullwick, H. E.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Halder, E. C.
Jefferson, John H.
Wardale & Co.

DENTIFRICES

Bash & Co.
Beecham, T.
Bell, John, Hills & Lnoas, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Burrighs Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Enoryl, Ltd.
Hall & Ruokel
Jewsbury & Brown
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Rowland, A., & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DEVELOPERS

Express Developing Co.

DEXTRINE

Fink, F., & Co.

DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD

Brusson Jenne
Callard & Co.
Van Abbott, G., & Sons

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.
Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DISINFECTANTS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DOUCHES

Reuter, R. J.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Christy, T., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Pothe, H., & Co.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Wattenbach, O.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

DRUGS, CRUDE

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Bernhardt, I.
Brook, Parker, & Co., Ltd.
Gathergood's Exor.
Horner & Sons
Hymans, H., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Salle, H., & Cie.

DYES

Judson, D., & Son
Whitaker & Co. (Hat)

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 4)
Pickus, Courtenay & Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Schutze, F., & Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy.
British Optical Institute
Edinburgh Central School
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Harker, Charles
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
Manchester College of Pharmacy
Muter's (So. Lond.) School
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
Royal Dental Hospital
South of England College

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Butler, T. E., Son & Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturges, John & E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

ELECTRO-PLATING

Galvanit Mfg. Co.

EMBROCATIONS

Chameleon Oil Co., Ltd.

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oskey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

EMULSIONS, C.O., ETC.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Scott & Bowue, Ltd.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

ENTOMOLOG. APPARATUS

Watkins & Doncaster

ENEMAS

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Davol Rubber Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co. Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lantier Fils
Murray C., & Co., Ltd.

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Barrett & Foster
Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Ferner Bros.
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
Lantier Fils
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Speucer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Hymans, H., & Co.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Gathergood's Exor.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Bremitt, E., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sangers
Solport Bros.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay Ltd.

FERTILISERS

Neues Kalisyndikat
Voss, Walter, & Co.
With's Chemical Mannre Co.

FINGER STALLS

Solport Bros.

FLYCATCHERS

Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd.
Deansmere Manfg. Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Frowin, C.
Jackson, W. & H.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Tunbridge & Wright

FILTERS

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.
Seitz, Theo

FLESH GLOVES

Sangers
Solport Bros.

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bayer Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Brusson Jenne
Burt, C. J.
Callard & Co.
Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Virol, Ltd.
Wauder, A

FRUIT SYRUPS

Idris & Co., Ltd.

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUNNELS, ALUMINIUM

Reuter, R. J.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Fuerst Bros.
Meffert, Hermann & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Steven, Andrew, & Son

GLYCERIN PLANT

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

Merck, C.

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN

Gutmann & Leslie Gates

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

GUMMED PAPER TAPE

Gosheron, John, & Co.

GUMS

Fink, F., & Co.

HAIR DYES

Blackie, Robert
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Bates, F. W.
Blackie, Robert
Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.
Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
Edwards & Harlene "Co."
Egglossa Mngf. Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Herpicide Co.
John Strange Winter
Robare's Aureoline
Rowland, A., & Sons
To-Kalon Mngf. Co., Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whitaker & Co.

HERBS

Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Epps, James, & Co.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel
Kingsley Hotel
Thaokeray Hotel

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Galen Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Hutchinson Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Tompkins, James, Ltd.
Wood, Vincent.

HEATING APPARATUS

Clark, S., & Co.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

INHALERS

Maw, S., Son & Sons

INSECT POWDER

Boehm, F. Ltd.
Keating, Thomas
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

INSECTICIDES

Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.
Corry & Co., Ltd.
Christv. Thos., & Co.
Howarth & Fair
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Voss, Walter, & Co.

INVALID CHAIRS

Ellmore, W. T., & Son, Ltd.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son

ITROSYL

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JARS AND POTS

Breffit, E., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Johnsen & Jorgensen Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Lang, Jules, & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Pothe, H., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Stipendum Stopper Co.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

JUJUBES

Denoual, Jules & Co.

LACTIC FERMENT PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Martindale, W.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LINTS

Liverpool Lint Co.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Taylor, W. G.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

LIQUORICE JUICE

Boehm, F., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Evans, Gray & Hood
Fuerst Bros.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Horner & Sons
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Fuerst Bros.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

LOZENGES

Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MAILING CASES

Estes, E. B., & Sons

MARKING INK

Hickisson, A. (Bond's)

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Braithwaite H., & Co., Ltd.
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper (Stokes)
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Parke Davis & Co.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.

MAGNIFYING GLASSES

Darton, F., & Co.

MALT EXTRACT AND PREFS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
British Dia Malt Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Montgomery & Co., Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

MEASURES

Beatson & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co.,

MEAT EXTRACTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Lubenow, Hugo, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons

MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

METEOROLOGICAL SETS

Darton, F., & Co.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., & Co.

MINERAL WATERS AND**SALTS**

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burrow, W. & J.
Cheltenham Municipality
Findlater & Co., Ltd.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Vichy (State Springs)

MODELS, WINDOW DISPLAY

Bailliere, Tindall & Cox

MUSK ARTIFICIAL

Mallmann, W.

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Bennett Bros.
Boake, Roberts & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chris, Antoine
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fuerst Bros.
Horner & Sons
Jackson, J., & Co.
Lautier Fils
Lhermine & Cie.
London Essence Co.
Macajone, Eugenio, & Co.
Pasquale, S. F. de, & Fratelli
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, W., & Son
Scheller, Emil, & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

OILS, FATTY, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fuerst Bros.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Wood, Chas. E.

OILS, MINERAL

Fuerst Bros.
Price's Patent Candle Co.

OINTMENTS

Blackie, R.
Burgess, E.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Lyle & Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OPTICAL GOODS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

ORANGE WINE

Melrose-Drover Co., Ltd.
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd.

OTTO OF ROSE

Bontoheff & Kidoff
Reitmeyer & Co. (synthetic)
Shipkoff & Co.

OXYGEN APPARATUS

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

OZONE GENERATOR

Kenter, R. J.

PALATINOLIDS

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

PAPER TUBES

O'Neill, S., & Sons, Ltd.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Epps, James & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Wander, A.
Warrick Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker, R. W.

PERFUME FILTERS

Seitz, Theo.

PERFUME MATERIALS

Beisly, W. G.
Bontcheff & Kidoff
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chris, Antoine
Compagnie Morana
Lautier Fils
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Scheller, Emil & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barclay, Sons, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Chuit, Naef & Co.
Erasmio Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
John Strange Winter
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Morison, G. H., & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oatline Co.
Queloh, H. C., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
To-Kalon Mngf. Co., Ltd.
Warrick Bros.
West, T., & Son

PESSARIES

Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS

Boehring, C. F., & Soehne
Reitmeyer & Co.

PHOTO. ENLARGERS, PRINTERS, &c.

Done, John
Express Developing Co.
Halifax Photograph Co.

PHOTO. GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Halifax Photographic Co.
Ilford, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.

PILL COUNTERS

Bornkessel, F. G.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Aschoe, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.

PLASTERS

Allcock Mfg. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Geiger & Braun
Leslies, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons

PLEATED PAPER

Darter, Wilkinson & Co.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas
Judson, Daniel, & Son
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Anglo-American Drug Co.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Bayer Co., Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Box, W. H.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

(continued)

British Liquezone Co.
Burgess, E.
Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.
Chamoleon Oil Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Congreve, G. T.
Conoid Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Daggett & Ramsdell
Daisy, Ltd.
Danyasz Virns, Ltd.
Da Silva & Co.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Ecosolent Compounds, Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Syrup
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co.
Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd.
Fulford, O. E., Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.
Henry, T. & W.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Iohthyl Gesellschaft
International Chemical Co.
Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.
Jackson, T.
Karo Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Kutnow, S., & Co. Ltd.
Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne
Lothhouse & Saltmer
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
May, Roberts & Co.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Pedezy Co.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Regulin Syndicate, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Sangers'
Sartolin, Ltd.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

(continued)

Schimmel & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Stedman's Teething Powders
Thompson & Capper
Tomoda, K., & Co.
Turnbridge & Wright
Voss & Co.
Walker & Son
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.
Zimmermann, A. & M.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.
Zotos, Ltd.
(See also DENTRIFICES and TOILET ARTICLES)

POTASH

Neues Kalisyndikat

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Dudley & Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Smith, W. H., & Son
Timme, W. O., & Co.
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PUMPS

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

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Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
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Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Hutchinson Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
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Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

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SANTONIN

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Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd

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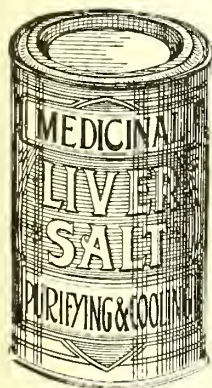
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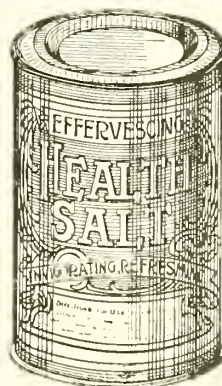
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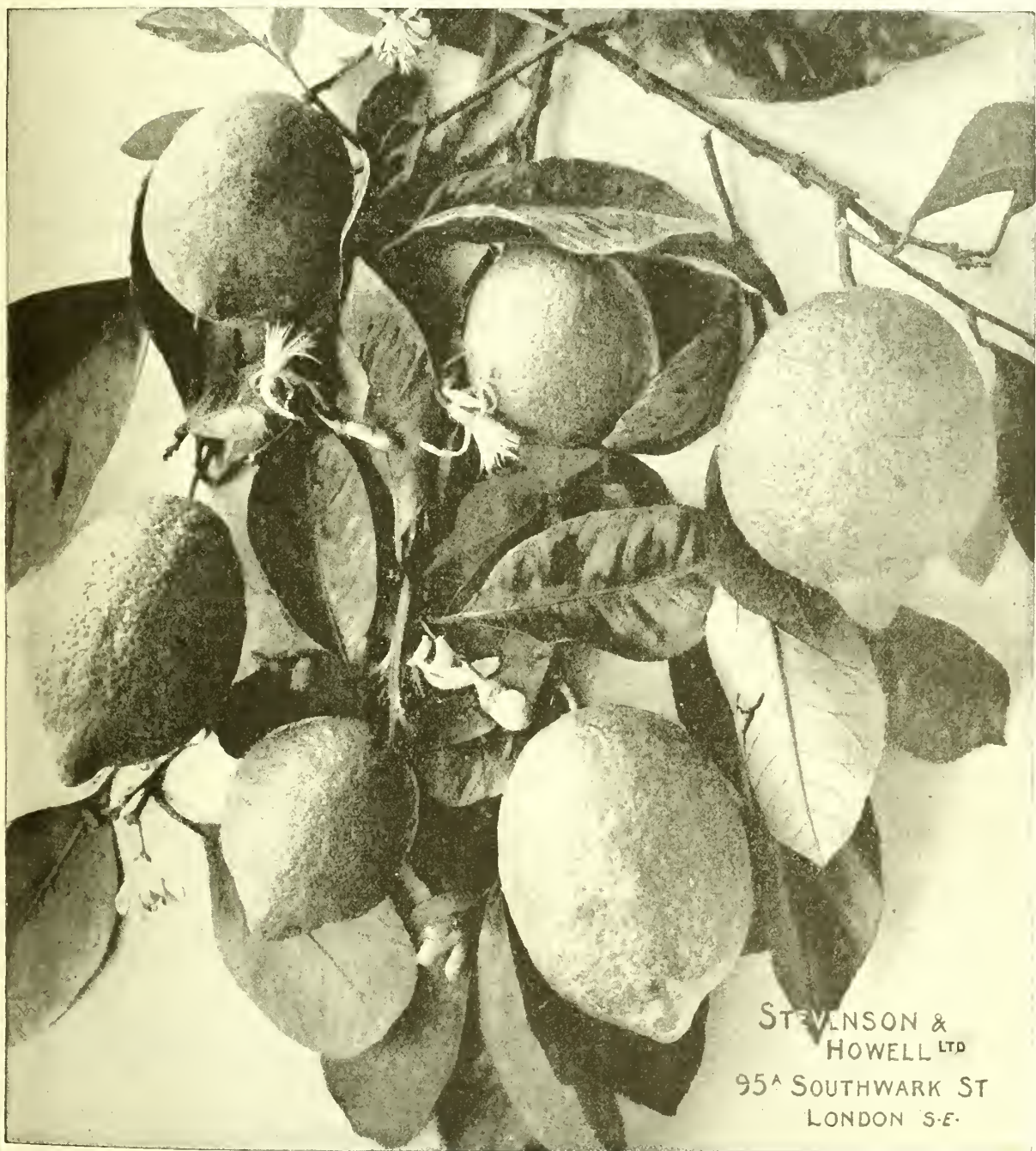
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"RED BALL" Perfect Soluble Essence of Lemons

IS ABSOLUTELY GENUINE AND MAKES PERFECT LEMONADE.



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PURE ESSENTIAL OILS.

All Oils grouped under this heading are guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and are under the direct analytical control of Mr. E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S. (Author of "The Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes,") Thanet House, 56a Great Dover Street, London, S.E. Buyers are at liberty to send samples from our deliveries of any of these Oils to Mr. PARRY for analysis at our expense, and in case of dispute his analysis is to be binding on buyers and ourselves.

It is obvious that some sort of guarantee for buyers is necessary in view of the fact that Essential Oils are subjected to every conceivable form of adulteration, the sole object of which is to secure to the vendors an extra profit at the expense of the buyer. Highly-trained chemists now obtain remunerative employment at some Essential Oil Distilleries with a view to discovering chemical compounds which can be used as adulterants of Essential Oils. These adulterants cheapen the Oils, but do not interfere with the *usual* tests for purity, and therefore cannot easily be detected.

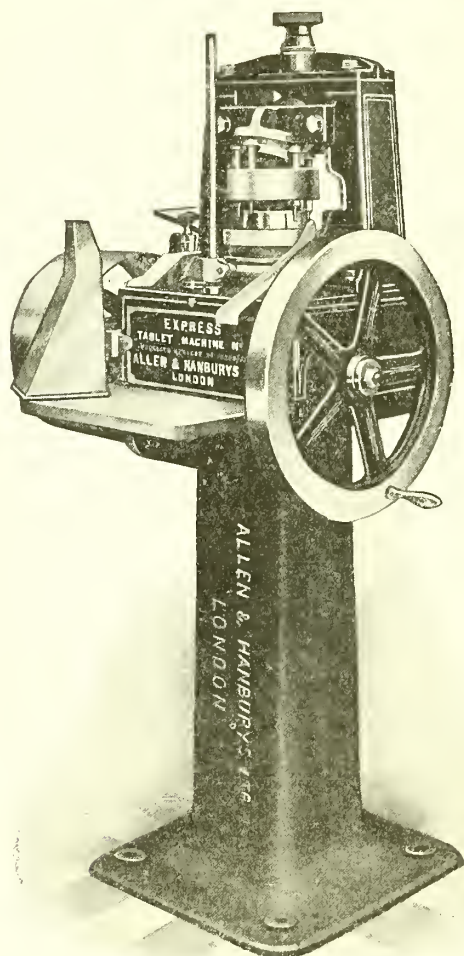
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STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.
Southwark Street, London.

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Complete Price List sent on Application.

The No. 2 Express Rotary TABLET MACHINE



Price - - - £75.

With One Set of Punches.

*Simple in Construction.
Noiseless in Action.
Friction and Wear reduced
to a minimum.*

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

- (1) The Machine has inclined conical rollers for obtaining the pressure. These are theoretically correct, and in practice are a great advance on the ordinary straight roller, which produces lateral friction and excessive wear. The angle of inclination is in exact relation to the radial path taken by the punches.
- (2) There is only one set of punch bodies required for punches of different sizes. The punches are adjustable longitudinally to allow for wear; the life of the punch is therefore considerably lengthened. The dies are also reversible.
- (3) The Machine runs quite noiselessly due to positive action with no intermittent shocks. This is accomplished by means of specially designed and accurately cut worm gearing.
- (4) The central die plate is mounted on a firm spindle, and is also held in a top bearing, thus ensuring absolute rigidity.

Both the Rotary power machine and the Duplex and B.B. hand tablet machines are designed and manufactured in our own Engineering Department at Bethnal Green.

The principal features and improvements mentioned above are fully protected by patents.

SOLE AGENTS. **BENNETT SONS & SHEARS, LTD.,** Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, E.C.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Ltd., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

Contractors to the Indian Government for Tablet Machines.

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Goods ^{FOR} Home Colonies

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**A Distinct Style of Label can be reserved
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Goods supplied with Pharmacist's own name and address printed free
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Special Quotations to Buyers in quantity.



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sent on request.

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Bearing Customer's own Name and Address, and supplied to Chemists only.

CARLSBAD SALTS

Supplied in plug-stoppered bottles.
Cartoned, 8/6 per dozen.

CHEMICAL FOOD

Supplied in Wood's flats with litho. labels.
4 oz. 3/4; 8 oz. 5/4; 16 oz. 9/3
per dozen.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

Supplied in white glass flats.
2 in 4, 3/-; 4 in 8, 4/8; 8 in 16, 8/-
per dozen.

Also in blue flats and Cheltenham's.

COD-LIVER OIL (Norwegian)

Supplied in Wood's panelled flats.
6 oz. 4/10; 8 oz. 5/9; 12 oz. 8/8; 16 oz. 10/9
per dozen.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION

Packed in white glass emulsion bottles.
6 oz. 6/5; 8 oz. 7/9; 12 oz. 11/-; 16 oz. 14/3
per dozen.

COLD CURE, "ONE DAY"

Supplied in boxes of 36 Tablets.
3/- per dozen; 33/- per gross.

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Supplied in Wood's panelled flats, litho. labels.
2 oz. 3/3; 4 oz. 5/-; 8 oz. 8/6 per dozen.

EASTON'S SYRUP

Supplied in Wood's flats.
2 oz. 4/-; 4 oz. 6/-; 8 oz. 10/- per dozen.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, B.P.

Supplied in Wood's white glass flats.
1 oz. 3/3; 2 oz. 5/6; 4 oz. 10/- per dozen.

GOUT & RHEUMATIC MIXTURE

Supplied in Wood's round-cornered flats.
6 oz. 6/5; 12 oz. 10/9 per dozen.

EFF. CIT. OF LITHIA TABLETS

In glass tubes, cartoned.
15's 3/6; 30's 6/9 per dozen.

INSECT POWDER

Supplied in dredger top tins.
1 oz. 3/-; 2½ oz. 5/6 per dozen.

LIVER MIXTURE

Supplied in Wood's round-cornered flats.
8 oz. 8/6 per dozen.

LIVER SALINE

Packed in plug-stoppered direct squares.
8 oz. 8/6 per dozen.

MALT EXTRACT

Supplied in amber jars with screw metal caps.
½ lb. 5/-; 1 lb. 8/6; 2 lb. 15/- per dozen.

MALT EXTRACT & COD-LIVER OIL

Supplied in amber jars with screw metal caps.
½ lb. 6/3; 1 lb. 10/6; 2 lb. 18/6 per dozen.

PETROLEUM EMULSION

Supplied in white glass emulsion bottles.
6 oz. 5/9; 8 oz. 7/-; 12 oz. 10/3; 16 oz. 13/3
per dozen.

QUININE AND IRON TONIC

Supplied in Wood's round-cornered flats.
4 oz. 3/6; 8 oz. 6/-; 16 oz. 10/6 per dozen.

Cartons or Wrappers, 9d. per dozen extra.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



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HIGH-CLASS PACKED DRUGS

Bearing Customer's own Name and Address, and supplied to Chemists only.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

Supplied in ovals with fancy labels.
8 oz. 3/9; 16 oz. 6/6 per dozen.

BLAUD'S PILLS

Supplied in white glass bottles, cartoned, with fancy labels.
72's 3/3; 100's 4/-; 144's 4/9 per dozen.

BLOOD PURIFIER

Supplied in Wood's flats with fancy labels.
6 oz. 7/6; 12 oz. 13/- per dozen.

CASTOR OIL

Supplied in Wood's flats with litho. labels.
TASTELESS—2 oz. 2/9; 4 oz. 4/-; 8 oz. 7/- doz.
ITALIAN—2 oz. 2/6; 4 oz. 3/6; 8 oz. 5/6 doz.

COUGH MIXTURES

Syrup of Horehound and Linseed,
Supplied in panelled bottles.
2 oz. 3/-; 4 oz. 4/6; 8 oz. 7/6 per dozen.

Black Currant Cough Balsam,

Supplied in panelled bottles.
2 oz. 3/9; 4 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 10/- per dozen.

GLYCERIN AND CUCUMBER

Supplied in panelled ovals on white glass.
Mexicans.
2 oz. 3/6; 4 oz. 6/6 per dozen.

HÆMOGLOBIN CAPSULES

Supplied in round tins, cartoned.
3 grs. 7/3; 2 grs. 6/6 per dozen.

HEADACHE CACHETS

Supplied in boxes of 1 dozen
7/6 per dozen.

LENITIVE ELECTUARY

Supplied in china jars with celluloid caps.
3 oz. in 2 oz. 4/2; 6 oz. in 4 oz. 7/3 per dozen

COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER

Supplied in white glass talis with fancy labels.
No. 3—2 oz. in 4 oz. 3/-; 4 oz. in 8 oz. 4/6 per dozen.

FLUID MAGNESIA

Supplied in Wood's ovals, wrapped in blue paper.
6 oz. 4/-; 8 oz. 4/6 per dozen.

SALINE, EFFERVESCENT

Supplied in P.S. Cheltenham with coloured wrappers.
6 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 8/6; 12 oz. 12/6 per dozen

SANTAL PERLES

Supplied in white glass vials, containing
42 perles
10/6 per dozen

SEIDLITZ POWDERS

Hand weighed, loose or boxed.
5/-, 6/- per gross; boxed 5/6, 6/6 per dozen

SELTZOGENE POWDERS

Supplied in boxes of 1 dozen charges
2 pint 12/-; 3 pint 14/6; 5 pint 19/6 per dozen

CO. SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Supplied in Wood's flats with litho. labels
4 oz. 6/-; 6 oz. 8/-; 8 oz. 10/3 per dozen.

ZINC OINTMENT

Supplied in china jars with celluloid caps.
1 oz. 3/-; 2 oz. 4/8; 4 oz. 7/6 per dozen.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



Samples
forwarded on application.

An Illustrated Price List
sent on request.

TOILET SPECIALITIES

BATH POWDER

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
8 oz. 3/9; 16 oz. 5/6 per dozen.

COLD CREAM

Supplied in china jars with celluloid caps.
½ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/8; 2 oz. 6/6 per dozen.

FULLER'S EARTH

Supplied in barrels with fancy Rose wrappers.
4 oz. 2/3; 8 oz. 3/6 per dozen.

HAIR LOTION (Erasmus Wilson's)

Supplied in stoppered bottles, fancy Iris labels.
4 oz. 11/2; 8 oz. 19/8 per dozen.

HAZEL BLOOM FOAM

Supplied in screw metal cap jars.
1 oz. 3/-; 2 oz. 5/- per dozen.

ROSA-CAMPH. CREAM

Supplied in china jars with celluloid caps.
½ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 3/-; 2 oz. 4/6 per dozen.

TOILET OATMEAL

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
4 oz. 3/-; 8 oz. 5/- per dozen.

TOILET PARAFFIN

Supplied in white glass pancelled bottles with
Iris labels.
4 oz. 4/2; 8 oz. 7/6 per dozen.

VIOLET POWDER

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
4 oz. 2/6; 8 oz. 4/- per dozen.

WATER SOFTENER

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
8 oz. 3/6; 16 oz. 5/6 per dozen
Etc.

TOILET SOAPS

IN BULK

Lily Series	-	-	-	20/-	per gross tablets.
Medallion Series	-	-	-	18/-	" "
Oblong	"	-	-	30/-	" "
Oval	"	-	-	26/-	" "
Wedgwood	"	-	-	28/-	" "

WRAPPED

Letterpress wrappers - 1/- per gross extra.

Fancy tinted wrappers	-	1/-	per gross extra.
Coloured Floral	"	1/6	" "
Fancy col'd	"	1/6	" "

BOXES

Fancy coloured design (Fig. 790)	8/-	8/6 doz.
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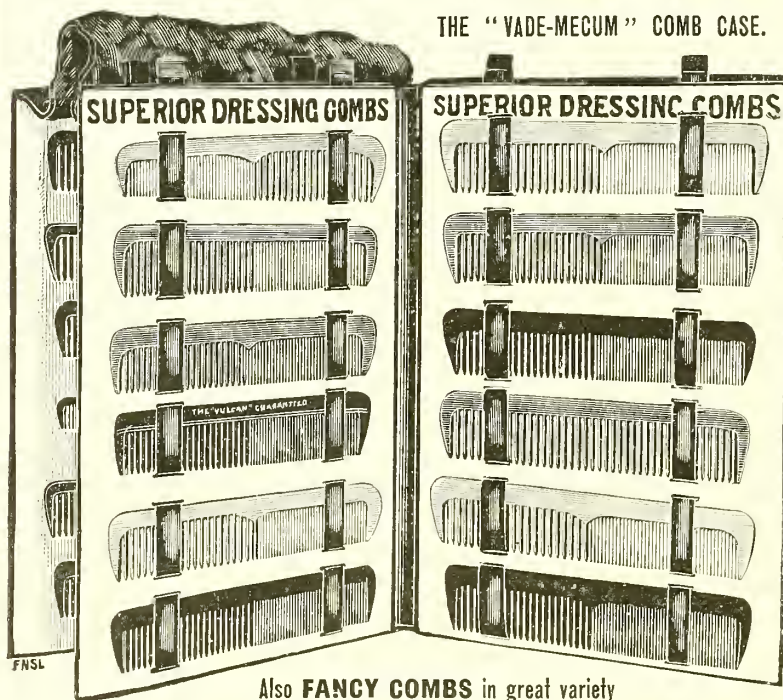
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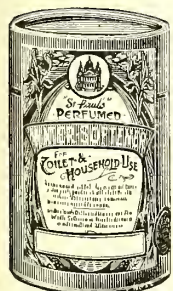
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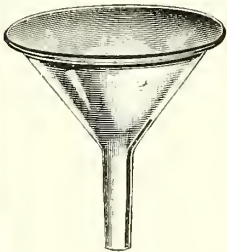
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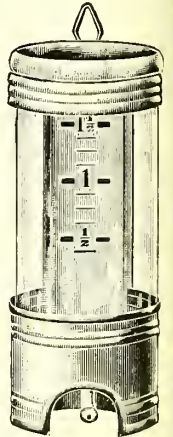


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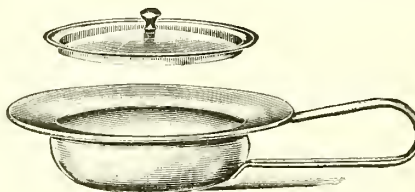


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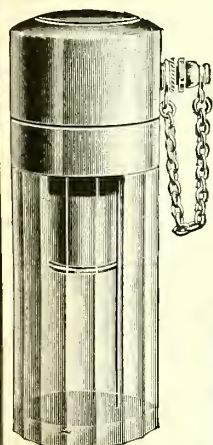
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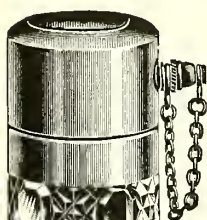
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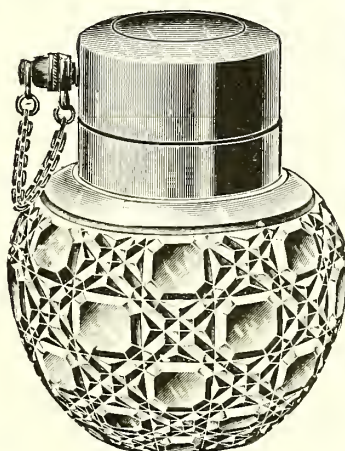


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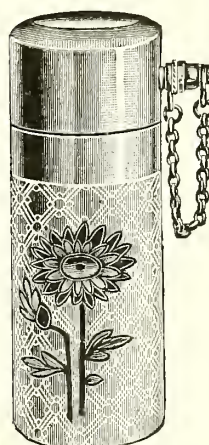
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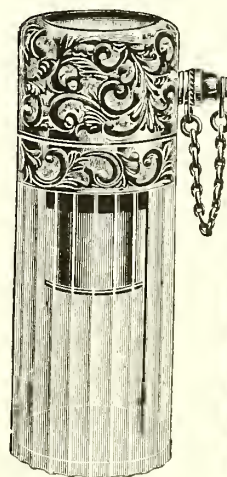
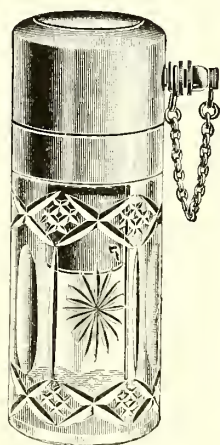
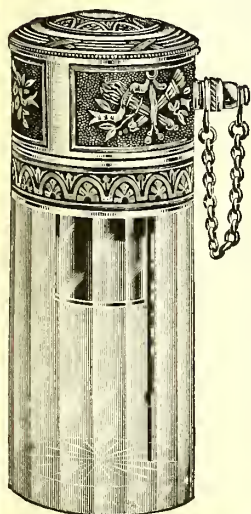


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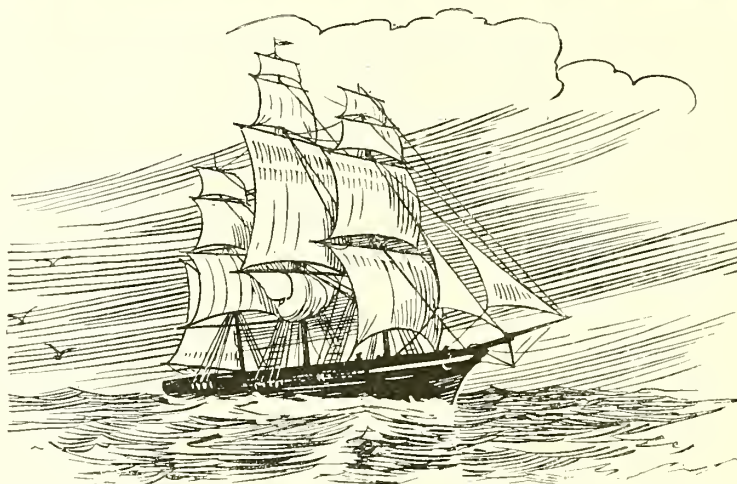
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THE foreign trade of this country was carried on in sailing ships which rarely exceeded 300 tons, and it occasionally happened that the sailing packets employed to cross the English Channel took three days to perform the journey! Our authority for this statement is J. L. Elliot, who died in 1898, and who remembered walking across the Thames when frozen over in 1814. Compare this with the *Mauretania* of to-day, a quadruple screw-turbine leviathan of 32,000 tons and 70,000 h.p., steaming across the Atlantic at upwards of 26 knots.

A hundred years ago business in general must have jogged along in a very easy, comfortable fashion, seeing that there were then no railways, steamships, telephones, or telegraphs, all of which are now indispensable in modern commerce.

We maintain, too, that on account of the keen competition ruling to-day in the drug trade it is more than ever important to buy from a house whose reputation for fair dealing and the high quality of whose manufactures has been handed down from father to son, rather than from concerns whose "bargains" might possibly prove dear in the end—*nothing is "cheap" if it is unsatisfactory*. Take as an instance the sophistication of essential oils, now become almost a fine art. Our goods are to be found in every quarter of the globe, and we regard the interests of every customer as identical with our own.

In our advertisements you have probably at some time or other been attracted by something that appealed

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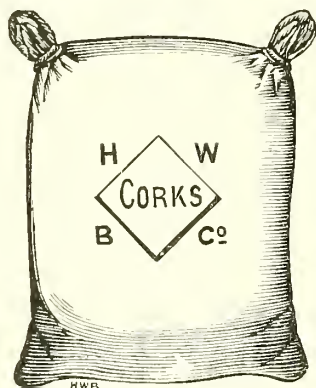
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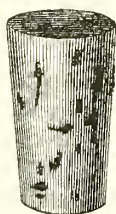
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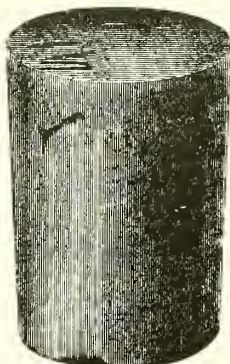
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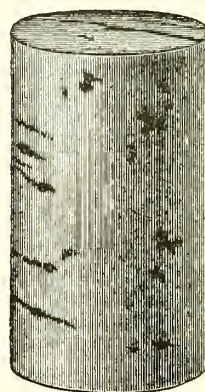
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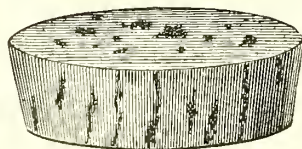
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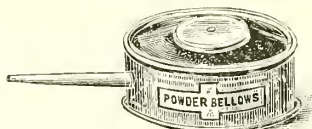
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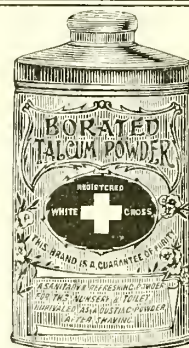
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Teat, Ring, and Shield fast. The effect of the inflation is to give to the teat a "**feel**" as though it were stuffed, yet it is simply inflated.

We guarantee the teats absolutely pure.





You thus get a Soother without any of the objections which medical men have drawn attention to. You get a **pure** teat, no wool or stuffing in it whatever, the shield, teat, and ring are **fast** and cannot pull asunder, and no metal parts whatever are used.



We are also offering the same Soothers fitted with **pure** teats, of a dark grape colour, which have a brilliant appearance when held up to the light. Simply inflated, **pure** rubber.

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For Orders.

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PLANS AND ESTIMATES FREE.

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have fitted up my new shop,
I think everything has been done
exceedingly well & very promptly,
and given me every satisfaction.
Have enclosed Cheque in settlement.*

Show-cases,
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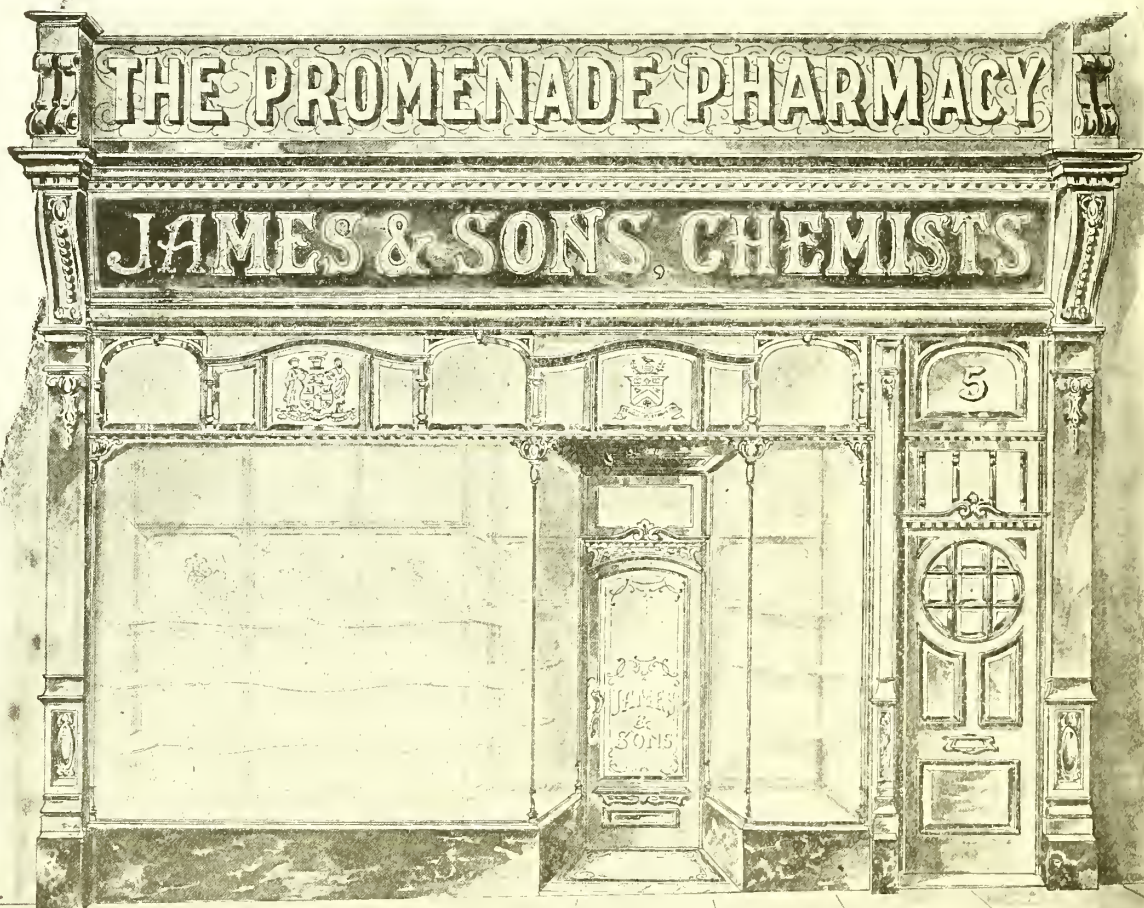
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PRACTICAL MEN SENT TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM.
FIRST-CLASS SHOP FIXTURES.

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FOR
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.



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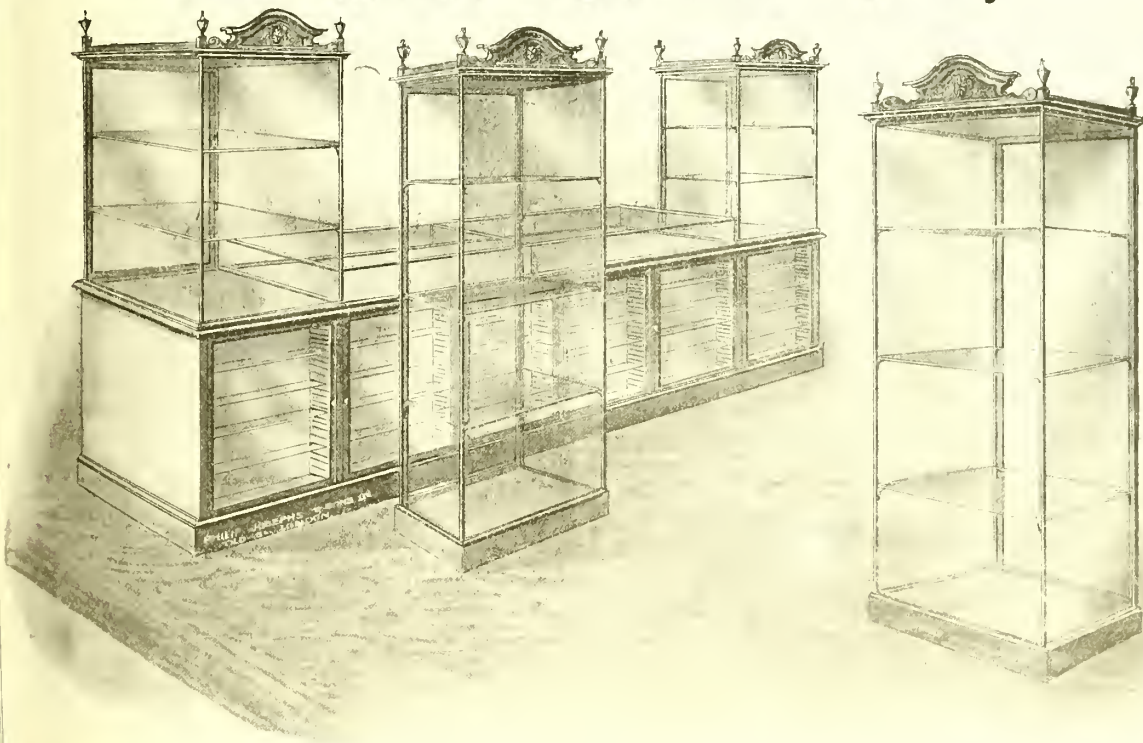
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ESTABLISHED 1826.

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3 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. square. Mahogany and plate glass. Two adjustable shelves.

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6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. 6 in. deep. Mahogany and plate glass. Three adjustable shelves.

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PACKING CHARGES, inclusive of Packing Case, Straw, and delivery to London Docks, 10% on amount of order.

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EVERYTHING FOR A CHEMIST'S SHOP.**WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION**

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An Attractive Shop draws Business.

Chemists' shops fitted up in the most modern style. Distinctive and attractive designs.

Prices ranging from £50 and upwards. Satisfaction guaranteed and designs and estimates supplied on receipt of floor plan and sizes.

Will be glad to have consultation with anyone seeking expert advice.



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— secured by using —

The "Facile" Screwless Bracket and Standard Fitting (OWEN'S PATENT)

BRACKETS fixed or unfixd *instantly*. So *un-like* the old screw-on style.

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Special Line of GLASS WINDOW SHELF STANDS with "Facile" Patent Fittings.

Each Stand with 2 uprights up to 5 ft. high, 6 screwless Brackets, & 3 plate glass polished-edged Shelves.

		3ft. long.	4ft. long
A.	Straight shelves, 6", 8", & 10" wide	28/-	33/-
B.	" " 6", 9", & 12" "	31/6	36/-
C.	" " 9", 12", & 15" "	38/6	45/-
D.	" " 10", 12", & 14" "	38/6	45/-
E.	Shaped " 9", 12", & 15" "	40/-	46/-
F.	" " 12", 16", & 20" "	50/-	59/6

Other sizes pro rata.

Window Fittings specially designed.

AYRTON-GRAHAM, Limited,
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Wholesale Chemists Wanted

TO SUPPLY SMALL SHOPS
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SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS

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Terms and Samples:

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The Successful Chemist

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It is an acknowledged fact that advertising matter of good character is exceedingly beneficial.

Your Specialities perhaps require a good fillip.

Good, Attractive and Catchy

Printing will give the desired result.

SAMPLE SET, 6d.

Sample Set to Colonies, 10/6, which amount we credit for a £5 order.

Harrison & Waide,

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YÖST TALKS

to Chemists.

Talk No. 3.

¶ PERHAPS you have a specially tempting line of goods this season which would

¶ SELL LIKE WILDFIRE, if only everyone knew about them?

WHY NOT TELL LOCAL RESIDENTS ABOUT THEM IN A NEATLY TYPEWRITTEN LETTER, which you can produce at a minimum of cost by using a

YÖST

TYPEWRITER?

¶ DON'T waste your money in having a lot of trashy handbills printed—not one person in a hundred will be influenced by them; but if you send a neat letter addressed personally to each householder this will secure attention, and must result in a definite increase in your trade.



Send for special Booklet, post free from

The YÖST Typewriter Co.
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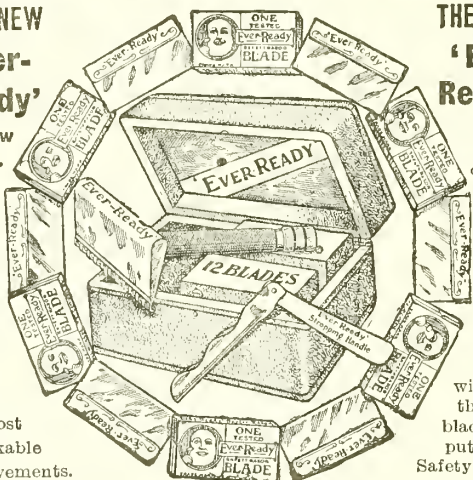
50 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Branches everywhere.

THE NEW 'Ever-Ready' 12 Bladed 5¢ Safety Razor

THE NEW
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Its
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frame
which
pos-
sesses
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Retails
for 5/-
with 12 of
the finest
blades ever
put into a
Safety Razor.

Largely advertised. Guaranteed by US to be perfect
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Price 40/- per dozen.

THE INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTING CO., Ltd., 2 & 3 Stonecutter St., LONDON, E.C.

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SHAVING BRUSHES

BRISTLES GRIPPED IN HARD RUBBER

The Brush that can't
Shed a Bristle.

The wonderful Berset composition is a process of twining soft rubber to a flint hardness, only after it has caught hold of each bristle with a vice-like grip. This process makes the Berset Brush impervious to the hard tests that a shaving brush must undergo.

Berset Shaving Brushes are guaranteed to the public never to shed a bristle, or the full purchase price will be refunded.

Berset Shaving Brushes are being advertised to the public. Advertised in large spaces in all the leading dailies and weeklies.

BERSET BRUSHES retail
from 1/- to 2/- each.

Do you want to reap the benefit from the demand that this publicity is creating? If so, send to us immediately for Catalogue and Price List.

We supply, gratis, handsome signs, hangers, cut-outs, circulars, leaflets.

Berset Shaving Cream Soap is also being strongly advertised. Retails at 1/- per tube. You should carry Berset Shaving Cream in stock.



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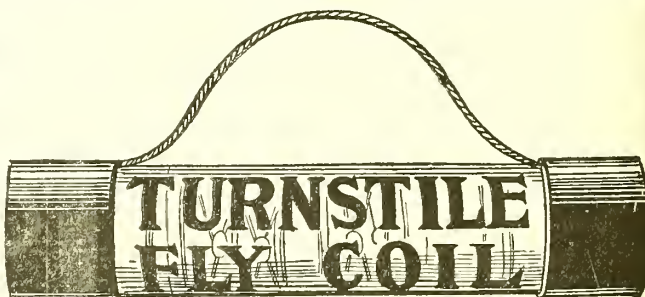
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The Cleanest & Most Effective. Specially suitable for
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6/- per gross.



Very Effective, Clean, and Easily opened.
6/6 per gross.

The "SWALLOW" STICKY FLY PAPER.

5/- per gross.

CHEMICAL FLY PAPERS.

Guaranteed to be thoroughly effectual. Printed with own Name and Address, and advertisements on the four sides.

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Labels (of every description), Price Lists, Pamphlets, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, Memorandums, Prescription Envelopes, and all kinds of PRINTING and Stationery required by Chemists, at most moderate Prices.

SPECTACLES .. AND .. EYEGLASSES

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*Our Specialities have a World-wide
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WE HOLD LARGE STOCKS.
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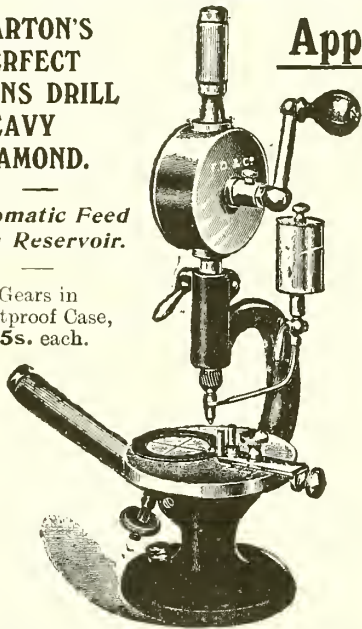
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F. DARTON & CO. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

DARTON'S PERFECT LENS DRILL HEAVY DIAMOND.

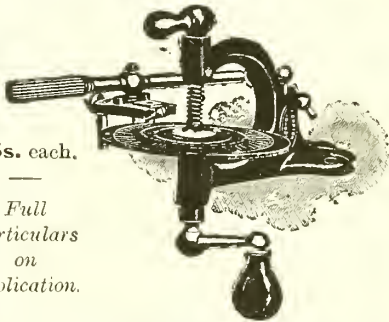
*Automatic Feed
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Gears in
Dustproof Case,
65s. each.



OUR PRESCRIPTION LENS CUTTER

Invaluable to customers fitting
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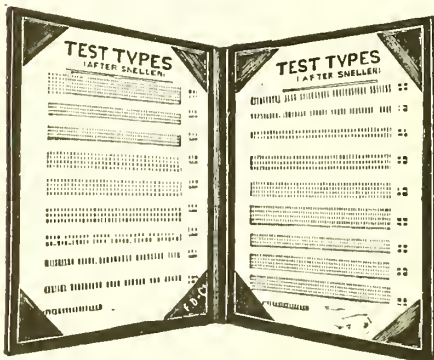


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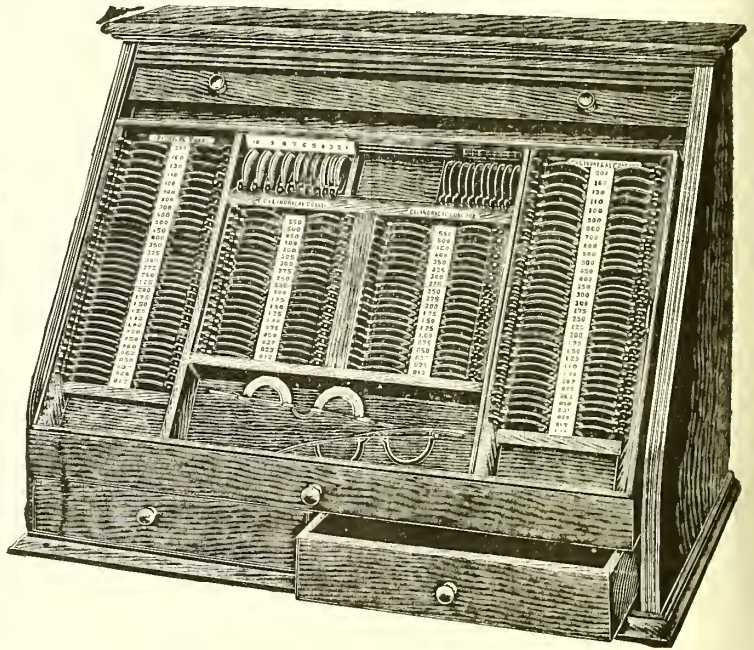
Full
particulars
on
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FOLDING TEST TYPES.

With six refills in cloth-covered boards.
Each 2s. 6d.

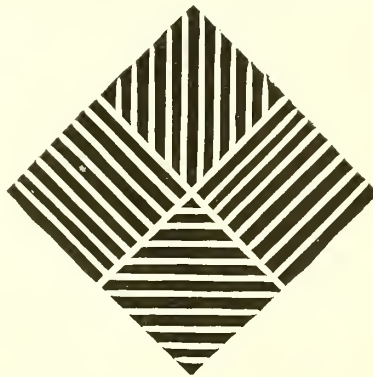


Appliances for Sight Testing and Lens Work.



TRIAL CASES from £12 to 24/- each.

Trial Frames, Ophthalmoscopes, Retinoscopes, Test Types,
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TEST TYPES OF ALL KINDS.

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In this most necessary branch of our business we have the latest improved electrical machinery. A special staff of experienced workmen entirely devoted to the execution of **Repairs** and dispensing of **Oculists' Prescriptions** enables us to dispatch all commissions by return mail.

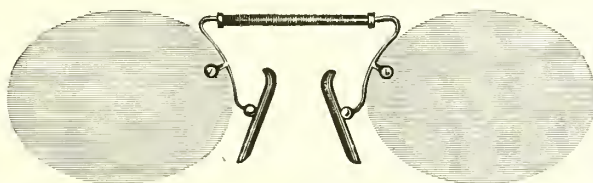
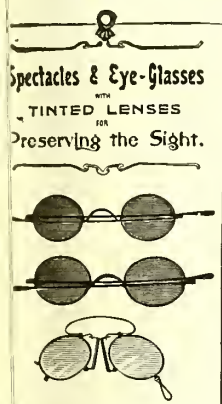


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WITH REFILLS. 3s. 6d. each.

**Our New List
of these Lines
is now ready.**

Clerkenwell Optical Works, 12 St. John Street, and 52 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.

A few useful stock lines suitable for the Chemist-Opticians.



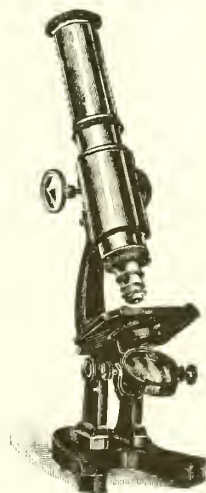
FRAMELESS SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.



STUDENTS' MICROSCOPE,
RACK AND PINION,
TRIPLE OBJECTIVE,
£1 7s. 6d.

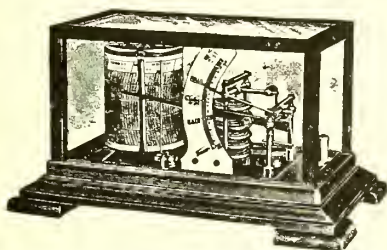


POLISHED MAHOGANY STAND.
OPAL TABLET WITH INDESTRUCTIBLE LETTERING.



CHEMISTS'
LABORATORY
MICROSCOPE,
£2 2s. 0d.

SELF-RECORDING
BAROGRAPH,
WITH ARC DIAL,
6s. 0d. each.



IMPROVED
DIAL BAROGRAPH,
Mahogany Case,
with Metal Inlay
Plate Glass, with
Drawer for Charts.

These Instruments give a continuous Record of the variation in Barometric Pressure, at the same time showing at a glance on the dial the rise and fall of the Barometer.

New Optical List now in circulation, also Special Lists of Barometers, Thermometers, and all Scientific Instruments.

ORRIS CONCRETE

In consequence of the increasing demand for our unrivalled quality we have been obliged to make arrangements to

DOUBLE OUR OUTPUT.

LAUTIER FILS

Factory at
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ESTABLISHED 1795

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ESTABLISHED 1905

For Stocks in London, Wholesale only: **W. NAUMANN, 63 Bartholomew Close, E.C.**

The **Standard** Qualities
OF

ARTIF. MUSK 100%

**Artif. Ottos of Rose,
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And various Prime **SPECIAL**

Compositions

are made by the

Chemische Werke Roermond

vorm.
W. Mallmann A.G., Roermond, Holland.

ABC 4th and 5th Editions and Private Codes used.

NEW STOCK, 1909, NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Shipkoff's Pure Otto of Rose.

The test of cheapness is *quality*—not *price*. Shipkoff's Otto of Rose is the cheapest, because it is the best Otto in the market. It is the *standard* brand—always pure and uniform and one quality only. Before placing your contract be sure to get Shipkoff's New Sample and Prices and try it.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED.

Highest awards at all Universal Expositions: Paris, 1889—Silver Medal. Chicago, 1893—First Diploma and Medal of Absolute Purity. Antwerp, 1894—The Cross and Diploma of Honour. Paris, 1900—Gold Medal. St. Louis, 1904—Grand Prix. Liege, 1905—Grand Prix. Milan, 1906—Grand Prix. London, 1907—Grand Prix.

**Shipkoff & Co., Distillers and Exporters of
Pure Otto of Rose,
Kazanlik, Bulgaria.**

London Agents:

G. P. & J. BAKER, Ltd., 9 Warwick Sq., Newgate St., E.C.

BOTTLE-CAPS

Made from Genuine Goldbeater's-Skins.

WHITE, Transparent and Coloured
Apply for Wholesale Prices.

**Goldbeater's-Skin for Medical Purposes,
Cuts and Wounds.**

GUTMANN & LESLIE GATES,

226 Mare Street, Hackney, London, N.E.

Wholesale and Export Trades only supplied.

Drug Culture and Galenical Manufacture.

Hitchin Revisited.

AN article, entitled "A Visit to Mr. Ransom's Physic Farms," was published in the *C. & D.* of December 15, 1863. The writer has long since gone to his rest, but Mr. William Ransom is still with us, and has not lost touch with business, for he visits the factory (now controlled by his son, Mr. Francis Ransom) once or twice a week. The article extends into eight pages of the *C. & D.*, and tells of fields of lavender, cucumber, aconite, belladonna, and henbane, which were growing luxuriously at the time of the writer's visit. We learn from the article that—

The best essence of lavender is distilled from a mixture of otto, four ounces; rectified spirit, five pints; rose-water, one pint. The best lavender-water consists of four ounces of English oil of lavender, three quarts of rectified spirit, and one pint of rose-water.

I found the interest in the cultivation of drugs still there, although the work of the factory (much extended since 1863) is no longer confined to preparations of the drugs grown in the vicinity. Plots round the factory are devoted to aconite,

rhubarb, and *Vinca major*—of all things in the world—the juice being still in demand. The plots are experimental, for the main fields are distant from the factory. The chief contrast between 1863 and 1909 is the development in the production of other galenicals than those of drugs indigenous to the locality. Mr. Ransom, sen., never confined his efforts to the latter, for even forty years ago he had a reputation for pil. hydrarg. and ung. hydrarg., to mention only two preparations; but the lines of work have been gradually broadened and adapted constantly to the demands of the time, so that now liquid galenicals (including fluid extracts and tinctures), extracts of such drugs as cascara sagrada and ipecacuanha, resins (such as scammony), resinoids (I saw a big batch of podophyllin), and many others are daily products of the laboratories. In the seasons vegetable juices and extracts made from them still give work to the factory, and stores of syr. rhæoads and conf. rosæ gall. testify that the demand for old favourites is not extinct.

From "The Chemist and Druggist," April 24, 1909.

SOLID & LIQUID EXTRACTS

Expressed Juices
Scammony Resin
Jalap Resin
Elaterium
Aloin Guonymin
Iridin Leptandrin

MEDICINAL TINCTURES

AND SPIRITS SUPPLIED
FOR EXPORT IN BOND.

Sal Volatile
Ess. Oil of Lavender
Ess. Oil of Peppermint
Mercurial Pill & Ointment
Dried Medicinal Leaves
Dandelion Root

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1882; CHICAGO, 1893; PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR EXTRACTS, OILS, HERBS. ALSO AWARD AT PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

WHOLESALE ONLY

W. RANSOM & SON,

*Distillers, Manufacturing Chemists, Cultivators of
Medicinal Herbs, Distillers of Essential Oils.*

Telephone :
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HITCHIN, Nr. LONDON.

Tel. Add. :
"Ransoms Chemists Hitchin."

Olea Aetherea sine Terpeno.

Heinrich Haensel's speciality since 1876.

The Original and Standard Preparations.

LEMON, ORANGE, LIMES, GINGER, NUTMEG, PEPPERMINT, ANISEED, DILLSEED, ETC., ETC.

CAUTION.—Beware of imperfect imitations and faked-up Essential Oils.

The word

Terpeneless

” was invented and introduced by me, solely for **HAENSEL'S Patent Non-clouding** Essential Oils, which are distilled by a special process from the choicest **NATURAL** Oils. The great success of same **during the last 30 years** has quite

recently induced other houses to make use of the word **“Terpeneless”** for imperfect imitations.

Manufacturing consumers who wish to employ the most powerful and best keeping state, should buy the bottles of 1 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb., bearing the



natural Essential Oils in the **purest, most soluble,** original, genuine **“Terpeneless”** Oils only, in **sealed** Registered Trade Mark of the Inventor.

Heinrich Haensel's **Terpeneless Concentrated Compound Oils of Eau de Cologne, Eau de Lavande, Eau de Quinine, Bay Rum Composition, Cananga-Water Composition, Conifer Spirit (Pine Bouquet) Composition, Florida-Water Composition, Mouth-wash Composition (Peppermint or Eau de Cologne perfume)** offer great advantages for the manufacture of perfumes owing to their **easy solubility, great concentration, and fine delicate aroma.** Save the solvent Alcohol.

WILLIAM POPPELREUTER, 54 Portland Street, MANCHESTER.

“B.&K.”

BRAND

GUARANTEED PURE. DISTILLED BY
BONTCHEFF & KIDOFF OF KAZANLIK

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Fredk. Boehm Ltd

16 Jewry Street, London, E.C.

Wholesale Quantities only.

**OTTO
OF
ROSE**

PURE AMERICAN CEDARWOOD OIL.

PURE PEPPERMINT OIL, Natural or Redistilled.

PURE BALSAM COPAIBA, Filtered, B.P.

PURE BALSAM PERU.

Prices and Samples of the **“D. & O.”** Essential Oils and Balsams may be obtained on application to—

The DODGE & OLCOTT CO.

Telephone: 2468 City.

20 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

Purity!

in
Pharmaceutical Extracts
is essential.

ALLEN'S

can always be relied upon.

EXT. Belladonnæ Viride Nov.

EXT. Hyoscyam. Viride Nov., &c.

prepared from the fresh herb grown on our own farms adjoining the works.

LIQUID EXTRACTS

Belladonna, Cascara, Ergot, Nux Vomica, &c.

English Medicinal Roots and Leaves.

RESINS

**Jalap, Podophyllum,
Scammony.**

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**Ferri et Quininæ Cit.
&c., &c.**



STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD
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TO COLONIAL BUYERS.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

EAU DE COLOGNE

OF THE MOST ANCIENT DISTILLER,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH-PLATZ.

Established A.D. 1709, at Cologne o/R.

Prize Medals :

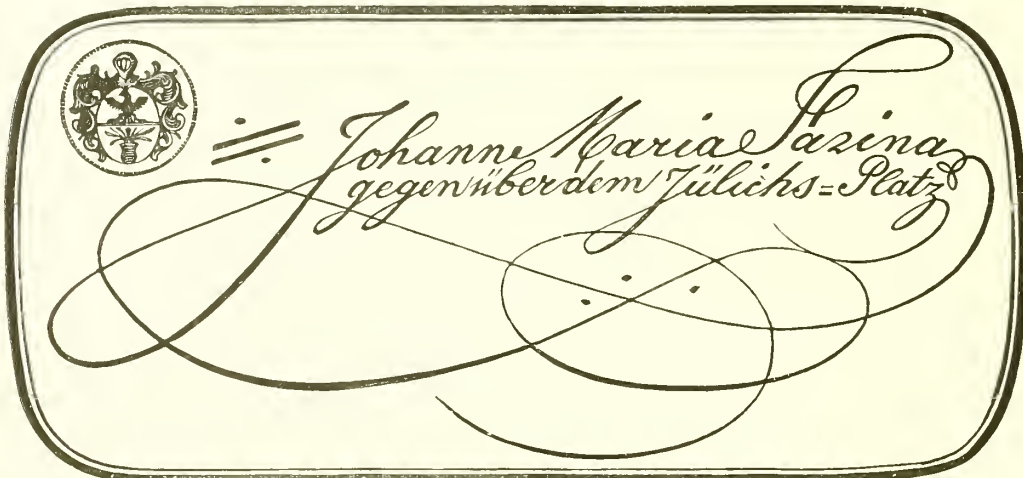
LONDON, 1851 and 1862;
 OPORTO, 1865;
 PARIS, 1855 and 1867;
 VIENNA, 1873;
 "GRAND PRIZE,"
 PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.



BY APPOINTMENT.

Purveyor to
 His Most Gracious Majesty
 Edward VII., King of Great Britain
 and Ireland and Emperor
 of India; also to
 Her late Majesty Queen Victoria;
 Their Majesties William II.,
 Emperor of Germany and King of
 Prussia; Francis Joseph I.,
 Emperor of Austria, etc., etc.

I have the pleasure to hand you my Export Price List at foot and would call your special attention to the facsimile of my Label as under. I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery for the protection of my Trade Mark, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all persons selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

The superiority of my Eau de Cologne having been proved to the public by the above-mentioned highest distinctions, I have not taken part in any exhibition since 1873 until the Paris Exhibition, 1900, where I have obtained the "Grand Prize," the highest award.

SPECIAL TERMS AND DISCOUNTS FOR EXPORT ORDERS.

★ Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 14/- per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra.

5 %	discount on orders amounting to	£8	in one consignment.
7½ %	"	"	" £20 " "
10 %	"	"	" £70 " "

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense; full particulars, also terms for British Market, may be obtained of my sole agents for Great Britain and Ireland

Messrs. J. & R. McCracken,**No. 10. Bush Lane, Cannon Street, LONDON.**

The following are the sizes of my bottles :

No. 1. Long Green Flasks	} as per figure plate	... 12 bottles.	} to one dozen.
" 2. Short White Bottles		... 12 "	
" 3. Double ditto		... 6 "	
" 4. Wickered Bottles (Small)		... 8 "	
" 5. ditto (medium)		... 4 "	
" 6. ditto (large)		... 2 "	

14/-

F. O. B.
 Continental Ports
 as above.

1ST JANUARY, 1910.

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS CANCELLED.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
 Opposite the Jülich Platz, COLOGNE.

A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd., STRATFORD, LONDON, E.

FOR

**SOLUBLE ESSENCES.
ESSENTIAL OILS.
OIL LEMON, ORANGE,
BERGAMOT, &c.**

*If you wish to make first-class Aerated
Waters of unimpeachable purity, use*

BOAKE & ROBERTS' ESSENCES.

Finest Soluble Essences.

LEMON.	GINGER ALE.
ORANGE.	STONE GINGER BEER.
GINGER.	KOLA CHAMPAGNE.
RASPBERRY.	LIME JUICE & SODA.
STRAWBERRY.	LEMON SQUASH.
PINEAPPLE.	&c., &c.

Golden Caramel Colourings, &c.

CONSULT US BEFORE ORDERING,

And send postcard for latest price list.
LINES FROM 1d. TO A GUINEA.

Japanese
Box

Green
Laquered

Crimson
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We do
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$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ. @ 6/-

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$2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ oz. @
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FULL RANGE OF TOILET PREPARATIONS.
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ESSENTIAL OILS, FLORAL WATERS,
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NEW STYLE POCKET FLASKS.

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Carnation Perfume ::

12/-, 18/-, 24/-, & 48/- doz.



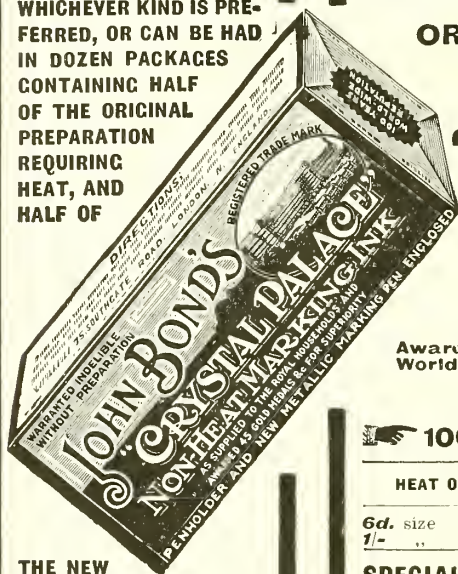
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CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH OR WITHOUT HEATING, WHICHEVER KIND IS PREFERRED, OR CAN BE HAD IN DOZEN PACKAGES CONTAINING HALF OF THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION REQUIRING HEAT, AND HALF OF



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THE CHEAPEST, BEST AND MOST SALEABLE ARTICLE.

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Awarded no less than 45 Gold Medals & Grand Prize Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence since 1851.

**FIRST AND FOREMOST IN THE OLD CENTURY,
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100 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

HEAT OR NON-HEAT	Protected Minimum Price	Minimum Price to the Retail	Minimum Price to the Wholesale
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SPECIALLY PACKED FOR THE EXPORT TRADE IN ATTRACTIVE SQUARE BOXES WITH PEN AND PENHOLDERS ENCLOSED.

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Special Prices to Wholesalers and Shippers.

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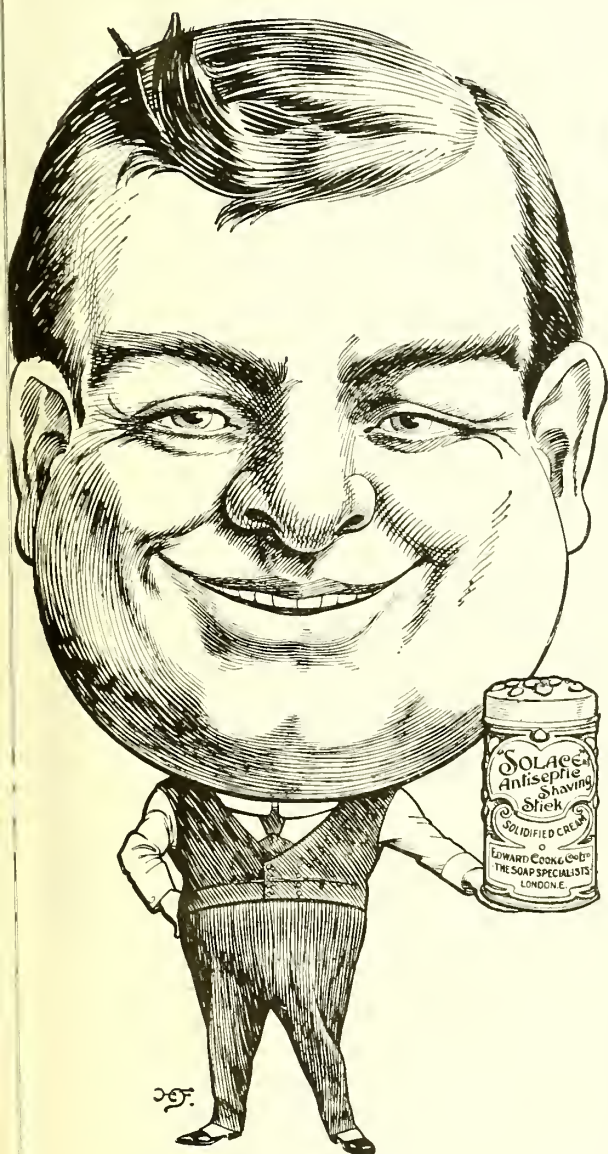
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**THE ANTISEPTIC SOLIDIFIED
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The smile that the "Solace"
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It sells readily, because it is
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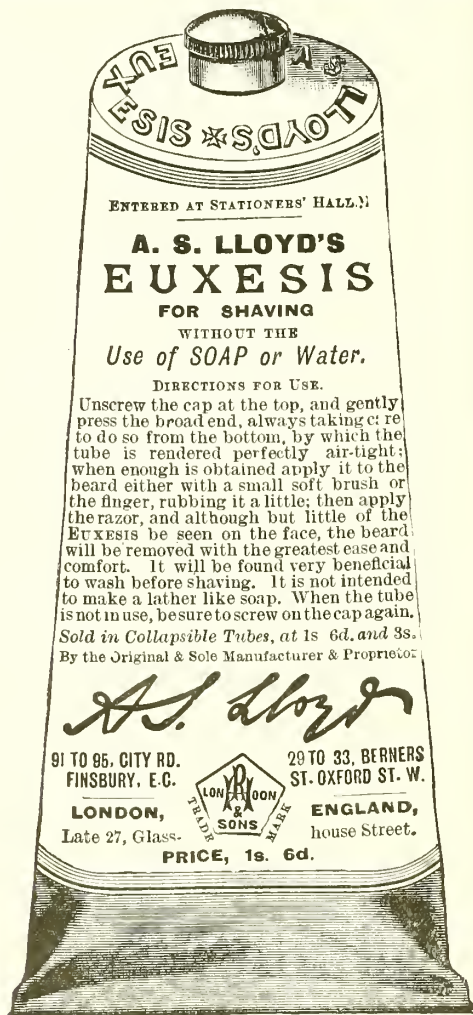
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(THE GENUINE.)

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.



Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the Business of the late A. S. LLOYD. with the Receipt, Trade-mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses at the following prices:

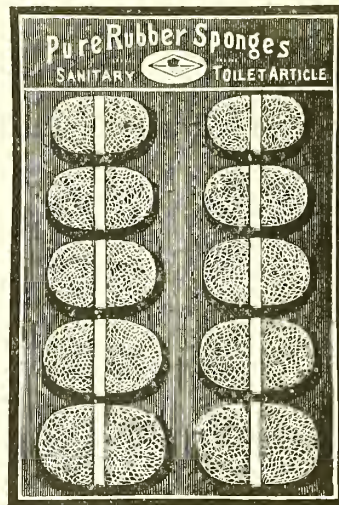
10/- per dozen, 9/6 by the 3 dozen, 9/- by the 6 dozen.
 Retail at 1/6 the Tube; 3/- size to order.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as illustration.

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Best Value!

LIGHT
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DURABLE.
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OTHER!



ALL
SHAPES
MADE.
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Write
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A large selection of Sponge Rubber Articles,
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DRY CLEANING AT HOME

ON P.A.T.A.
 The ORIGINAL. Only one that SELLS.



The only one with GUARANTEED PROFIT.
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DRY CLEANS ALL LIGHT COLOUR CLOTH.
 Bonus **DISPLAY TERMS** on application.
 SALEABLE LINE WITH BIG PROFIT.

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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS.

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

CAUTION.

The Labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of A. S. LLOYD in BLACK INK, and that of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in RED INK. Refuse any other.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors: } **AIMÉE LLOYD & CO.**
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“May Queen”
POWDERED TOILET SOAP.
 DELICATELY PERFUMED.
 Packed in Prettily Decorated Sprinklers.
*Certified by Dr A B Griffiths of London Public Analyst
 as the “VERY BEST TOILET SOAP” Antiseptic, Disinfectant & Hygienic.*
 Write for Sample Tin to **HENRY SHAW & CO DUKINFIELD.**

PLEATED BOTTLE CAPS

PLEATED PAPER
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 All Sizes.



REDUCED PRICES.
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**CHEMISTS,
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Ask your Wholesale House for D. W. & Co's Bottle Caps.

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Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880,
Boston 1883, Calcutta 1884,
Adelaide 1887, Melbourne 1888/9,
Kingston 1891, Chicago 1893,
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Johann Maria Farina's Julichs Platz No. 4

GENUINE

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is known throughout the world
by the label on the bottle as
shown herewith. Attention
is drawn to the No. 4,
which is the number
of Johann Maria
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33 $\frac{1}{3}$ PER CENT.

IS THE GUARANTEED PROFIT ON THE LEADING LINES
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Car-ma-me Preparations.

CAR-MA-ME CERMICIDE . . .	Retails at 2/6	CAR-MA-ME LIQUID DENTIFRICE . . .	Retails at 1/-
CAR-MA-ME DENTAL CLEANSER . . .	1/6	CAR-MA-ME ZINC CHLORIDE MOUTH	
CAR-MA-ME TOOTH POWDER . . .	1/-	WASH	2/-
CAR-MA-ME TOOTH PASTE . . .	1/-	CAR-MA-ME ARTIFICIAL PLATE BRUSH	1/3

And all CAR-MA-ME Toilet Preparations.

A really quick selling line is our

CAR-MA-ME NAIL POLISH OUTFIT

containing the best Nail Polish in the market, Orange Sticks, Emery Boards and Polishing Leather. All neatly packed in carton without any price on the package.

8/- PER DOZEN.

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BEETHAM'S *Reg^d* **Larola**

IS THE SKIN TONIC AND EMOLLIENT
FOR 1910

It is Invaluable after Golfing, Motoring,
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It is effective after all outdoor Exercises.

It is attractive. It is well-advertised.

It sells readily. It bears a good profit.

Booklets, Picture Post-Cards and Showcards sent to help you sell it.
SELLS WELL IN THE COLONIES AND IN ALL HOT CLIMATES.

Have you our new
Showcard?

What the "Chemist & Druggist" says of it:

BEETHAM'S NEW SHOWCARD.—One of the prettiest lithographic productions which have come to us lately is the Larola beauty here depicted. The card measures 24 in. by 18 in., and is all roses, even the word "Larola" being formed from prickly rose-stems. The fair rose-gatherer has rosy cheeks, and she and the setting make so bright a picture that no pharmacy will be complete without it. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the originators of Glycerine-and-Cucumber and Larola.



This handsome Show Card, in 14 colours (size 24 × 18), can be had by any chemist who will give it a good place in his Pharmacy.

M. BEETHAM & SON,
CHELTENHAM.

**GREAT
REDUCTION
IN PRICES.**

JACKSON'S

BENZINE

**3^{D.}
SIZE**

THREEPENNY

2/- doz.

SIXPENNY

3/6 doz.

There is no danger in holding stock by the Retail Chemist if the total volume of Benzins does not exceed 3 gallons, and is securely packed.



"RECT."

AND SHILLING SIZES

8/- 7/- doz.

**REDUCED
PRICES.**

2/6

per doz.

2/-

PRINCE ALBERT'S



CACHOUX.

These Cachoux are supplied only in Brass Boxes.

No. 4s at 3/6 per dozen.

No. 5s at 4/- per dozen.

CHINESE

DIAMOND CEMENT.

FOR MENDING EVERY ARTICLE OF ORNAMENT OR FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE.

6d. size 3/6 PER DOZ. | 1/- size 7/- PER DOZ.

RUSITAS HEALING SALVE, 1/1½.

11/- per dozen.

For Eczema, Scurvy, Lupus, Bad Legs, all kinds of Sores and Wounds.

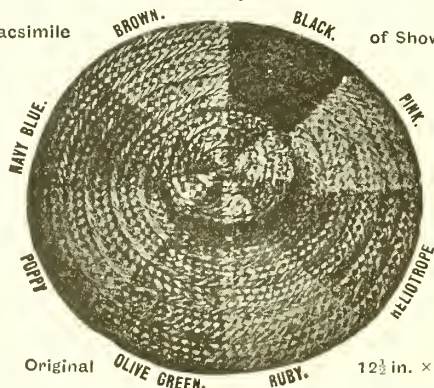
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A new Invention of Great Utility.

"LUTON" HAT DYES

No Gloss. No Polish. Dry at once. Resist rain.

Facsimile **BROWN.** **BLACK.** of Showcard.



Original **OLIVE GREEN.** **RUBY.** 12½ in. x 10 in.

In bottles, 6d. each, in separate neat cartons, with suitable brush

These Dyes are a distinct invention, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance, and producing the effect of new goods.

Write for terms and patterns:

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SPECIALISTS IN VARNISHES, STAINS, DYES, &c. ESTD. 1878.

Colonial Testimonial—"Your 'Lutons' have really come up to the mark."—Geo. H. Langton, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

**THERE IS
MONEY IN**

EGGLOSSA FOR THE HAIR.

It is a quick selling line, and shows a better profit than other advertised hair preparations.

EGGLOSSA is catching on.

Don't turn your customers away because you do not stock it. They are writing to us direct—you may as well have the profit.

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SEND FOR TERMS AT ONCE.

Egglossa Mfg. Co.

BRISTOL.

LARGE PROFITS

100%
and more

ENSURED & SECURED
TO ALL WHO HANDLE

100%
and more

Laurence's Hair Dyes

(in one solution and nine shades of colour)

WHETHER AT HOME OR ABROAD.

They have now for many years been firmly established in the public esteem as the best and most reliable Hair Dyes on the market, whilst the profit shown to the retailer is unusually handsome.

PRICES AND PROFITS PROTECTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY
MEANS OF THE PROPRIETARY
ARTICLES TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Size.	Minimum retail.	Minimum Wholesale
1/-	1/-	7 6
1/6	1/6	9/- per doz.,
2/6	2/3	less 5 %
3 6	3/3	discount.
		21 -

SPECIAL BONUS.—Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

Do.	6 doz.	do.	8 bottles gratis.
Do.	12 doz.	do.	18 bottles gratis.

Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand viz., 1/6 size, to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

Fullest particulars on application, and quotations for the Colonies or Foreign Countries, either F.O.B. LONDON or C.I.F. DUTY PAID.

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SHOWCARDS, LEAFLETS, HAND and COUNTER BILLS, DUMMIES, &c., supplied gratis to promote sales.

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But—

in principle and in efficiency there is but one,

CALOX

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX, acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London.

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A. plan.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, U.S.A., Manufacturers.

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The ORIGINAL remedy that kills the dandruff germ.

This wonderful Hair-Saver acts by destroying the germ or microbe that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, after which the hair resumes its abundant growth and beauty as nature intended. Extraordinary results follow the intelligent use of Herpicide. Sold in all civilised countries.

Newbro's Herpicide is the most exquisite hair dressing in the world. Cooling and comforting. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

Manufactured by THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

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THE AMERICAN DRUG STORES | THOMAS CHRISTY & COMPANY

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PRICES

Retail 4/- per bottle.

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In lots of 3 dozen, 5 % discount.

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Best Quality Only.

RANDALL & SON

Limited.

Wholesale and
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SOUTHAMPTON

'HARLENE HAIR DRILL'

THE SECRET OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

"HARLENE."

FOR THE HAIR.

	Retail	Wholesale.
No. 1 size	1/-	11/- doz.
" 2 "	2/6	27/3 "
" 3 "	4/6	47/- "

"UZON."

BRILLIANTINE.

	Retail.	Wholesale.
1/-	...	11/- doz.
2/6	...	27/3 "
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SHAMPOO POWDERS.

	Retail.	Wholesale.
1/-	...	11/- doz.

Per box of 6 Powders.

SPECIAL.—FULL DISCOUNT OF 20% OFF TRADE PRICES TO ALL BUYERS OF £2 (NET), CASH WITH ORDER. CARRIAGE PAID.

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WE ARE EXHIBITING
at the
CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION,

at the
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL,
May 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 1910,

and shall be
pleased to see
you at our
STAND No. 25.

WHITE OILS.

Petroleum Jellies, White, Cream, Pale Yellow, Yellow, Orange, &c. White and Half White Oils, Odourless, Tasteless, Bloomless. Bloomless Oils, Light and Dark Yellow, Light and Dark Green, Red, &c.

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Telephone Nos.: 3797 & 3798 LONDON WALL.

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We are exhibiting at
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**TO USERS and DEALERS in METH. SPIRIT and SPIRIT OF WINE.
FOR QUOTATIONS apply to—**

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The Largest Makers in the Kingdom.
BANKHALL DISTILLERY, SANDHILLS, LIVERPOOL. Office: 4 India B'ngs, Water St., Liverpool.

YOU MAKE A PROFIT OF 1/- to 1/6 on every sale of
Lavona de Composée or Flowers of Oxxoin

Write for particulars of our unique local advertising scheme. It will bring you new business.

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Crème To-Kalon.
Crème Supérieure.
To-Kalon Talcum Powder.
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Sozo (The Great Deodorant).

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N.B.—WE ARE ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.

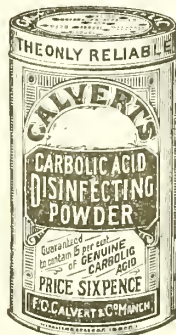


Stock those articles which
your customers ask for
— and which they will
want again. Of course

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder

occupies a prominent place amongst these.



Also the other various Carbolic Specialities:—
Soaps, Ointment, Disinfectants, &c., made by
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Full illustrated price list post free on request.

BEFORE posting your orders for

PETROLEUM JELLIES

(Yellow and White, B.P., and Commercial).

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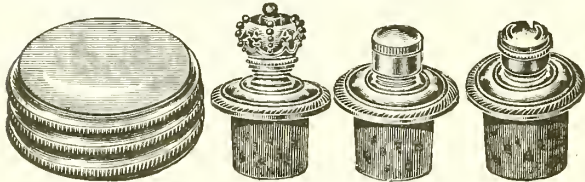
(Water and Half White, Various S.G.) and

WAXES

(Ceresine; Various Colours and M.P., Beeswax.)

Send for Samples and Prices to the actual Manufacturers,

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Makers of Collapsible Tubes and Filling Machines for same. Patentees of
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109 BARTHOLOMEW ROAD, LONDON, N.W.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.



Spurious "**SILVERDRAWN**" Tooth Brushes are being stamped "**SILVERDRAWN**" and offered to the Trade, which are NOT made by us, and to prevent loss and disappointment Chemists desiring our make of Brushes will please in future order through our recognised agents, our travellers, or direct from the works, Axminster, Devon.

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO.

WE ARE EXHIBITING AT THE
Chemists' Exhibition,
Royal Horticultural Hall,
LONDON. **MAY 9-13, 1910.**

Every Chemist should
see the time and labour
saving and self fixing

VISCOSE BOTTLE CAPS

Absolutely the best and most
efficient capping for all bottles.
Quite Air- and Spirit-tight.
Can be put on by anyone in
a few seconds. Booklet free.

Viscose Development Co. Ltd.
11 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A PROFITABLE LINE.

A PROFIT OF
100 per Cent. is Guaranteed

TO THE HOME RETAIL TRADE

BY BUYING

Eucryl Tooth Powder

ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.

—*EXPORTERS*—
AND COLONIAL BUYERS

WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL
QUOTATIONS, ETC., FROM

F. R. H. PARKER & CO., Export Agents,
20 CULLUM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Proprietors :

EUCRYL LIMITED,
SCULCOATES, HULL, ENGLAND.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT



TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
 Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
 Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates.
 Restores the Colour to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
Of all Chemists, Etc. Price 1s. per Bottle.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

They interest and please all customers, and carry high profits.

Five Gold Medals.

Write to-day (quoting this advt.)
 for New Price List and Special Offer to—

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER,"
York House,
HURLINGHAM, LONDON, S.W.

Telephone: 742 Putney.



"Since using the Hair Food
 I have grown into a Persian."

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH O'KELL).

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling perfume in the market.
Retail Prices ... 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle.
ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
THOMAS WEST & SON, 1187 Chester Road, MANCHESTER
 Stretford.

Cent. per Cent. Profit.

NOW WE'RE AT IT.

ORDERS ROLLING IN BY EVERY POST.

The season has opened with tremendous success.

All previous **RECORDS EXCELLED.**

Have **YOU** decided to give this marvellously quick-selling line a trial?

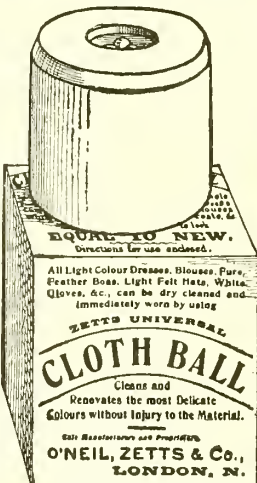
Simply place it in the window—"It sells itself."

If you are not first your competitor is sure to be.

SPECIAL OFFER

during March as a "**FEELER**," to convince **YOU** as to sales and to assist you in making up your order for our **APRIL BONUS.**

1 doz. 1/- size
 1 doz. 6d. size
 supply of
 Dummies and
 Artistic Show
 Cards for



CARRIAGE PAID to any part of GREAT BRITAIN.

Write at once to the Sole Manufacturers & Proprietors:

O'NEIL, ZETTS & CO., 182 Stroud Green Road, N.

This Name

POMEROY

MEANS PROFIT FOR YOU.

Pomeroy Specialities are well known and well liked. They are well advertised also, and carry a good profit at protected prices. To display Pomeroy Specialities is to sell them, and a customer once made becomes a regular buyer.

POMEROY SKIN FOOD

is a speciality worth particular attention

RETAIL 1/6 a jar.—WHOLESALE, 14/- a dozen
 PROTECTED 2/6 .. —WHOLESALE, 33/- ..
 PRICES 5/- .. —WHOLESALE, 46/- ..

Subject to discounts and special allowances for Shows.

Full particulars gladly supplied by

Mrs. POMEROY, Ltd.

33 & 34 CARNABY STREET, LONDON, W.



BURROUGH'S METHYLATED SPIRIT

GIVES
COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

FULL PARTICULARS OF INLAND
REVENUE LICENCE & SENT
ON RECEIPT OF POSTCARD.

Jas. Burrough Ltd.

CALE DISTILLERY,
HUTTON RD. LAMBETH,

S.E.

TELEGRAMS: BURROCALE LONDON
TELEPHONE: HOP 3456 (2Lines)

ABOUT OATINE PROFITS

Are You Getting Your Share?

THE Oatine Preparations, unlike most advertised articles, show a "living" profit and much more, as 50%, which is the profit to be obtained on these articles, in these days of cut advertised lines, is unique.

By taking advantage of the liberal allowance for Window Shows on repeat orders, it is possible to make this profit throughout. A window show allowance of 15% is allowed on all repeat orders of 30/- net, and a further 5% cash discount over and above the ordinary trading profit. Two examples are given below:—

SPECIMEN ORDERS. Showing 50 per cent. Profit.

CREAMS ONLY.

	Cost Price	Minimum Selling Price
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2½ dozen 1/1½ Oatine Cream @ 11/3 ...	1 6 3	1 11 6
½ " 2/3 " " " 22/6 ...	11 3	13 6
	1 17 6	2 5 0
Less 15% allowance for window show	5 7	
	1 11 11	
Less 5% Cash in thirty days ...	1 11	1 10 0
	£1 10 0	0 15 0

Showing a profit of 50 per cent.

VARIOUS PREPARATIONS.

	Cost Price.	Minimum Selling Price.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 doz. 1/1½ Oatine Cream @ 11/3 ...	11 3	13 6
" 2/3 " " 22/6 ...	5 7	6 9
" 1/1½ " " Snow " 11/3 ...	5 8	6 9
" 1/1½ " " Balm " 11/3 ...	2 10	3 4
" 2/3 " " Soap " 22/6 ...	3 9	4 6
" 1/1½ " " Talcum Powder @ 11/3	1 10	2 3
" 11d. " " Tooth Paste " 9/-	1 6	1 10
" 11d. " " Shaving Cream " 9/-	1 6	1 10
" 11d. " " Stick " 9/-	2 3	2 9
" 1/4 " " Face Powder " 13/6	2 3	2 8
	1 18 5	2 6 2
Less 15% window show allowance ...	5 9	
	1 12 8	
Less 5% Cash in 30 days ...	1 11	1 10 9
	£1 10 9	15 5

Showing a profit of 50 per cent.



If you are not getting your share of these profits it is not our fault. It is up to you to help yourselves to them. The Oatine Preparations sell themselves—at least, the Oatine advertising sells them for you.

If you are not buying Oatine on these terms, do so without delay. A trial parcel will convince you.

The OATINE CO., 430 Oatine Buildings, Borough,
LONDON, S.E.

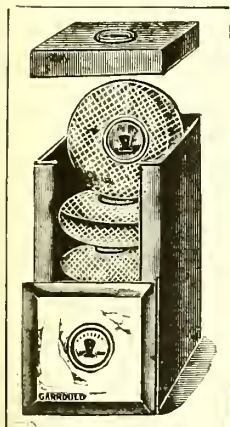
THE NEW DIFFUSERS.

Registered Design No. 282,011.

COVERED SPONGES.

CHEMISTS SHOULD PLACE THEIR ORDERS WITHOUT DELAY.

One Firm sold over 500 OF THESE DIFFUSERS LAST SEASON.



A LUXURY IN THE BATH ROOM.

ADVANTAGES.

Are much cheaper than Honeycomb Sponges. Will last twice as long. No shredding.
No stopping of bath pipes. Uniform in shape.

SMALL SIZE

1s.

MEDIUM SIZE

1s. 6d.

LARGE BATH SIZE

2s.

Subject to 33 1/3 % Trade.

ALSO FIVE GOOD LINES THAT ALL CHEMISTS CAN HANDLE

Published by GARROULD.

THE MIDWIFE'S CASE BOOK	...	Trade Price	...	2/6 dozen
NURSES' REPORT BOOK	...	" "	...	5/- "
NURSES' ACCOUNT RECEIPT BOOK	...	" "	...	9/- "
NURSES' WASHING BOOK	...	" "	...	2/6 "
NURSES' TESTIMONIAL BOOK	...	" "	...	10/- "

Samples and Full Particulars of

GARROULDS (Wholesale Department) 150 EDGWARE ROAD,
HYDE PARK, LONDON, W.

Samuel O'Neill & Sons, Ltd.

CASTLETON, Near MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF

TOILET ROLLS.

Patentees and Makers of Paper Tubes for
Flax, Cotton, Woollen, Worsted & Silk Spinners,
Winders, &c.

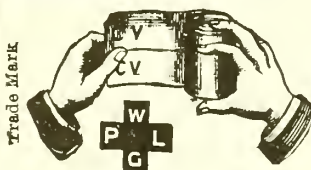
The New Fast Edge.

CREPE VELPEAU BANDAGES

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

Introduced by

W. GIMBER in 1892.



Registered

AN ELASTIC BANDAGE.
Containing no India-rubber.
Superseding Elastic Stockings,
Webs, Bandages, and at half the
cost. Three sizes—about 2, 2 1/2,
and 3 1/2 inches wide.

CREPE VELPEAU ABDOMINAL BINDERS.

Useful after many Abdominal Operations, and for ladies after
confinements. Two sizes—8 and 11 in. wide.

CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject
all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Marks on the Wrappers.
Wholesale of the original Importers and Introducers.

W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandage and Instrument Makers,

44 QUEEN'S ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical-instrument Makers, &c.
Telephone 2401 Hop. Descriptive Circular and Price List on application.

SAL HEPATICA.

PUT UP FOR EXPORT:

Small size, 3 oz. bottle, in case.
Medium „ 7 „ „ „
Large „ 16 „ „ „

OBTAINABLE IN LONDON FROM

Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane,
Upper Thames Street, E.C.

The American Drug Stores, 24 Orange Street,
Haymarket, London, W.C.

Burgoyne, Burdages & Co., 16 Coleman Street,
E.C.

F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse
Square.

Roberts & Co. 76 New Bond Street, W.



See opposite page

BARNETT & FOSTER,

Essence Distillers and Manufacturing

Chemists to the

Aerated Water, Brewing, and Confectionery Trades.

**RED
CLUB
BRAND**

CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE ESSENCES

CONCENTRATED FRUIT ESSENCES

CORDIAL & LIQUEUR ESSENCES

PURE ESSENTIAL OILS

**RED
CLUB
BRAND**

HARMLESS LIQUID COLOURINGS FOR AERATED BEVERAGES.

HARMLESS COLOURS IN POWDER FOR CONFECTIONERY.

"NIAGARA" SOLUBLE HEADING POWDER.

"NIAGARA FOAM."

A Highly Concentrated Heading Liquid for imparting a rich, close, creamy, and lasting head to Beverages of all kinds.

LIQUID AND SOLID PRESERVATIVES.

PURE SALTS FOR MINERAL WATERS.

"NIAGARA" SPRING WATER CRYSTALS.

For greatly increasing the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas absorbed, thus rendering Aerated Water briskeen and more sparkling.

EXTRACTS FOR BREWING NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

FININGS FOR SYRUPS, BEERS, WINES, AND CORDIALS.

CONCENTRATED VINEGAR ESSENCE.

All Herbs, Drugs, Chemicals and Materials employed by

**MINERAL WATER MAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS,
LIQUEUR AND CORDIAL BLENDERS.**

MONTHLY LIST ON APPLICATION.

Orders for Two Gallons and upwards of Essences can be shipped in bond. This quantity may be made up of different Essences, and the Bottles may be of different sizes.

Indentors when ordering should specify **"RED CLUB BRAND."**

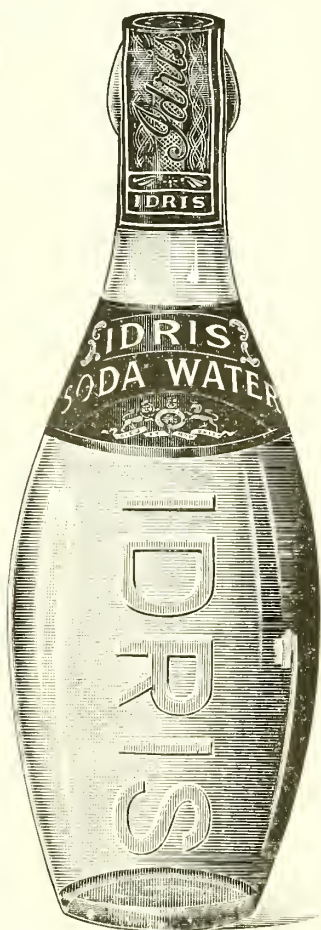
Office and Laboratories:

Telegraphic Address—"DRINKS LONDON."

**Niagara Works, 26^T Eagle Wharf Road,
LONDON, N.**

IDRIS

TABLE WATERS



As supplied to
H.M. The King.



EXPORTED TO
ALL PARTS OF
THE WORLD.

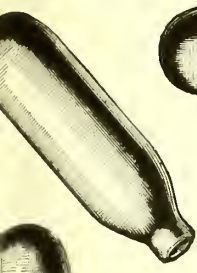



*Delivered F.O.B.
London, Liverpool,
or Southampton.*

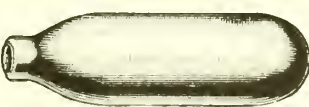



IDRIS LIME JUICE CORDIAL

IDRIS & CO., Ltd., *Export Department,*
61 King William St., London, E.C.

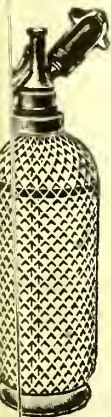


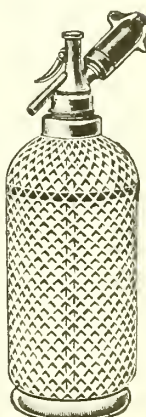


The New
"Prana"


Sparklet "C" Syphons & Bulbs,



which met with such extraordinary success on the Australasian market last season, are now ready for all markets, including the "Home."

- 
- 
- 
- ¶ This Syphon—the largest on the market—is charged with only one Bulb, in the same simple manner as the well-known "B" size.
 - ¶ The Syphons (Trade Price 39/- per doz. net) retail in the U.K. @ 4/-, and the Bulbs (19/6 per doz. boxes, subject) @ 2/- per box of 12.
 - ¶ The result is—pure, fresh Sodawater in "40-oz." Syphons for
2/- per dozen.
- 
- 
- 

The following **entirely spontaneous** Testimonial to the merits of Sparklets appeared in *Chambers' Journal* for Sept. 1909 (p. 622):—"The advantage of such a system is obvious, for there can be no suspicion as to the purity of the water used or of the carbonic acid gas by means of which aeration is secured, as may be possibly entertained in the purchase of syphons of aerated water. . . . Again, the process is cheaper."

Aerators, Ltd.

UPPER EDMONTON,
LONDON, N.




NOTICE OF ALTERATION IN PRICE.**VICHY**

(STATE SPRINGS.)

“Celestins,” “Grande Grille,” “Hôpital,” &c.

We beg to inform the Trade that the above has been placed upon the **P.A.T.A.** List, and the prices and terms from 1st February, 1910, will be as under:—

7/9 per dozen large bottles, or **31/6** per case of 50.**5/9** „ „ small „ „ „ **23/-** „ „ „ 50.**TERMS: Strictly net, Carriage Paid in the United Kingdom.**

The Minimum Selling Prices to the Public have been fixed at:

9d. per large bottle }
6½d. „ small „ } for any quantity, thus showing Retailers a good percentage of profit.

Showcards and Pamphlets forwarded Free, on Application to the Sole Agents:

INGRAM & ROYLE, Limited,
EAST PAUL'S WHARF, 26 Upper Thames St., LONDON, E.C.

AND AT 19 SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL, AND BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL.

25th January, 1910.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)
 London Agent: JAMES STIRTON, 23 ST. DUNSTON'S HILL, E.C.

Established
1855.

ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL

Excise Drawback on
Export Orders.

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.) 4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassiæ Conc. ... 4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conc. ... 4/- per lb.
„ Anethi, Concent. ... 4/- „	„ Flor Aurant. ... 3/6 „	„ Pimentæ „ ... 4/- „
„ Anisi „ ... 4/- „	„ Sumbuci Conc. ... 3/6 „	„ Pulegii „ ... 4/- „
„ Camphoræ „ ... 4/- „	„ Fœniculi Conc. ... 4/- „	„ Rosemarini „ ... 3/6 „
„ Carui „ ... 4/- „	„ Menth. Pip. Conc. ... 4/- „	„ Rosæ „ ... 3/6 „
„ Cinnam. Ver. Conc. ... 6/- „	„ Ang. Conc. ... 6/- „	„ Virgin „ ... 10/6 „

The above may be had in ¼-lb., ½-lb., or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P. 1898).

Samples of any of the above sent free on application from

B. ROBINSON & CO., LTD., Distillers and Brewers of British Wines, **CHURCH ST., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.**

Telephone; 138 Pendleton

THE HYGIENIC SYPHON CO. (1910), LTD.

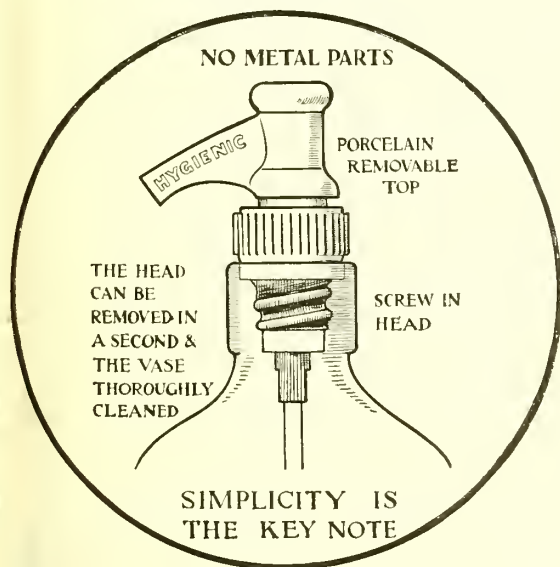
AT LAST!!!

A REAL

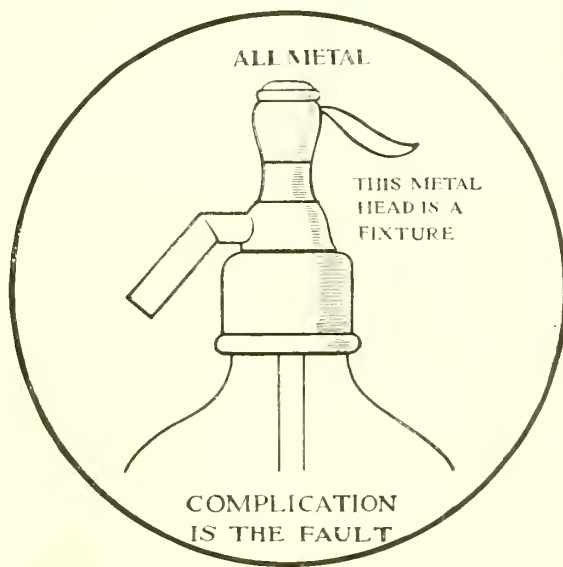
HYGIENIC SYPHON.

WHY NOT AERATE AND SUPPLY YOUR
OWN MINERAL WATERS ???

NEW STYLE.



OLD STYLE.



ADVANTAGES :

PURITY,
DURABILITY,
ECONOMICAL,
SIMPLE, HYGIENIC,
CHEAPEST AND BEST,
CLEANED AT EACH REFILL.
ABSOLUTE STERILITY CAN BE GUARANTEED,
SMALL OUTLAY,
LARGE PROFITS.

The Hygienic Syphon is filled by a simple, inexpensive plant, which does not take up more than about two feet of space, or by the ordinary apparatus slightly modified.

DISADVANTAGES :

"WELL,"

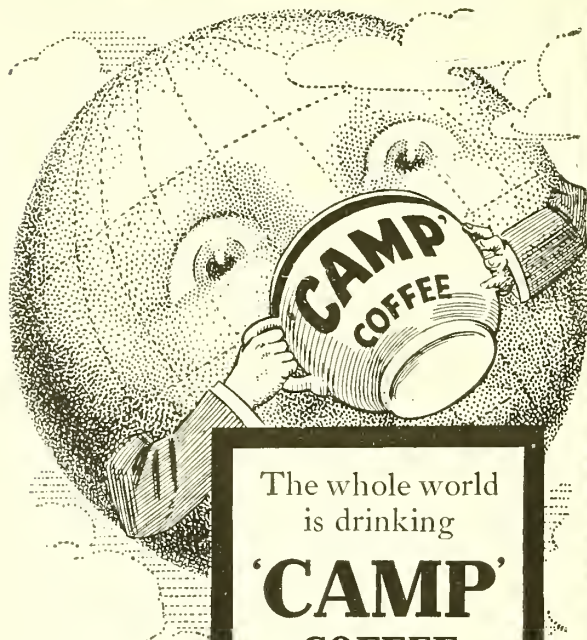
YOU KNOW WHAT THEY ARE!

This type can only be filled by an expensive plant, which requires large capital outlay, and the water is forced through the spout, sweeping all dirt into the interior—the old dregs mixing with the fresh liquid.

L.C.C. REPORT says:—"Syphons are not, it appears, cleansed at each refilling, but when it is necessary to take them to pieces for repair, then the opportunity is taken of cleansing them."

WE ARE EXHIBITING AT THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION, STAND 30, HORTICULTURAL HALL, MAY 9th to 13th.

Offices : 50 WIGMORE STREET, W. TELEPHONE : 5120 (3 lines).



The whole world
is drinking

'CAMP' COFFEE

and means to drink a
great deal more of it.

Don't have to murmur—"Not in
stock" when the next inquirer calls!

Ask your Wholesaler House
about 'Camp' to-day.

R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd.
Coffee Specialists
Glasgow

SAPONINE

(SOLUBLE),

MANUFACTURED BY

C. W. FIELD,

Cambrian Mills, LIVERPOOL.

Special Terms to Wholesalers and large Consumers.

PRICES PROTECTED.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations.

Food for Babies, Prepared Barley, Brunak, Power, N-F. Cocoa,
Biscuits, Soup, Nutbutter (Walnut Blend), Wholemeal, &c.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We issue a list of WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep
above in stock; if for any reason you have difficulty in
obtaining supplies, please send post-card direct to us, and
a list will be sent to you by return. See trade mark on
all our goods: "T. R. ALLINSON." None Genuine Without.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED.

305 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

Handbills, Booklets, Showcards, &c., Free.

N.B.—Our goods are to be sold only at prices stated
upon the Price Lists we issue to the trade.

Cheltenham Natural Aperient Water.

A natural Magnesia and Soda Sulphate Saline Water
bottled by the Municipality from one of its Springs.
AN ENGLISH WATER which as a saline aperient
is equal in strength to and unexcelled by any of the
German Waters.

Prices, pamphlets, sample bottles, &c.
on application to THE MANAGER,

Municipal Offices, Cheltenham.

Wholesale Drug Houses are invited to write to

MELROSE-DROVER, LTD.

LEITH.

for Prices and Samples of NON-DEPOSITING

ORANGE WINE

B.P. 1898.

considered the best in the Market due to
superior quality. Specially prepared, also
for exportation.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants, Manufacturing Chemists, HULL

Offer the Trade the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the Country. d

	PROTECTED RETAIL PRICE.	DOZEN.
LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins ...	6d. ...	3/6 net.
" " " " bottles ...	1/- ...	7/- "
" " " " in cartons ...	1/6 ...	10/6 "
LOSALL'S MILK FOOD, oblong tins, 1/- size. Ideal Food for children and adults ...	3d. ...	5/6 "
FINEST HYGIENIC FIRST MILK FOOD "Crown Brand," specially adapted for infants from birth to 3 or 4 months, tins 1/3 ...	1/- ...	7/6 "

LOSALL'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Very effective. Large profit ...	1/- ...	7/6 net.
MALTED FOOD. Usual 1/- size, lever lid tins. Buyer's name and address printed free on 3 dozens. Special design label, name and address, on gross orders if desired ...	— ...	4/6 "
LOSALL'S BALL ROOM FLOOR POLISH. Sells well. Big profit ...	1/- ...	7/- "

Chemists taking up the above really valuable, large profit-yielding lines, will find them an important adjunct to their business,

London Agents: F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

If you want close up-to-date Quotations for superior and approved Counter Specialities, and for Pure Drugs, Chemicals or Pharmaceutical Preparations, don't fail to write to:

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Wholesale Druggists, HULL

Saponine

*Patented in Gt. Britain, Germany,
France, Austria, & U.S.A.*

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

Foam in Beverages.

Saponine produces a lasting foam in such beverages as Soda Water. It is the best and only material for the manufacturing of

GUM FOAM, LIQUID GUM, &c.

No Boiling or Filtering required.

ABSOLUTELY SOLUBLE.

Possesses all the advantages of Soap Bark without its drawbacks.

Stocks held by my Sole Agents for the United Kingdom: Messrs. PETRI BROS., 39 Lime Street, London, E.C.
For Australia and New Zealand: Messrs. MAURI BROS. & THOMSON, Ltd., 46 & 48 York Street, Sydney.
For the United States of America: Messrs. H. LIEBER & CO., 1 Platt Street, New York.
For Canada: Mr. W. P. DOWNEY, 24 and 26 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

MY AGENCY FOR ALL OTHER COUNTRIES TO BE LET.

DR. RICHARD STHAMER,

Chemical Works, Hamburg 8.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LTD.

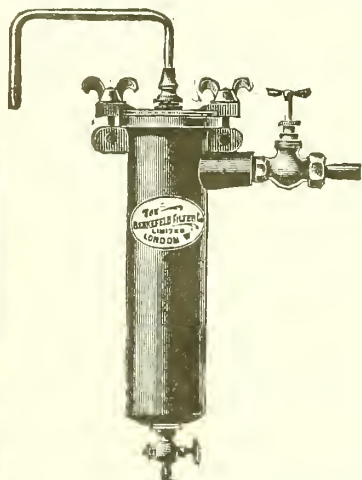
Telegrams:
"TUBIPORES LONDON."

121 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

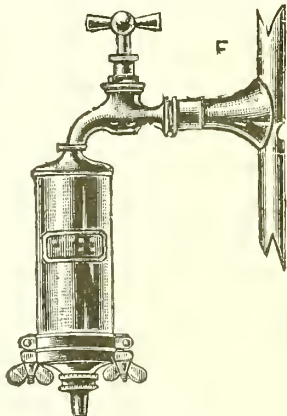
Telephone:
3994 GERRARD.

Contractors to H.M.'s Government; Admiralty, War Office, India Office, Crown Agents for the Colonies, Office of Works, &c., and many Foreign Governments.

The "BERKEFELD" FILTER is a GERM-PROOF FILTER
& is made as Pressure, Drip, Pump & Syphon Filter.



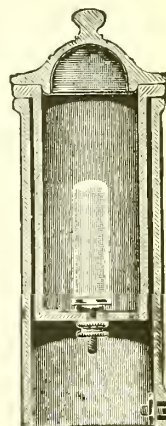
One-seventh original size. Pattern H, 30/-



One-sixth original size.
Pattern F, 22/6

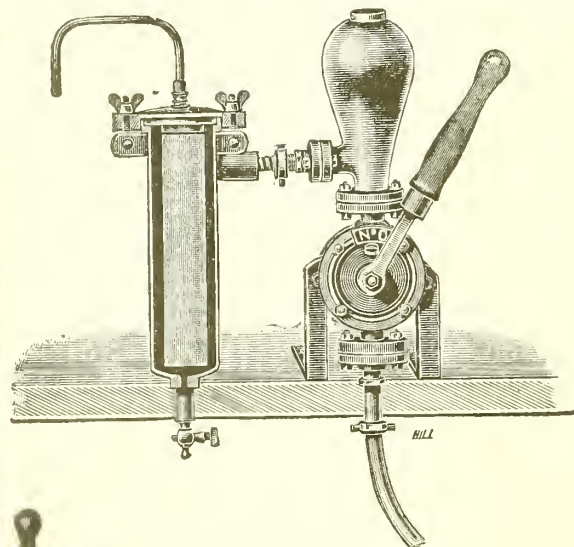


Pattern A.	B1	2	3	4	Pattern B
2½ pints ... 7/-	1	1	2	3	No. of Cylinders
5 " ... 8/6	1½	2½	4	6	gall. total capacity
6 " ... 10/-	14/6	19/9	29/9	42/6	

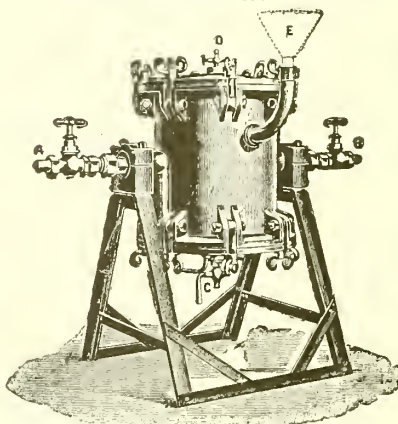


LARGE SUPPLY FILTERS.

Fitted with 3, 7, 15, 25 and 36 Cylinders.
Most essential for Mineral Water
Manufacturers.



Pattern S.H., 90/-
Smaller Size, Pattern S.F., 70/-



P 3	£4	0	0	T 15	£16	10	0
P 7	£7	10	0	T 25	£21	10	0
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"WINCO" SEMI-ROTARY WING PUMPS.

CHEAP. DURABLE. RELIABLE.

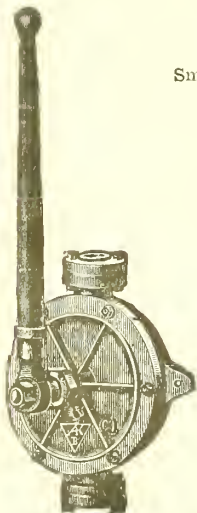
Over 2,000 have been supplied to H.M.'s Government and given complete satisfaction.

Pattern N.
Without Stirrup, 55/-
With " 42/-

No.	Size of Suction and Delivery Pipes	Approximate Weight.	Total Height without Loose Flanges.	Approximate Capacity per hour.	Speed per minute Double Stroke	PRICES.	
						Iron with Brass Valves	All Brass.
00	¾ inch	6½ lbs.	6 inches	160 gals.	110	16/-	23/6
0	"	11	7	230	104	18/-	27/6
1	"	18	7	390	100	20/-	30/6
2	1	25	8	525	90	24/-	39/6
3	1½	31	9	660	85	29/-	55/-
4	1½	39	10	920	80	36/-	66/-
5	2	46	11	1,120	75	40/-	82/6
6	2½	70	13	1,320	60	48/-	100/-
7	3	80	14	1,700	55	58/-	132/-
8	3½	110	15	2,300	50	75/-	176/-
9	4	156	18	2,750	45	100/-	212/-
10	5	175	20	3,150	45	135/-	286/-
11	6			4,000	45	165/-	352/-

The Pumps No. 00 to 6 have oval, No. 7 to 11 round flanges.

The capacities given are calculated upon a vertical suction of 3 feet and a vertical delivery of 3 feet.



IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CHEMISTS AND OTHERS REQUIRING

ESSENTIAL OILS

for Medicinal Purposes should employ Genuine and Finest Qualities only.

These can be obtained from W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., who guarantee the following to be absolutely pure and to pass the tests of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

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Telegraphic Address: "TANGERINE LONDON."

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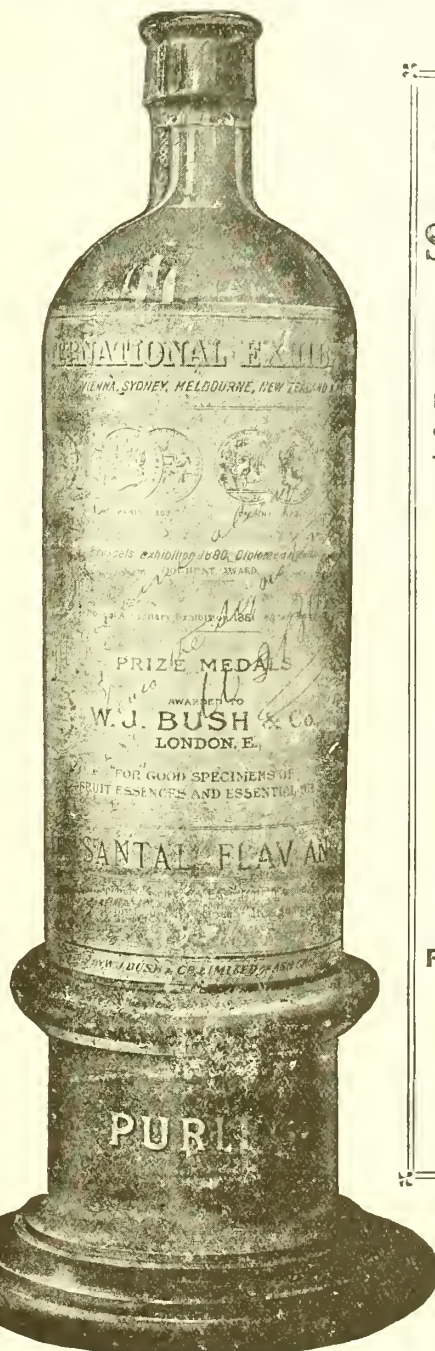
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FLORAL OTTOS

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Seitz's Patent Asbestos FILTERS

are indispensable to all

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

for the Filtration of Liquids such as:

- 1.—**Distilled Waters.** Aq. destil., aq. cinnamon., aq. flor. aurant., aq. amygdal. amar., aq. calcis., aq. menth. pip., aq. foenicul.
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No.	Approximate output per hour.	Quantity of Asbestos for one filtration.	Price net Cash free to destination.		
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IV. extra	2-3 Imp. Gall.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	£ s. d. 2 14 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0	£ s. d. 4 5 0
IV.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	$\frac{1}{10}$ oz.	1 14 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
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Seitz's Filtering Asbestos, 1/6 per lb.

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Telephone: 422 City. Telegraphic Address: "Simperard London."



"SOLAZZI" LIQUORICE JUICE

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND.

'The Lancet' says: 'Of Standard Purity.'

Recommended also by 'The British Medical Journal,' 'Health,' 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 'Food and Sanitation.'

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS. To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE and MENTHOL PELLETS.

CUSHION SHAPED.

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3s. 6d. per lb. Also in Tins at 2/- and 4/- doz.

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Telegrams:
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TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DELICIOUS

AERATED BEVERAGES

ARE MADE FROM

HAY'S**Cream Soda Essence,****Cream Lemon Essence,****Cream Raspberry Essence**

(MADE FROM THE FRUIT),

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Claret and Lemon Essence,**Cherry Cider Essence,****Lemon Squash Essence**

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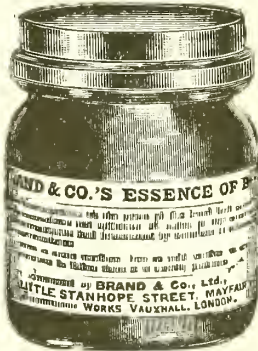
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for Invalids from
Finest British Meat.

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IN GLASS.



IN TINS.

Also prepared from
Chicken, Mutton, or
Veal.

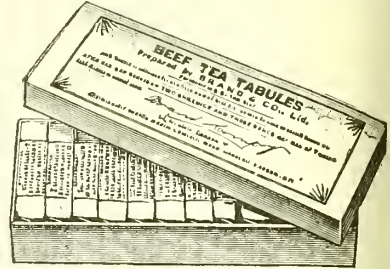
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Have upheld
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ALL OVER the WORLD

BEEF TEA TABULES.



Each Tabule makes a Breakfast
Cup of Nutritious Beef Tea.

Put up in hermetically sealed tins
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For Invalids, Travellers,
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IN SKINS OR TINS.

HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.



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MELBOURNE.

ON THE
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BENGER'S FOOD

ON THE
P.A.T.A.
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For Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily-digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of Infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed tins of Chemists, &c., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.

The Lancet describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins at 1/6, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-, by Chemists everywhere.

LIQUOR PANCREATICUS (Benger). (REGISTERED.)

containing all the digestive principles of the fresh pancreas. Used to prepare peptonised or partially digested milk and other articles of food. Directions for use with each bottle.

In 4, 8, and 16 oz. Bottles, to retail at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

Benger's Peptonising Powders ("Pulvis Pancreatis Alkalinus, Benger"). Half a powder will peptonise a pint of milk, gruel, beef tea, &c., in a few minutes. **Box of Eight Powders, to retail at 1s.**

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An exceedingly active fluid Pepsine. DOSE—One or two teaspoonfuls with meals. It is without disagreeable taste.

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A concentrated, partially digested, and solidified beef tea, of delicate flavour. Unlike the various Extracts and Essences of Meat, it contains much of the fibrin or flesh-forming element of the beef in solution.

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A Nutritive Delicacy for Invalids. Glass Jars, 2s. each.

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Bottles 1s. and 1s. 9d. each.

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This flour is specially prepared for the use of children and invalids. It can be used in the same way as the well-known "Benger's Food, for which it may be substituted when a change of diet is thought desirable.

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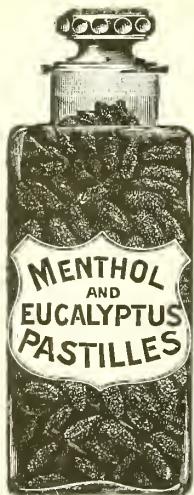
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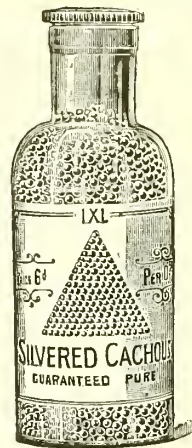
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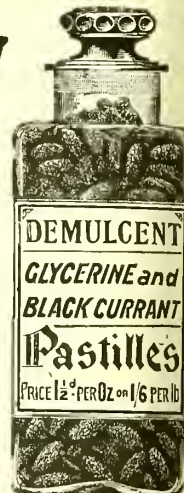
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A SELLER.
7d. per lb.



3/- per lb.



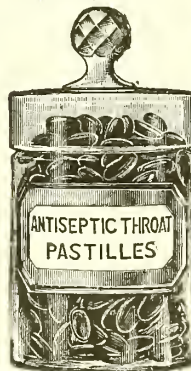
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7d. per lb.



6/- doz. Buyer's name
on 3 doz.



2/6 per lb. Cut Glass Recess Show
Bottle free with first order for 7 lbs.

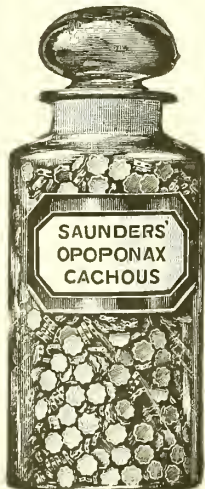


6/- doz. Buyer's name
on 3 doz.

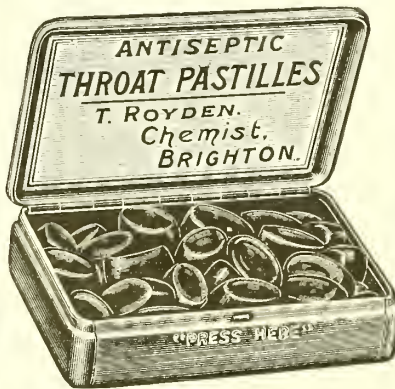


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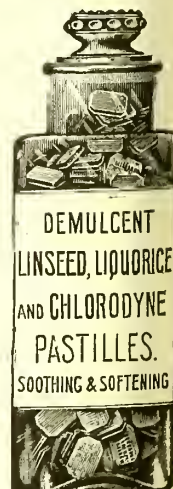
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4/6 per doz. Buyer's name free on 3 doz.



1/6 per lb.



Recess Globe Stopped
Bottle, filled with 2 lbs.
Cachous, Heliotrope,
Musk, Rose, Mint, Violet,
Bouquet, each kind,
6/6 complete.
Buyer's own name on
Bottle.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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Other kinds of Pastilles
Greengage, Lime Fruit
Glycerine, Dessert, Fruit
Malted Milk, Strawberry
etc.
All 1/4 per lb.
"Dessert" specially
recommended.

New Preparation of the Sanatogen Company.

ALBULACTIN

The Exact Equivalent of Mother's Milk.

It was formerly supposed that milk contained one kind of proteid only. Recent medical research has shown, however, that both human milk and cows' milk contain *two* different proteids, namely, Casein and *Lactalbumin*. What is of still more importance as regards infant feeding, *human milk contains three times as much Lactalbumin as cows' milk*, and three-and-a-half times less Casein. Therefore, to feed an infant on cows' milk, however cleverly prepared, is to supply it with far too little of the one vitally essential element—*lactalbumin*.

Now, for the first time, a method has been dis-

covered of extracting Lactalbumin from cows' milk, and rendering it soluble and easily absorbable by the stomach of the weakest infant. This substance is known as *ALBULACTIN*—pure soluble Lactalbumin, the quintessence of mother's milk.

The importance of this discovery cannot be exaggerated. It means that *the problem of infant feeding has now been absolutely solved*; for Albulactin, added to diluted and sweetened cows' milk, forms a mixture which is *the exact equivalent of mother's milk*, and which thus supersedes complicated percentage feeding, highly technical modifications, and more or less mysterious infant foods.

Highest Credentials from the Medical Profession.

That Albulactin would meet with an enthusiastic reception from the medical profession, which has for years held Sanatogen in the highest esteem, was a foregone conclusion. From prominent children's hospitals, both in England and on the Continent, the most successful results have already been recorded, and eminent physicians—like Prof. Cassel and Prof. Bickel of Berlin—after putting Albulactin to the severest tests, have given a positive and unqualified verdict in favour of its unique qualities, particularly when difficulty in feeding threatened a child's life. Copies of their reports are at the disposal of every chemist, and will be forwarded on receipt of a postcard.

The following letter from a London physician may be quoted here on account of its special interest

for invalid children generally: "I am glad to be able to testify to the remarkable value of Albulactin in a case of Influenzal Meningitis. A baby of 9 months began to show signs of acute meningitis on top of an attack of influenza, and his condition was made more serious by refusal to take his ordinary food on most occasions, and by his vomiting it in large clots when he did take it.

"I decided to give Albulactin a trial, and was delighted at the result; he took it willingly even when the temperature was 105°8, and assimilated it perfectly, and he is now almost convalescent. The mortality is so high in this disease that I attribute his recovery in no small degree to his nourishment being kept up and his resistance maintained by means of Albulactin."

LARGE SALE ANTICIPATED.

There can be no doubt that Albulactin is destined to be as striking a success as Sanatogen. Its properties are such that infant foods possess no pretensions to rival it, and the favour accorded to it by the medical profession must rapidly result in a large and increasing demand from the public.

Moreover, extensive arrangements are being

made to stimulate the sale of Albulactin in the near future, and for these reasons, every chemist should at once procure a stock of the preparation and make it known to his customers. The price of Albulactin is 2/6 and 5/- and as it is on the P.A.T.A. list there will be a substantial profit for the trade. Manufacturers: A. WULFING & CO., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.

Lines to Stock Now!!!

"OVALTINE," the Complete Food (On the P.A.T.A.)

Dr. Wander's Dry (Crystalline) Malt Extracts

Neurasthenia Pills, Kavasane Pills,
Tamarind Dragees, Coryza Ointment,
Neuralgia Ointment.

Customer's Name and Address printed on any quantity.

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MAY 9-13, 1910.

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Now also on the P.A.T.A. List.

FRAME-FOOD BISCUITS.

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by ourselves in our Model Food
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Good Line. Splendid Profits.

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Gold
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Wine
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London,
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All Registered Chemists can sell Wincarnis
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Medical men in your district order it often,
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By Special Appointment to the King & Queen of Spain.

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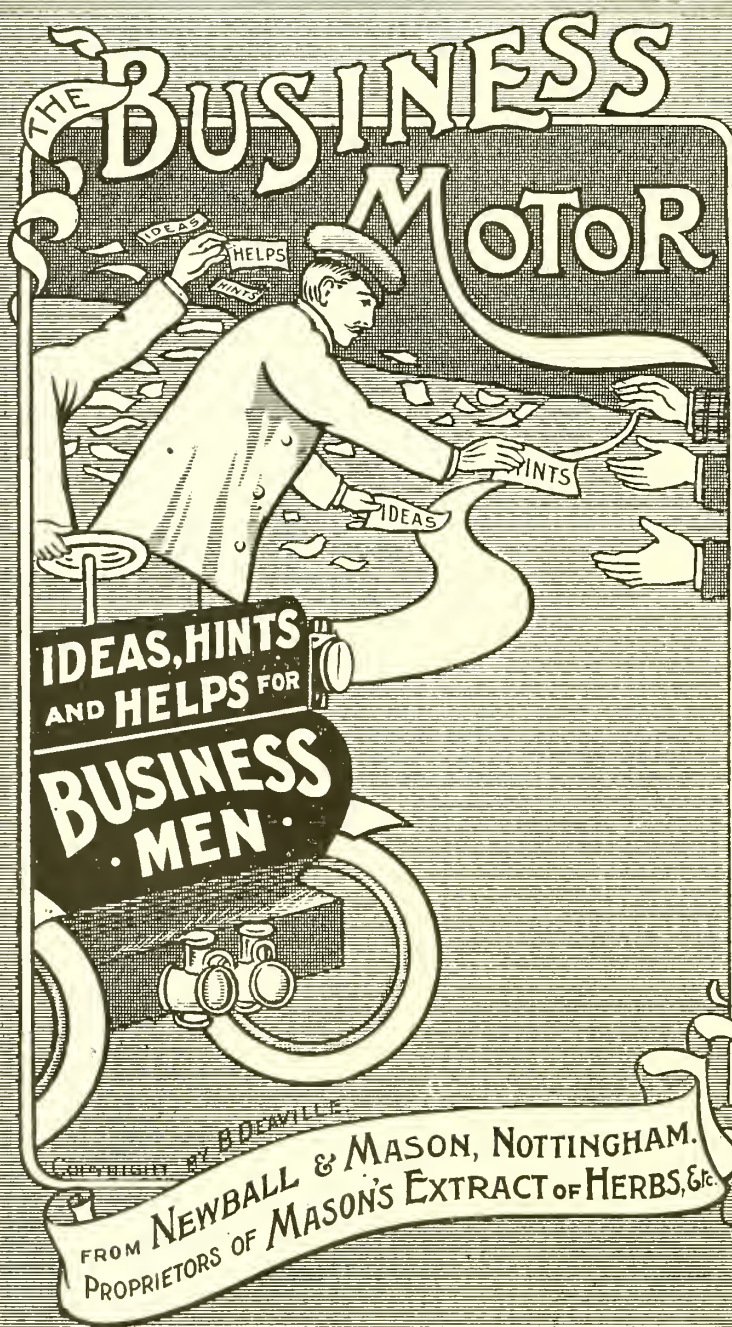
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SPECIAL LINE, FRUIT BASIS
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USEFUL
**BUSINESS
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WILL BE SENT
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FOR BUSINESS MEN

One distributor wanted for each
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COCA .
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ALL IN ONE

27/- per doz.

Large Bottles.

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As specialists in the manufacture and packing of all Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations we guarantee to meet the requirements of the home and export markets. Buyers and Shippers are invited before placing their orders to avail themselves of the advantage of our prices. All Perfumes and Spirituous Preparations shipped in bond.

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(1909),

Crayford Mills, STRATFORD, E.

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The Popular American Antiseptic.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power, prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, slightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The success of Listerine is based upon merit, and the best advertisement of Listerine is—Listerine.

LISTERINE DERMATIC SOAP

Designed to meet the most exacting requirements of a saponaceous detergent for use in the antiseptic treatment of diseases of the skin. No animal fats, and only the best vegetable oils enter into its composition, and of these it contains a surplus, "superfatted." It is a bland, unirritating and remarkably efficient soap.

LISTERINE TOOTH POWDER

This powder is not intended to supplant Listerine in the daily toilet of the teeth, but is offered in response to the demand for a frictionary dentifrice to be used in conjunction with this well-known and time-tried antiseptic.

Listerine Tooth Powder, like Listerine, will advertise itself by its intrinsic merit.

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A Lens Fronted Tube, but Mercury Column
SEEN AT A GLANCE.

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MAKERS OF ALL TYPES OF THERMOMETERS.

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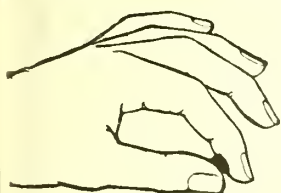
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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

INDUSTRIAL SITES.

Sites suitable for the establishment of Factories and Works are available adjoining the Great Western Railway, within easy access of the principal ports, Coal and Iron fields, and Industrial centres. Particulars of such sites, and of the Company's arrangements for Siding Facilities, Conveyance Rates, &c., &c., may be obtained from the Chief Goods Manager, Mr. T. H. RENDELL, Paddington Station, W.

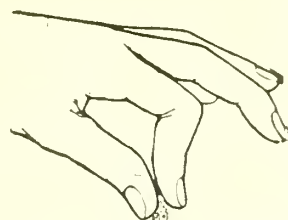
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MAY BE CRUSHED TO POWDER
BETWEEN THUMB AND FINGER.

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POWDER PILLS.

YOU NEED THE BEST TO MEET COMPETITION.

PULVERETTES are vastly superior to pills or compressed tablets. The process of manufacture is simple and quick; drugs do not oxidise or deteriorate during manipulation. Thousands of private formulæ are now being made into Pulverettes. Send for samples and quotations for your own formulæ. Satisfaction and secrecy guaranteed.

PRICES. (In bottles of 100.)

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Join et Jalapin Co. ...	12/-	Ergotin and Iron Comp. ...	22/-	„ Hydrarg. gr. 4 ...	10/-
Join, Strychnine and Belladonna	12/-	Hepatic Comp. ...	10/-	„ „ and Pil. Coloc. Co. ...	12/-
mmoniated Quinine		Iodsam gr. 3 ...	30/-	„ Plumbi c. Opio gr. 2 ...	12/-
Comp. ...	16/-	(25 % Iodine chemically combined with oil.)		Pil Rhei Co. gr. 4 ...	12/-
mæmia Comp. ...	9/-	Laxative ...	12/-	Podophyllin and Calomel ...	12/-
nti-asthma Comp. ...	23/-	Laxative Cold ...	12/-	Quinine Sulph. gr. 1 ...	13/-
nti-constipation ...	12/-	Laxoin (synthetic aperient) ...	18/-	„ „ gr. 2 ...	13/-
nti-syphilis ...	24/-	Marienbad Formula ...	10/-	„ „ gr. 3 ...	18/-
erians Fort. ...	12/-	(Cascara, Bellad., Aloes, Rhubarb, Podoph.)		„ „ gr. 5 ...	23/-
tringent... ...	12/-	Pulv. Ipecac. Co. B.P. gr. 5 ...	16/-	Salol gr. 2½ ...	15/-
aud gr. 5 ...	12/-	Opium gr. 1 ...	16/-	Syr. Easton = 5j Syr. Ferri Quin.	
aud Comp. ...	12/-	Phenacetin gr. 5 ...	10/-	et Strychnia Phosph. ...	22/-
aud c. Arsenic gr. 1/100 ...	12/-	Phenacetin and		Terpin Hydrate c. Morphine	
romoline gr. 3 ...	30/-	Caffeine 13 -		Diacetyl Hyd. ...	22/-
25 % Bromine chemically combined with oil.)				Triple Valerianates ...	18/-
scara gr. 2 ...	16/-			(Ferri, Quin., Zinct. Val. aa. gr. 1.)	

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PRODUCED FROM THE VERY BEST
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Contains in solution, in an agreeable form, the entire nutritive constituents of beef and wheat.

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Contains all that is digestible in beef—in its juice and in its muscle tissues.

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Has saved the patient in desperate straits due to intolerance of food.

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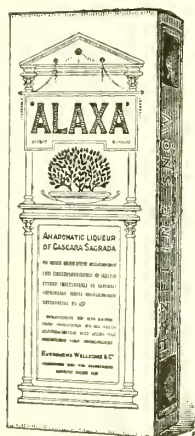
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AROMATIC LIQUEUR OF CASCARA SAGRADA

Presents the nearest approach to the isolation of the active principle of the true Cascara Sagrada.

Highly palatable, with all the characteristics of a choice liqueur, 'ALAXA' is, without exception, the most elegant preparation that the Chemist can sell.

Supplied in bottles of 4 fl. oz.,
at 24/0 per dozen bottles

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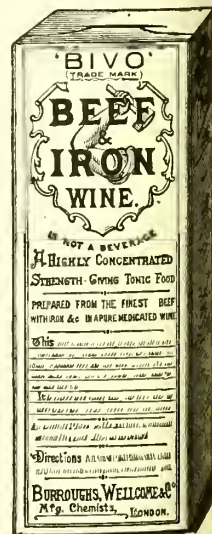
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BEEF AND IRON WINE

Issued to meet the demand for the best obtainable. 'Bivo' yields a good profit to the seller, and the customer appreciates its exceptional restorative power.

Each fluid ounce represents two ounces of lean beef and one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form, the wine being free from tannin.

Supplied in bottles of 8 and 16 fluid ounces,
at 24/0 and 46/0 per dozen bottles, respectively



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'WELLCOME'

BRAND

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Aloin

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Bismuth Salts

Caffeine Salts

Calcium Salts

Chloroform

Cocaine Salts

Codeine Salts

Emetine Salts

Ergotoxine Phosphate

Serine Salts

Ethyl Chloride

Ether

Extracts, B.P.

Extracts, Granular Standardised

Extracts, Liquid Standardised

Homatropine Salts

Hydrastine Salts

Nicosyamine Salts

Infusions, Concentrated

Ipecacuanha sine Emetina

Iron Salts and combinations

Lithium Salts

Manganese Salts and combinations

Mercury Salts

Morphine Salts

Nysostigmine Salts

Nocarpine Salts

Podophyllin

Potassium Salts

Quinine Salts

Sodium Salts

strychnine Salts

Tinctures, Concentrated

Tinctures, Physiologically Standardised

etc., etc.

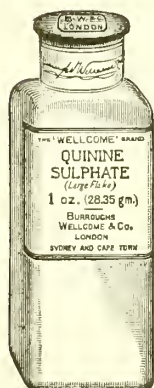
'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals, Alkaloids, etc. attain and maintain an exceptionally high standard of purity.

'Wellcome' Brand Extracts, Infusions, Tinctures, etc. conform to the 'Wellcome' standards, which are in many instances of greater stringency than those of the B.P. and other authorities. The processes of standardisation adopted are designed to indicate not merely the amount of total alkaloids present, but that of the most important active principle, wherever possible.

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MARK

'WELLCOME' Quinine Sulphate

BRAND



Attains a standard of purity exceeding that required by the British and U.S.A. Pharmacopœias.

Issued in two forms, both being identical in composition:—

"LARGE FLAKE," the ordinary form, exceptionally light and white. Issued in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 1 oz. bottles; also in 4 oz., 25 oz. and 100 oz. tins.

"COMPACT CRYSTALS," occupying one-third the space, especially convenient for dispensing, storage and transport. Issued in 1 oz. and 4 oz. bottles; and in 25 oz. and 100 oz. tins.

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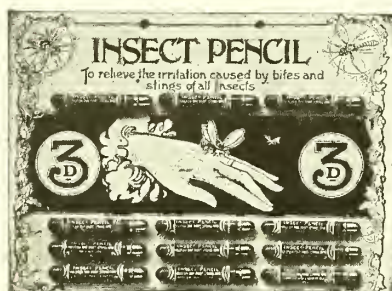
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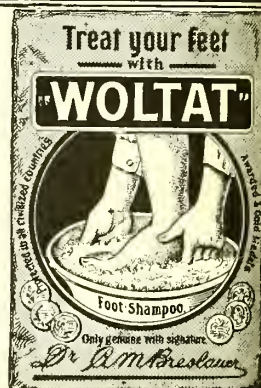
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IMPROVED
FORMULA.

Appeals to everyone at
this season. New Show-
cards amply proclaim its
necessity. Cartons of
1 dozen. Each packet
2 shampoos.

3^d. RETAIL. 18/- GROSS.



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GREAT STRAW
HAT CLEANER.

A huge success. New Hat
Showcards and Counter
Calendars ready. Send your
order along now.

4/- CARTON OF 30.
7/6 " " 60
3d. PACKETS.

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*Orders for our goods—no matter
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through your regular houses.
Any enquiries for lists, special
lines, or special information will
be intelligently dealt with.*

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SCIENTIFIC FRECKLE
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A line with great pos-
sibilities. Perfectly safe and
efficient. Handsome explana-
tory Showcards.

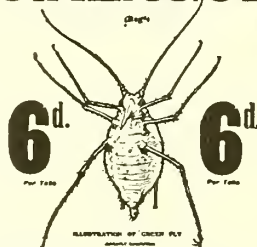
CARTONS OF **1/-** TUBES.
4/- FOR 6 TUBES.
7/3 " 12 "
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A LINE THAT NEVER FAILS TO SELL.

Our poster strikes the eye of
passers by, and should it not
alone convince, our unique
Counter Cards will quickly
point out advantages of this non-
poisonous concentrated Garden
insecticide. Get a supply and
try it.

48/- GROSS.

CIRENGOL



KILLS GREEN FLY
and other Garden Pests

THOUSANDS USE IT— MILLIONS COULD.

Surely this is a trade worth
securing. Ten times more sold
last year than in previous
years. Last year's quantity al-
ready reached. Now is the
time for it.

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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

(ESTABLISHED 1859)

COLONIAL ISSUE

APRIL 23rd, 1910

Subscription, 10s. a year, post free.
Single weekly issue, 6d.
Summer or Winter issue, 1s.

The Official Organ of Eighteen Societies of
Chemists, Druggists, and Pharmacists
at Home and Abroad.

Head Office:
42 Cannon Street, London,
England.

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The more notable items only are dealt with.

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OUR NEW WORLD ISSUE.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 21 will be our annual New World Issue. In the western hemisphere there are sold thousands of men and women born and bred in the United Kingdom. They live and work in Canada, the United States, South America, and the West Indies, but they prefer to buy goods manufactured at home. Their medicinal preparations, perfumes, proprietaries, toilet articles, must be British-made, and dealers, wholesale and retail, are only too keen to supply. The high quality of Home products has made them acceptable to native as well as to British-born consumers, and that is why our exports in these countries are increasing annually. The Publisher will be happy to furnish full particulars of the possibilities of advertising in the issue.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1910, which marks the forty-second year of publication of this valuable annual, is fuller than ever of matter of importance to the pharmacists of Great Britain.—*National Druggist*.

New formulas for vanishing-creams are given on pp. 141-2. The Colonial and foreign Diary competition is reported upon p. 122.

The B.P.C. programme for the Cambridge meeting is now available (p. 102).

Dispensers and analysts should read and remember the facts regarding alkalinity of glass on p. 121.

German sick clubs have been the means of uniting German apothekers. Prices were the cement. See p. 101.

Pharmaceutical Education in South Africa has been discussed by Professor Wilkinson before Transvaal chemists (p. 102).

An excellent summary of 1906 Pharmacopœial criticism has been compiled and published by the United States Government (p. 121).

Thirteen gentlemen at present want seats on the Pharmaceutical Council and there are vacancies for seven only. For notes and portraits see p. 114.

Mr. Caudery's estate has come before the High Court (p. 134), and the bankruptcy proceedings *re* W. Caudery & Co. have been carried a step further (p. 136).

The House of Lords has almost contemptuously decided that the use of the description "Painless Extractions" is not an infringement of Section 3 of the Dentists Act (p. 133).

The names of those who have this month become pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists in Great Britain and pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists in Ireland are given on p. 112.

Proceedings have been instituted under the Merchandise Marks Act against a London company for describing a mixture of olive oil and nut oil as "olive oil." The case, as far as it has been heard, is reported on pp. 108-9.

Our Town Traveller's recent walks abroad appear to have been exceptionally interesting. He begins with wholesale and export houses, then describes the uses of potash as a fertiliser, what is new in optics (as well as how new "optics" are made), and the use of typewriters by chemists (p. 110).

Chemists in our dominions beyond the seas are as curious as those at home to know what the basis of Imperial pharmaceutical reciprocity will be. A compulsory curriculum, it is agreed, and we tell what is known about it, beginning on p. 123. A warning note on p. 120 tells how it will prejudicially affect home interests.

The Old Street Magistrate's decision that under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, trade-names on poison-labels are insufficient has been reversed by the Lord Chief Justice's Court. A full report of the hearing, with the case stated and their Lordships' judgments, begins on p. 104. The interests involved are discussed on pp. 118-9.

Market alterations are few; a feature is the rampant market for fixed oils, such as castor, coconut, and wood oils. Cod-liver is lower, however. Bergamot, lemon, and orange oils are all easier; present prospects for new otto point to a good crop; opium and morphine are firm. The drug-auction to-day consisted of new goods only (p. 145).

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D

All communications for this section should be addressed thus "Corner for Students," *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis.

The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, marked "Corner for Students" on the top left-hand corner) will be received up to Tuesday, April 26, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 7. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, April 26.

Auction of salvage stock of druggists' sundries and specialities at Messrs. Toplis & Harding, 73 Southwark Street, London, S.E., at 1 p.m.

Wednesday, April 27.

Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. F. W. Sayers on "Experiences of a Pharmacist in the Boer War."

North Kent Pharmacists' Association, Royal Mortar Hotel, Woolwich, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. R. Feather Clarke, Hon. Secretary, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

Thursday, April 28.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy, A.B.C. Rooms, 58 King's Road, at 9 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, Northgate Mansions, Gloucester, at 9 p.m. Mr. S. J. Coley on "The Chemists' own Proprietaries."

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, St. James's Tavern, Broadway, Westminster, at 8.30 p.m. Meeting in support of the N.U.A.P. candidates for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., has promised to address the meeting.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association, 6 Milsom Street, at 8 p.m. Social evening.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Annual general meeting.

Rotherham, Doncaster, and Barnsley Chemists' Associations, Royal Hotel, Barnsley, at 3 p.m. Joint meeting.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, Regent Tea-rooms, 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9.15 p.m. Annual meeting.

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The medicated wine licence granted by the Worthing Bench to Mr. Walter Aston, chemist and druggist, 6 Burlington Terrace, Worthing, has been confirmed by the West Sussex Licensing Committee.

A committee of tradesmen has been formed at Newcastle-under-Lyme to promote a local shopping festival to be held on April 29, 30, and May 2. Mr. C. J. Wain, Ph.C., has been appointed to the committee.

Early in May Messrs. Christie are selling by auction the collection of majolica formed by the late Mr. Octavius Coope. This includes a beautiful Faenza pharmacy ewer, modelled as a dragon's head and coloured green.

At the West London County Court, on April 19, Mr. David Llewellyn Evans, chemist, 106 Church Street, Kensington, sued for and recovered £14, money lent to, and interest thereon, due by Arthur Priest, caretaker, of the L.C.C. school in Fulham Palace Road.

A prisoner at the Bristol Police Court this week charged with begging gave the name of James Royce, and was described as a chemist. It was stated that he had once held a good position in Manchester, but the case was adjourned to see if he could be helped in any way.

A Plymouth schoolboy named Reginald Pring (15) on April 15 was hammering at some chemical with which he was experimenting when an explosion occurred which blew off the thumb of the boy's left hand. The nature of the "experiment" has not transpired as yet.

A burglar gained access to the pharmacy of Mr. J. Thorp, 66 Heaton Moor Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport, on April 15 by the fanlight over the door, taking the precaution to disconnect an electric bell. He succeeded in opening the safe and decamped with about 15l.

A meeting of the Chemical Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce called for April 22 has been postponed owing to the indisposition of the chairman, Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., who had to leave business this week owing to an attack of influenza, which took rather a serious turn, but he was much better on Thursday.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Sanvers Ward Liberal Association last week, Mr. John Boot, son of Sir Jesse Boot, delivered an address, and his mother, Lady Boot, followed. Alderman Dr. F. R. Mutch expressed the hope that Mr. John Boot would become a candidate for Parliament, seeing that Sir Jesse Boot is unable to take an active part in the public life of the city.

During the thunderstorm on April 16 a block of buildings in the High Road, Wood Green, London, N., was struck by lightning. The coping over the pharmacy of Mr. N. F. Woodcock at No. 143 was demolished, about two tons of cement and brick being hurled to the pavement below. Fortunately no one was hurt, although several narrow escapes were reported. To make matters worse the street became flooded for about 200 yards, filling many of the basements.

Analysts' Affairs.

Two samples of sweet nitre and two of glycerin were certified to be genuine by the Gloucester county analyst last quarter.

The St. Pancras analyst reports that he examined during the past quarter three samples each of camphorated and glycerin, all of which were genuine.

A sample of camphorated oil was the only drug analysed by the Wandsworth analyst (Dr. J. Muter) during the past quarter. It was found to be genuine.

Mr. E. W. T. Jones, F.I.C., Wolverhampton, county analyst for Staffordshire, has been appointed public analyst for the newly Federated Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, a fee of 10s. 6d. per sample.

Five samples of boric ointment and three of olive have been reported upon by the Westminster analyst. One sample of the former contained 11 per cent. of boric acid. The remaining samples proved to be genuine.

Mr. J. A. Brown, F.I.C., was presented with a set of standardised metric weights by Mr. R. A. Cripps, F.I.C., F.C., Hove, as a memento of his seven years' faithful service prior to his departure to taking up the post of senior assistant-analyst with Mr. C. Cooke Duncan, F.I.C., Worcester. The staff also presented Mr. Brown with a set of razors in token of their esteem.

British Association.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commences at Sheffield on August 31 and continues until September 7. Professor J. G. Bonney, F.R.S., who succeeds Sir J. J. Thomson, F.R.S., in the presidency, will deliver the inaugural address. Evening discourses will be delivered by Professor William Stirling on "Types of Animal Movement" (September 2, and by Mr. D. G. Hogarth on "New Discoveries about the Hittites" on September 7. A reception will be held by the Lord Mayor (the Earl Fitzwilliam, B.S.O.) at the Town Hall on September 1, and another will be given at the University on September 6. Professor J. W. H. Trail, of Aberdeen, is the President of the Itany section.

Institute of Chemistry.

A preliminary list of contributors to the Building Fund for the proposed new laboratories and offices for the above Institute has just been issued. We select from the 390 contributors the chief donors, and also those directly connected with pharmacy:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
C. Abraham	5	0	0	H. Jackson ...	...	25	0	0
Attfield	26	5	0	C. T. Kingzett ...	...	5	0	0
Bascombe	5	5	0	C. M. Luxmoore ...	...	2	2	0
Beilby (President) 250	...	0	0	0	W. Macnab ...	...	50	0	0
T. Bennett	1	1	0	Sir Alex. Pedler ...	...	10	10	0
R. Bennett	1	1	0	C. Proctor ...	...	3	3	0
Carteighe	100	0	0	T. Purdie ...	...	100	0	0
N. Collie	3	0	0	Sir Wm. Ramsay ...	...	50	0	0
W. Crossley	10	0	0	Sir Boverton Redwood	...	250	0	0
O. Forster	250	0	0	A. Gordon Salaman ...	...	250	0	0
F. Frankland	200	0	0	J. E. Saul ...	...	5	5	0
Garsed	2	12	6	Savory & Moore, Ltd.	...	25	0	0
G. Greenish	5	5	0	J. E. Stead ...	...	150	0	0
Guttmann	52	10	0	F. Sutton ...	...	10	10	0
Helius Hanbury	25	0	0	F. N. Sutton ...	...	5	0	0
F. Harrison	2	12	6	W. L. Sutton ...	...	10	0	0
to Hehner	100	0	0	J. Millar Thomson ...	...	100	0	0
A. Hill	10	10	0	T. Tickle ...	...	3	3	0
Hodgkin	1	1	0	Sir W. A. Tilden ...	...	20	0	0
Sie S. Hooper	0	10	0	J. F. Tocher ...	...	5	5	0
F. Howard	10	10	0	H. S. Wellcome ...	...	105	0	0
vid Howard	200	0	0	W. G. Whiffen ...	...	105	0	0
Howard	2	2	0	E. White ...	...	10	10	0
D. Howard	100	0	0					

We observe that other institutions as well as firms are subscribing liberally.

Birmingham Notes.

A young man suffering from alopecia became dejected and committed suicide at Yardley Wood, near Birmingham. J. Coole Kneale stated that such a trouble often leads to oppression of spirits.

Mr. Lawton, F.I.C., chemist in the local ammonia works, died suddenly this week. He was well known to pharmacists and was a past member of the local committee of the Society of Chemical Industry, who at the annual meeting passed a vote of condolence with his relatives. His wife and child also died recently.

Blackpool Shopping Festival.

Blackpool had a "Shopping Festival" from April 11 to 14, the chemists of the town taking a prominent part in the arrangements and in the competitions. Their window-displays were allocated to the "What to Use" section. Mr. C. Dixon, of Halifax, was the judge, and his awards were as follows: First, Mr. J. C. Hall, Talbot Square; second, Mr. W. C. Taylor, South Shore; third, Mr. J. Sankey, Ink Hey Street. Individual members of the Pharmacists' Association were guarantors to the "Guarantee Fund" of £9s.

Liverpool Notes.

Mr. G. Wilson, of Westminster Road, has taken a new shop at the corner of Sherlock Lane and Poulton Road, Liscard, and will open there shortly.

A new business is about to open at 47 Poulton Road, under the name of "The Cash Drug Co.'s Branch." It is understood to be associated with a Liverpool firm.

Price-cutting is the order of the day at Seaforth. One chemist has a window-show of seidlitz powders at 4½d. a dozen. His neighbour is advertising a free gift of a 6d. bottle of cascara tablets with the purchase of a shillings-worth of goods.

Manchester Notes.

Opticians of the district are looking forward to the Optical Conference to be held in Manchester. Delegates from all parts are to be entertained at the Albion Hotel on Thursday, April 21.

There is still a decided slump in business, and owing to the changeable weather the spring remedies displayed in many pharmacies are not finding a ready sale. Brighter and warmer weather is needed to stir things up.

Dr. Clegg, son of Mr. Clegg (of Woolley's), is captain of the University Association football team which recently returned from a tour in Holland. An excellent photograph of the team was published in the "Manchester Daily Dispatch."

Although the City Council set aside a special day for the discussion of the use of the vacant space caused by demolishing the old infirmary in Piccadilly, they are still divided as to what use it shall be put to. The building of a more commodious Royal Exchange on the site, although badly wanted, was not countenanced.

There is no change in the members of Council of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. George S. Woolley was again elected President at last week's meeting, although he wished some younger person would come forward to undertake the onerous duties of President, as he is seventy-four years of age and wants a rest.

At the demonstration of the "Apportioner" mixing-machine (Mr. T. H. D. May's patents) on Thursday, April 14, by Messrs. Davis Bros., at Messrs. Barlow & Chidlaw's Works, Croft Street, Pendleton, Manchester, I was particularly struck (writes a *C. & D.* representative) with the ingenuity of the idea of the main principle of the apportioner, and that was the tapering screw, which regulates the flow of powder. It is at the bottom of each hopper, and by adjusting the screw any required quantity of powder can be allowed to go through—that is to say, with a machine of four hoppers it is possible to produce a perfect mixture in such proportions as 4, 3, 2, and 1 (or any other proportion) without previous weighing and mixing. The standard machine is made with two 4-in. screws to mix two ingredients, and will deal with about a ton an hour. The machine is suitable for mixing such powders as sand, cement, flour, coffee, chemicals, etc., and is made to mix up to eight separate ingredients, and of capacities ranging from half a ton to twenty tons an hour, according to the character and proportion of the materials.

Notts Notes.

The Nottingham Pharmacists' Golfers played a handicap on Bulwell course on Thursday afternoon, April 14. Messrs. J. Beachell, D. Ellis, J. Clay, W. Frost Word, S. H. Platten, and W. Meakin took part. They had a most interesting game, and it looked like a very close finish, for Mr. Platten was winning up to the last hole, but failing to do it in less than five, allowed Mr. D. Ellis to win with a net score of 63 in the 18 holes.

Dr. Christie Reid's lecture last week has brought forth letters in the local Press from the anti-vivisection officials, so the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association has been brought a little more prominent before the public than usual. The Association's meetings for the session are drawing to a close, and there is some talk of trying to broaden out the usefulness of the same. There is certainly great room to make the Association far more popular with the profession as a whole.

Sheffield Notes.

At the meeting of the Sheffield Board of Guardians on April 20, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Ph.C., was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Microscopical Society on Monday evening, Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., public analyst for York, read a paper on "The Principal Starches used as Food."

Mr. George Squire, Ph.C., and Mrs. Squire were called as witnesses in the Divorce Court on Monday in a *cause célèbre* which has created a considerable sensation locally, they giving evidence as to the character of the respondent, a well-known local medical practitioner.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. James Barry, Ph.C., has disposed of his business at Lismore to Mr. F. C. Guest, Ph.C. Mr. Barry is presiding at Beechmount, Mallow.

The Monaghan County Infirmary Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Clarke & Co., Dublin, for drugs at 23½ per cent. abatement.

Mr. Roam Johnston, Ph.C., has been appointed contractor for the supply of medicines, surgical dressings, etc., to Down District Lunatic Asylum for a year.

Prizes of 17. each have been awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons to Mr. T. Mathers Thomson, Ph.C., and Mr. F. W. Warren, Ph.C., for proficiency in the practice of medicine and surgery respectively.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University of Belfast on April 16, Sir Wm. Whitla, L.P.S.I., was unanimously chosen to represent the University on the General Medical Council for the next three years.

At the annual meeting of Berry Street Presbyterian Church in Belfast last week a vote of thanks was passed to the hon. treasurer, Mr. W. J. Rankin (Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists Society of Ireland), for his services to the church during the year.

At Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone, on April 19, a woman named Mary Ann Sloane was committed to the Assizes on a charge of having maliciously thrown a quantity of oil of vitriol on Mr. John Francis Grimes, registered druggist, The Diamond, Pomeroy. Mr. Grimes stated that as he was leaving the Roman Catholic church on April 15 he was struck on the face with a liquid which produced a burning sensation and burned part of his face. Prisoner had bought 1½ oz. of vitriol from him ten days previously.

Guardians' Doings.

At the last meeting of the Mallow Guardians the Clerk stated that Messrs. Harrington (Cork) had refused to take the medicine contract because they were obliged to remove the empties at their own expense. In consequence the contract was re-advertised. In the meantime the Local Government Board had written that the Guardians were responsible for the cost of all empties not returned to the contractor within six months. Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, were appointed medicine contractors at 32½ per cent., and for surgical appliances at 35 per cent. abatement.

Mr. F. C. Guest, Ph.C., compounder of medicines to the Newcastle West Workhouse, has applied to the Guardians for six months' leave of absence on account of ill-health. In his letter he stated that he intended going to Lismore, and would carry on business there during the half-year, and would then return. He would pay his substitute in the meantime. Mr. Leston said this was an extraordinarily cool request. If he struck oil in Lismore he would stay there, but if hard up he would return.—Mr. Guest: You have no right to make these remarks.—On a poll 33 voted for giving no leave and 7 for only giving three months. The request was accordingly refused.

The Local Government Board have written to the Mountmellick Board of Guardians stating that they accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. for the supply of drugs at 33½ per cent. discount, while they had before them a tender from another Dublin firm offering better terms. As the question of convenience did not arise in this case, the Local Government Board thought the contract should be given to the firm sending in the lowest tender. The Chairman said the difference was only a ½ per cent., or 5s. in every 100l., and as Messrs. Clarke & Co. were the oldest contractors and invariably gave satisfaction, they gave them the contract. The whole amount involved in a year would be about 6s. or 7s. The Clerk said they would not take the

contract for the medicines unless they got that for surgical appliances. They gave an abatement of 36½ per cent. on the gross cost, and, provided they secured the contract for the medical surgical appliances, they said they would make it 1½ per cent. less, as a considerable saving is made in carriage when the goods form one consignment. Boileau & Boyd agreed to an abatement of 34 per cent., which was a quarter less on the medicines, but the same on the surgical appliances. It was agreed to tell the Local Government Board that as Messrs. Clarke gave great satisfaction, and as the difference in a year would only be a few shillings, they thought the contract should go to Messrs. Clarke & Co.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The Dunfermline Co-operative Society, Ltd., did 14½ per cent. more business in the drug department last quarter.

The Lord Provost of Dundee has held a meeting of the principal citizens to consider the desirability of inviting the British Association to re-visit the city. The last time the Association met there was in 1868.

Aberdeen.

In the course of the special committee's report on the new medical ordinance submitted to a meeting of the Aberdeen University Council last week, it was recommended *inter alia*:

"That the time allotted in the new ordinance to practical pharmacy, in a heavily loaded curriculum, could be more profitably employed, and that in place of practical pharmacy there should be substituted a course of such practical instruction in pharmacy during one term by the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics as he might deem expedient."

The Council adopted the report and ordered it to be forwarded to the University Court.

Edinburgh.

Monday was the spring holiday, but unfortunately the weather over the week-end was wet and stormy, and what is usually the beginning of the photographic season suffered in consequence.

The half-yearly report of the St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., shows that the total sales in the five drug departments amounted to 3,145l., compared with 2,935l. in four departments in the corresponding half-year 1908-9. The gross profits were 2,466l., compared with 2,172l.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club spring holiday competition was held over Gullane old course on April 18 in very boisterous weather. Mr. A. J. Dey (T. & H. Smith, Ltd.) presided at the lunch, and presented the prizes to the winners: 1 (captain's prize), Mr. Geo. Baxter; 2, Mr. A. C. Baxter; and 3, Mr. G. W. Mangan.

Dr. W. Inglis Clark opened the Midlothian Photographic Association's Exhibition recently held in Edinburgh. He has since been awarded two plaques, one for his autochromes and the other for a bromide in the members' class. Mr. R. Glode Guyer, Ph.C., obtained four awards, including the President's plaque for his picture of Duddingston Church and Loch. Two of his awards were for portraits in the open class. Mr. David Storra of Kirkcaldy, obtained two awards in the Federative section, and Mr. Stewart, of Kirkcaldy, also received well merited recognition. The judge for the exhibition was Mr. Duddingston Herdman, A.R.S.A.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. L. B. Traub, chemist, Barrhead, is removing May to more commodious premises on the opposite side the same street.

Mr. P. Mitchell, chemist and druggist, Dumbarton, 1 purchased the two businesses of Mr. T. H. Johnston, chemist and druggist, at 412 and 533 Springburn Road, Glasgow.

Mr. Buchanan, chemist and druggist, Great West Road, near St. George's Cross, Glasgow, is closing premises in May, and has sold fittings to Mr. Peter Irwin, St. Vincent Street.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

NOUHAUD, pharmacist, and member of the General Council at Nexon, is a candidate for the division of St. Yix (Haute-Vienne) at the coming French elections (April 24). He is, like Dr. Bontard, the present member for the division, a Radical Socialist in politics.

PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—According to the statistics recently published in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy now has 784 students, compared with 1,444 in 1900. The diminution has been gradual and steady; in 1901 the figure was 1,410; in 1903, 1,394; in 1905, 1,237; in 1906, 1,177; in 1907, 953; it then dropped to 850 and 821. The fact that students inscribed at the Faculties have now to do their two years' military service (formerly, when the ordinary service was three years, they served but twelve months) explains to some extent the falling-off.

THE GODDESS HYGEIA.—The engraver Patey has executed a new medal for the Academy of Medicine, for presentation by that learned body to those who have distinguished themselves in connection with various services—moral waters, secret remedies, epidemics, infantile hygiene, etc. The reverse represents the new premises of the Academy, a scroll being provided for the name of the recipient. On the obverse, Hygeia receives from the Academy the "Cup of Life," which she presents to suffering humanity. Hygeia, by the way, though usually considered the patron goddess of pharmacy, did not, it appears, originally claim divine origin. She was simply one of the allegorical figures in the *cortège* of Esculapius; but popular legend and tradition gathered around her name till he was declared to be a daughter of the gods.

PHARMACIENNES.—In a series of articles recently published by the "Echo de Paris" regarding the various careers or professions a woman may follow, pharmacy was quoted as one of the enviable ones. This has called forth a reply from the "Monde Pharmaceutique" in the following terms:

Certainly, we see no inconvenience in parents seeking an honourable calling for their daughters. But is pharmacy really a profession to be recommended? The studies are expensive and long; no one can exercise the profession before the age of twenty-five, and, as a matter of fact, twenty-seven years is the average age for a pharmacist to obtain the diploma. When the Faculty has conferred this famous diploma, what have you in addition? The right to become bankrupt, and that is all. The public considers the pharmacist as the most obliging of men, frequently without any remuneration. Business people look upon him as too "stuck up" and the liberal professions disdain him. In short, pharmacy in France is far from being an enviable calling, and is not an opening to indicate to parents who seek positions for their children."

This opinion is rather exaggerated in tone, but it is none the less interesting to hear a frank expression of ideas occasionally from an authorised source.

COLONIAL PHARMACISTS.—Dr. Georges Bousset, colonial surgeon, publishes in "L'Action" statistics showing what is said to be the unfair treatment meted out to the "colonial" pharmacists. This corps was dissociated from the naval pharmacists at the time when the Ministry of Colonies was instituted. The present situation is as follows:

	Colonial	Navy	Army
Instructor	0	0	1
First-class Principal Pharmacists	1	4	3
Second-class Principal Pharmacists	2	4	5
First-class Pharmacist Majors	5	9	30
Second-class Pharmacist Majors	22	20	46
Pharmacist Assistant Majors	27	12	18

Thus, while among army pharmacists the superior grades form 60 per cent. of the corps, in the navy 53 per cent., the proportion among the colonials is 16 per cent. A "colonial" is reckoned to average fifty-two years of age when he reaches the grade of second-class principal pharmacist, forty-two before he is a "major." The Minister of

Colonies promises to remedy matters by creating two new principal pharmacists and six majors, but explains this can be only done progressively and after the officers of inferior grade now occupying the posts have been replaced.

Sick Clubs in Germany.

The first important meeting to take place in the recently inaugurated Vereinshaus of the Deutsche Apotheker Verein, Berlin (*C. & D.*, 1909, p. 468) was an extraordinary meeting of the Society convened by the Board on April 13 to obtain the opinion of the members on some of the paragraphs of the proposed new Imperial Insurance Bill. The meeting was an immense success, showing that when necessary the whole profession can be unanimous in disapproval of a law likely to prove detrimental to business interests. The paragraphs to which objection is taken provide that the sick clubs may conclude special contracts for the supply of medicaments to their members with certain pharmacies, and refuse to pay for remedies obtained from other pharmacies except in urgent cases. These contracts have to be published for the information of all sick club members and other pharmacists. For remedies which may be sold without the production of a prescription, the pharmacist may only charge the usual price for the sale of such preparations, and not calculate the price by the terms of the medicine tariff. This is the matter principally objected to. It may be illustrated thus: A person enters a pharmacy and asks for 20 pfennigs' worth of boric ointment; he will receive in a tin box 20 grams, this is a "counter-sale" (*Handverkauf*). But if the doctor writes a prescription for 20 grams of ung. acid. boric. sig. for external use—this will be treated as a prescription and charged according to the medicine tariff, as follows (prices in pfennigs):

Ung. acid. boric., 20 grams =	...	...	30
"Dispensation" (<i>i.e.</i> , label and handing over)	...	...	15
Ordinary white pot with paper covering	...	...	15
Total	...	...	60

This means that what as a counter-sale is obtained for two-pence costs on a prescription 7½d. It can be seen that the sick clubs have a great interest in insisting on the use of the expression "counter-sale" to as great an extent as possible. The law has evidently foreseen the possibilities of conflict between pharmacists and sick clubs, as it proposes the creation of mixed boards to deal with contracts and other questions of mutual interest. Proposals elaborated by the Board of the Apotheker Verein to be laid before the Reichstag were unanimously agreed to by the meeting. These, in the main, are as follows:

The sick clubs shall be empowered to make special contracts with certain pharmacies *within their district*. The contract must be laid before the mixed Board for its approval, and also communicated to all the pharmacists within the district of the sick club; the latter must express their approval within a period of four weeks. If no agreement can be effected owing to the opposition of some members of the Board, the sick club may all the same conclude a contract for the sole supply of remedies with one or more pharmacies, but must also extend its provisions to all other pharmacies who later on express their willingness to supply the goods at the same conditions. Instead of the "counter-sale" arrangement, the apothecaries propose to supply the sick clubs with all the required remedies at a lower scale of charges than contained in the German medicine tariff, the discount allowed to be established by the Government authorities. This, however, only on the condition that the sick clubs obtain all medicines from pharmacies only.

At the same time the meeting agreed to the provision that the benefits of the law should be extended to all employees in pharmacies. In the law at present these are particularly excluded as a result of an agitation of the Society, which at the time considered it rather *infra dig.* for pharmaceutical apprentices and assistants to be classed with other workmen and labourers. Some time ago many sick clubs made arrangements that "counter-sale" articles which may be sold by druggists should be obtained by the members in drug-shops and not in pharmacies. To meet this serious loss of trade, special arrangements were made in some of the German States whereby a certain number of remedies of this class, when prescribed by physicians for members of sick clubs, are charged according to a special tariff, and not on the basis of the official medicine tariff; this is done to a very great extent in Saxony. The importance of German sick clubs is so great that a number of the leading manufacturing firms even issue their special preparations in a cheaper form of package, especially intended for patients of this class.

Contracts.

Settlement of the following contracts has been notified since our last issue:

Barnes District Council.—The Standardised Disinfectant Co., for the supply of disinfectants.

General Prisons Board, Ireland.—Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, for the supply of medicines.

Hereford City Council.—Chave & Jackson, Ltd., Hereford, appointed druggists to the hospital for six months.

India Office.—J. Crosfield & Sons, Warrington, for glycerin.

Islo of Thanet Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. V. J. Woolls, Margate, appointed chemist for a year.

Loftus Urban Council.—Mr. J. F. Slater, for disinfectants.

London County Council.—For the annual supply of water-proof and indiarubber goods to the Asylums Committee: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 244/1, 19s. 9d.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., 728/1, 1s. 5d.; Irwell and Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., 12/1, 11s. 7d.; Indiarubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works, Ltd., 42/1, 8s. 9d.

Lowestoft Town Council.—R. Bush, for the supply of surgical requisites to the Sanatorium.

Oldbury Urban Council.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., for disinfecting-powder.

Romford Urban Council.—Mr. W. S. Steeples, chemist, Romford, for disinfectants.

Whitby Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. Brooks, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Whitby Urban Council.—Mr. F. Falkingbridge, Whitby, appointed chemist to the General and Harbour Departments for a year; Ward & Puckrin, Whitby, appointed chemists to the Electrical Department for a year.

The B.P.C.

WE have received from the Cambridge Local Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference the following particulars of the annual meeting to be held there in the last week of July.

Monday, July 25.—Reception in the Dining-hall and Combination-room of St. John's College, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows. Music by the College Choir.

Tuesday, July 26.—Opening of the Conference in the lecture-theatre of the Botany School. Address of welcome by Mayor and Vice-Chancellor. President's address by Mr. F. Ransom, F.C.S.

11.30 A.M. Ladies' Committee entertain ladies.

1.30 P.M. Luncheon at the Lion Hotel.

3.0 Federation meeting. Organised parties will view special places in Cambridge.

5.0 Tea in Emmanuel Gardens. Group photograph.

8.30 Organ recital in King's College Chapel by Dr. Mann.

9.0 Concert in King's College Hall.

Wednesday, July 27.—9.30 A.M. Session of Conference.

1.0 P.M. Luncheon at the Lion Hotel.

2.30 Train to Ely. View Cathedral, where the Dean will deliver a short descriptive lecture.

5.0 Tea in Public Hall.

6.30 Return to Cambridge.

9.0 Smoking-concert at hotel headquarters.

Thursday, July 28.—9.30 A.M. Closing session of Conference. Votes of thanks, etc.

12.0 Train to Saffron Walden.

1.0 P.M. Luncheon in Town Hall.

2.15 Walk through Park to Audley End House, the residence of Lord Howard de Walden. Visit the church and museum.

5.0 Tea in Town Hall.

6.0 Return journey to Cambridge.

8.15 At Home by invitation of the local Medical Association in the New Medical Schools. Professor Sir Clifford Allbutt will receive the visitors. Professor Nuthall will deliver a short lecture.

11.0 The Conference will meet at the hotel headquarters for a suitable farewell of the members.

Friday, July 29.—Should any members desire to make up a party to visit Newmarket, Letchworth Garden City, Wicken Fen, Royston, Gog-Macog golf-links, full information (and a local member, if necessary, might accompany the party) will be given on applying at an early date to the Hon. Secretary.

HOTELS.—Tariffs, including bed, breakfast, and attendance:

	Single Bedrooms	Double Bedrooms
	s. d.	s. d.
University Arms (headquarters) ...	7 0	12 6
Lion Hotel ...	6 6	9 6
Bull Hotel ...	6 0	11 0
Ye Olde Castel ...	4 6	8 0
Blue Boar ...	4 0	6 6
Livingston (Temperance) ...	3 9	6 9

TICKETS.—A Guide-book, containing tickets to cover programme, 21s. Application for tickets should be filled in and forwarded, not later than July 11, to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Deck, 9 King's Parade, Cambridge.

Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

THE quarterly general meeting of the Society was held in the lecture theatre of the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, on March 22. There were about sixty persons present, among whom were Mr. Jas. Johnston (President), Mr. Alex. Macdonald (Vice-President), Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A. (President of the Pharmacy Board), and Messrs. Keir, Butters, Dinwoodie, W. A. J. Cameron, W. B. Marshall, Christie, Karnovsky, Heyman, Adecock (Krugersdorp), Whyte Roochpoort, Easterbrook, Mitchell, Leeds, and Main. Mr. J. A. Wilkinson, M.A., Professor of Chemistry in the College, read a paper on

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

This was an interesting study of the various regulations regarding pharmaceutical education and examination which exist in the four Colonies comprising the Union, with suggestions for improving and standardising education in view of the Union. First of all a carefully compiled table exhibited the conditions which at present exist. The Cape, Natal, and Transvaal require four years' indentures, the Orange River State three years. Every Colony accepts as a preliminary those examinations deemed sufficient by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, with some local examinations and "any examination of a legally constituted examining body approved by the Pharmacy Board, provided English, Latin, and arithmetic were included in the subjects of the examination for which the certificate was granted." The standard of entrance is not high, and is below that required for other professions. The British precedent has been too closely followed; the lecturer suggested that the Entrance examination should be the Matriculation examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, which forms the entrance-door to nearly all the ordinary professions. In regard to the subjects for examination, they are practically the same in the four Colonies, but no classification is given, and the subjects are all taken together at one examination. The subjects seem to be naturally divided into (a) preliminary scientific studies (chemistry, physics, and botany) and (b) professional subjects (pharmacy, practical pharmacy and dispensing, materia medica, prescriptions, and sale of poisons). The opportunities of study during apprenticeship are inadequate, and at most only professional subjects can be taken. Some statistics of the Pharmacy Boards were then given. The registers give the following number of names: Cap (January 1908), 450; Natal, 185; Orange River Colony (January 1908), 59; Transvaal (January 1910), 278. Of the at least 500 hold British or Irish qualifications; 220 have qualified in South Africa. The number of candidates examined in South Africa from 1900 to 1909 inclusive was given as follows: Cape—38 passed, 45 failed; Natal—25 passed, 56 failed; Orange River Colony—3 passed, 6 failed; Transvaal—39 passed, 44 failed. The effect of having such a large proportion of British qualified chemists on the register has been to limit ideas as to training, and the lecturer suggested that a survey should be made of what has been done in pharmaceutical training in other countries. The change suggested in the present regulations are that the entrance examination be a Matriculation, including Latin. A student would then enter on a course of preparation for complete qualification. The first division comprises chemistry, physics and botany, or "preliminary scientific studies." Chemistry should comprise full courses of inorganic and organic work, with practical work carried out in properly equipped laboratories under efficient lecturers. This can be done in the various University Colleges in South Africa and would require a full academic year's study if efficiency is to be achieved. The same holds good for physics and botany, which during the year would be studied concurrently with chemistry. This would correspond to the first year's course in every medical student has to undergo before he starts his more strictly professional work. At the end of the year the candidate would be required to pass an examination in these subjects before being allowed to go forward to the

pharmaceutical studies. This could be called the Preliminary Scientific or First professional examination. At the end of this age the student would then enter upon his professional studies in pharmacy, toxicology, materia medica, dispensing, and jurisprudence, and would proceed naturally to his dentures, which would be limited to a three years' period of attachment to a pharmacy. During this period some effort could be made either by the Pharmacy Boards or the various Colleges to enable the student to take full courses in the various subjects required for the examination. Especially does this refer to practical work and demonstrations in the various branches. Specimens and apparatus would be required for this, but it should not be impossible to obtain these grants-in-aid made by the various Boards for this special work or by education authorities. The commercial or business portion of the work would be amply catered for during those periods when engaged in the daily routine of pharmacy, if it is doubtful if the other portion of the work required to be carried out with any degree of satisfaction in any ordinary pharmacy. The candidate is compelled, therefore, to seek aid elsewhere, and at present no provision is made there by the Boards or the colleges. Such a state of affairs cannot be regarded as satisfactory or worthy of a nation which aspires to be reckoned among the progressive nations of the world. The details of the various subjects, such as syllabuses, marks awarded, standards required, examiners, examination papers and their publication, can easily be settled when once the principles are fixed.

Professor Wilkinson then showed lantern-slides of Ontario College of Pharmacy and diagrams of the system of study as proved by some of the Boards and Schools of Pharmacy in the United States. He further said that if the pharmacists of South Africa demanded it, University Colleges would be equipped with apparatus and every facility given for the pursuit of pharmaceutical studies. He also referred to the large field for research work in South Africa, especially on indigenous plants.

DISCUSSION.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. JAS. JOHNSTON said he hoped the various Pharmacy Boards would advance pharmaceutical education on the lines indicated.—Mr. B. OWEN said the paper was more than of passing interest. There is great necessity for uniformity in the practice of the various Colonies. The Board in the Transvaal had endeavoured to set a higher standard, but he was not sure that individuals they had tried to encourage that standard. Chemists must give attention to filling up their ranks. Up to the present these have mainly been filled by men from overseas, but now there is the youth of the country coming on, the training of whom would not only help pharmacy, but the country.—Mr. RENNIE mentioned that youths learning quidding had now to pass the Matriculation, and he saw no reason why chemists' apprentices should not do likewise. He thought the Qualifying examination should be divided into two, and that more attention should be given to the study of pharmaceutical jurisprudence.—Mr. CHAS. KEIR urged employers to be particular in the class of youths they accepted for apprenticeship.—Mr. ADCOCK (Krugersdorp) said that a higher standard of examination would tend to reciprocity between Great Britain.—Mr. DINWOODIE said the Professor had pitched the standard rather high, but there is nothing impossible about it, and he (Mr. Dinwoodie) saw no reason why it should not be carried out. He thought Professor Wilkinson spoke slightly of apprenticeship, whereas apprenticeship is the most valuable part of the chemist's training. His (the speaker's) idea was a curriculum of one full academic year or an option of spreading it over two years evening classes.—Mr. MARSHALL thought apprentices' indentures should be accompanied by premiums.—Mr. MAIN said that whatever is done should be in unity with the other Colonies.

The President read a letter from Mr. Macintosh, in which he stated that the stumbling-block in accepting the School Higher and Cape Matric. is that the minimum pass is far too low—600 out of 1,800 marks in the School Higher, and 733 out of 2,200 in the Matric. What is needed is that a youth should know a few subjects well, and not a much larger number of subjects indifferently. In the Preliminary, mathematics should bulk much more largely than at present. In preparation for the Final professional examination he suggested that the curriculum should extend to two years, one whole year being devoted to organic chemistry, special attention being paid to subjects of pharmaceutical interest.

Professor Wilkinson briefly replied, and was given a hearty vote of thanks for his lecture.

ISWICH CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—We have received as we go to press a report of this Association's first annual dinner, held at the Grand Hotel, Ipswich, on Wednesday evening, September 8, R. Anness in the chair. It was both enjoyable and successful.

Our American Letter.

From an Ethical Pharmacist.

The U.S.P. and N.F.—Professor Oldberg has published an article in which he urges that the U.S.P. should include only therapeutic simples, and that therapeutic mixtures of every kind should be eliminated. This is the distinction which he draws between the U.S.P. and the N.F. Professor Remington has recently said, however, that the greatest fault with the N.F. is that it contains formulas for "a lot of nostrums." The charge is everywhere being made, indeed, that as soon as a proprietary article succeeds on the market the N.F. committee publishes an imitation formula.

President H. H. Rusby, of the A.Ph.A., has recently appointed a very important committee on drug reform. The object of the committee is to improve the condition of the drug-market in every way possible, but the more immediate purpose is to bring about a degree of co-operation between the Federal and State authorities. Chairman Sayre believes the A.Ph.A. ought to be a great "clearing-house for all those who are officially connected with the analysis of drugs and medicines." The committee also believes that improvements are necessary in order to make the administration of the various food and drug laws more uniform and effective.

A Very Important Bill has just been introduced in the Federal Congress putting narcotic drugs on a revenue basis. The manufacturers must be bonded, and both they and the retailers must pay annual licences. Furthermore, an internal revenue tax of 1 per cent. per oz. will be imposed on the products themselves. The purpose of the Bill, of course, is to bring about a greater degree of Federal supervision over the manufacture and sale of habit-forming drugs, and the Bill is part of a widespread national movement to curtail the narcotic evil. The substances involved in the Revenue Bill are opium, morphine, coca-leaves, cocaine, alpha and beta eucaine, chloral, cannabis, and their salts, derivatives, and preparations.

Narcotics.—In addition to the Narcotic Revenue Bill now before Congress, there is an inter-State measure restricting the selling of narcotics in the customary manner to prescriptions. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has suggested certain amendments to the Bill. Particularly it is desired to eliminate coca-leaves, chloral hydrate, and cannabis from the list of narcotics, the point being that these substances cannot be classed as habit-forming drugs. Their inclusion in the Act would subject manufacturers and dealers to needless trouble and expense without any compensatory benefit to the public. The N.W.D.A. has always been in favour of narcotic restriction, and its desire to have the Congressional measure amended is not to be interpreted as in any sense hostile.

Fear of the "Drug-store Trust" continues to be felt. Bills have been introduced in the Legislatures of Maryland and New York prohibiting the ownership of drug-stores by corporations, but these measures are not taken seriously by any but a few Radicals. A "Co-operative and Protective League" has been organised in New York State, however, for the purpose of defending the retail druggists against the aggressions of rapacious trusts. In the meantime Mr. C. H. Goddard, the leading spirit of the A.D.S., is going ahead with his plan of forming a drug-store combination to compete with other combinations and to protect members of the A.D.S. from destruction by cut-throat methods.

The Wrangle between the American Medical Association and the American Druggists' Syndicate remains the chief subject of discussion on the western side of the Atlantic. The charges of the A.M.A. were given new impetus recently, when some strong resolutions were adopted by the Chicago Medical Society and were sent for publication to all the medical and pharmaceutical journals of the country. These will have the effect of opening old sores that had begun to heal. The Chicago physicians practically declared that they could not with self-respect continue the "get-together" movement with pharmacists unless the latter denounced such patent-medicine activities as were represented by the A.D.S. Meanwhile Secretary Goddard, of the A.D.S., has devoted almost the entire space of the last issue of the "Voice of the Retail Druggist," his official organ, to a bitter attack on Secretary Simmons, of the A.M.A. Mr. Goddard's vocabulary is quite strenuous and somewhat exhaustive. With apparent ease he turns out such phrases as "Traitorous hypocrites editing certain medical magazines," "the ex-quack and cure-all faker," "an unscrupulous mountebank," "a malicious, lying onslaught," "the grievance of a man lining his pockets with tainted lucre," etc., *ad infinitum*. Dr. Simmons's only reply is that when a certain type of lawyer finds that he has no case, his customary method is to attack the attorney on the other side. Certainly we are having a pretty mess in American pharmacy just now!



Trading-names on Poison Labels.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Alverstone) and Justices Bray and Pickford hear the Appeal, *Edwards v. The Pharmaceutical Society*, and decide that the Magistrate was wrong in finding under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, that the Appellant committed an illegal act by using a Trade-name and not his own Name on a Poison Label.

THIS case came on in the High Court of Justice on Tuesday, April 19, a few minutes after one o'clock. Mr. Biron, the Stipendiary Magistrate of Old Street Police Court, London, on November 24, 1909, fined Mr. Thomas Edwards, chemist and druggist, 5s. and costs for using the trade-name Godfrey on a poison-label and not his own name. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society, who prosecuted, in the police court, and Mr. C. H. Kirby, of Messrs. Neve, Peck & Kirby, solicitors, defended. The principle involved being of the highest importance to the trade and the prosecutors, it was agreed to carry it to the High Court, and the Drug-trade Appeal Fund undertook to meet the appellant's costs in that court. On Tuesday the appellant was represented by Mr. W. O. A. J. Danckwerts, K.C., with Mr. Bonsey as junior counsel, and Mr. Kirby, and Mr. W. Johnson, Secretary of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund, sat at the solicitors' table. Mr. Lancelot Sanderson, K.C., M.P., was leading counsel for the Society, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones being his junior, Mr. Quarrell, solicitor to the Society, and Mr. Harry Moon, of the Secretary's staff, were at the solicitors' table. Amongst those present in court were Mr. A. E. Hobbs (member of Council), Mr. Richard Bremridge, Mr. R. A. Robinson (barrister-at-law), Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, and Mr. Edwards (the appellant). The hearing grew in interest as it proceeded, and attracted many barristers. It is not the rule in such cases for junior counsel to speak, hence all the argument fell to Mr. Danckwerts and Mr. Sanderson. The luncheon interval interrupted Mr. Danckwerts' speech, early in which he quoted from Glyn-Jones's "Law of Poisons and Pharmacy," and as there were not enough copies of that book in court, the Judges sent out for some, and each of them relied chiefly upon them throughout the hearing; in fact, it seemed that Mr. Justice Pickford confined his attention to it. Mr. Danckwerts did not occupy the court half an hour, and Mr. Sanderson fully double that time. It seemed from the manner in which Mr. Sanderson was questioned by the Judges that he had difficulty in convincing them that Section 17 has to be read with previous sections, especially Sections 10 and 13. About 3.30 the Judges consulted together, and the earnestness with which Mr. Justice Pickford, who stood at Lord Alverstone's chair, spoke to his brother judges led one of the audience to whisper "Two to allow the appeal; Pickford dissents"—which turned out to be pretty near the truth, for after five minutes' conversation Mr. Justice Pickford returned to his seat, and the Lord Chief Justice immediately gave his judgment in a fluent speech, which showed no hesitation, although he expressed doubt in the opening sentence. Mr. Justice Bray followed, speaking more briefly. Then Mr. Justice Pickford said he had great doubt, but it did not go so far as dissent. We begin our report with the Stipendiary Magistrate's statement, which, we may explain, is drawn up with the assistance of counsel from each side, as instructed by their solicitors.

Case.

Stated by me the undersigned HENRY CHARTRES BIRON one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis sitting at Old Street Police Court in the County of London for the opinion of this Court pursuant to 20 and 21 Vict. c. 43 and 43 and 44 Vict. c. 49.

1. An information was preferred on the 10th day of November 1909 by Arthur Molock of 3 East India Avenue London on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (hereinafter called the Respondents) under the Pharmacy Act 1868 (31 and 32 Vict. c. 121) against Thomas Edwards (hereinafter called the Appellant) for that he the Appellant on the 19th day of October 1909 at 36 Pitfield Street Hoxton N. within the Metropolitan Police District did unlawfully sell to one George Waldoek a certain poison to wit opium contained in a preparation of laudanum and soap liniment which poison when sold was not distinctly labelled with the name of the seller contrary to the provisions of section 17 of the said Pharmacy Act 1868 which information was heard and determined by me at the Old Street Police Court within the said district on the 17th and 24th days of November 1909 (the said parties respectively being then present or represented) and upon such hearing I convicted the Appellant of the said offence and ordered him to pay a penalty of five shillings and the sum of two pounds and two shillings for costs.

2. The Appellant being dissatisfied with the said determination as being erroneous in point of law duly applied to me in writing to state and sign a case for the opinion of this Court and hath duly entered into recognizance as required by the Statute in that behalf in pursuance whereof this case is now stated and signed by me.

3. Upon the hearing of the said information the following facts were admitted or proved in evidence before me:

- The Appellant is a duly qualified and registered chemist and druggist carrying on business at 36 Pitfield Street Hoxton under the name of "Godfrey."
- About 16 years ago the Appellant purchased the good will of a chemist's business which was then and has been for some years carried on under the name of "Godfrey" at 36 Pitfield Street Hoxton and he has since carried on the business under that name at the same place.
- The name over the shop outside was "Godfrey Dispensing Chemist." The Appellant's personal name "Thomas Edwards" was on the certificate of qualification of the person by whom the business was conducted which was exhibited inside the shop as required by section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908 (8 Edward 7 c. 55).
- On the 19th day of October 1909 one George Waldoek went to the Appellant's shop at 36 Pitfield Street Hoxton and purchased on behalf of the respondent some laudanum and soap liniment which was sold and handed to the said George Waldoek by the appellant in a bottle labelled with the name of "Godfrey." Laudanum contains less than one per cent. of morphine and is therefore a poison included in Part II. of the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908.

The label was as follows :

**POISON.
LAUDANUM AND SOAP
LINIMENT.**

GODFREY, Chemist,

ESTAB. 1833,

**36, PITFIELD ST., HOXTON, N.
1 SOUTH STREET, NEW NORTH ROAD,
ISLINGTON, N.**

4. It was contended on behalf of the Appellant that as the bottle in which the liniment was sold was distinctly labelled with the name of "Godfrey" that being the name under which he carried on the business it was labelled with the name of the seller within the meaning of section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868 and that therefore the Appellant was not guilty of the offence alleged.

5. It was contended on behalf of the Respondents that the Appellant had not complied with section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868 by labelling the bottle with the name of "Godfrey" under which he carried on business and that it ought to have been labelled with the Appellant's personal name "Thomas Edwards" as the name of the seller and my attention was directed to section 13 of the same Act and the form set forth in the Schedule of the said Act for the purpose of registration under the said Act.

6. I was of opinion that the name of the seller in section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868 means the personal name and not the trade name and that the Appellant had not complied with the said section by labelling the bottle with the name of "Godfrey" under which he carried on business as the name of the seller and that therefore he was guilty of the offence charged that is to say of having sold a certain poison namely opium contained in a preparation of laudanum and soap liniment which when sold was not labelled with the name of the seller contrary to the provisions of section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868.

7. The question for the opinion of the Court is whether upon the above statement of facts I came to a correct determination on a point of law and if not what should be done in the premises. Given under my hand this 23rd day of February 1910.

H. C. BIRON.

Argument for the Appellant.

Mr. Danckwerts said the question which arose was "is a chemist carrying on business under a firm name or under a name which he had adopted for the purposes of his trade entitled to sell a poison under that name, or must he put his Christian and surnames on the label or the names of the whole of his partners, if he had any and so matter how many there were?" He might add that, the magistrate was right in his decision, a revolution could be created in the chemistry world, because ever since the passing of the Act of 1863 everybody had felt himself at liberty to carry on a chemist's business under a firm name if he chose, or some other name, and to label his bottles containing poisons with the trade name and address, and by doing that he felt he was complying with the Act. Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society even had practised under firm names and all do so.

The Lord Chief Justice : What was he summoned under; Section 17 of the Act?

Mr. Justice Bray : On the ground that it was not distinctly labelled with the name of the seller?

Mr. Danckwerts : Yes; but you must not take it as using exactly the words of the Act. "Godfrey" was the name under which Mr. Edwards traded and by which he was known in the same way as Sir Henry Irving, who really was Mr. Brodribb, was known as Henry Irving, in the same way Anthony Hope's name is really Anthony Hope Hawkins. As Mr. Justice Channell has said, every body is entitled to use a trade name. Of course, the registration of chemists and druggists was instituted by the Pharmacy Act of 1852, and the Act of 1868 only amended and extended the provisions of the first Act. That Act you will find certain provisions about the use of the name "chemist and druggist," and so forth. Section 15 deals with the penalties which should be imposed, and it was under that section that the well-known case of the Co-operative Supply arose which was reported

in V. Appeal Cases. Under that section the question of registration was dealt with. Consequently a co-operation did not come within the purview of that section at all, because it could not pass an examination, etc. If the decision of the magistrate was right, proceeded Mr. Danckwerts, it would go a long way towards destroying many well-known businesses.

The Lord Chief Justice asked if anything turned upon the Act of 1908.

Mr. Danckwerts : No, it only throws light upon the other Acts. He would ask their lordships to note that the name and address of the seller on the bottle was sufficient. It would be somewhat absurd in the case of a company to have to put the whole of the names of the partners on the bottle. In fact, the customer would be very astonished when he looked at his bottle to find a row of names printed upon the label instead of the single name of the person or firm from whom he bought it—such a proceeding would be practically useless. He therefore submitted that the trade name and address of the seller was amply sufficient.

The Lord Chief Justice : That is rather supported by the proviso in Section 17, which says that the name and address of the seller must appear upon the label, while the name and address of the purchaser must be entered by the seller.

Mr. Danckwerts said it was what was called the Coroners' Clause for the purpose of tracing the person to whom poison was sold if it was necessary. Mr. Danckwerts then quoted from the judgment by the House of Lords in the London and Provincial Supply Association case.

Mr. Justice Bray asked whether the use of either the proper name or trade name was sufficient?

Mr. Danckwerts : I should say the trade name was the proper one. That was the name the customers know the seller by.

The Lord Chief Justice : That is so. There are many firms who have a well-known trade name.

Mr. Danckwerts : Take, for instance, Mr. Robinson. He is a member of the County Council and well known. He carries on business as Maldon & Co.

The Lord Chief Justice : There is Savory & Moore. Perhaps there is no gentleman of the name of Savory left in the firm at all.

Mr. Danckwerts : That helps my contention that a trade name is the proper one.

At this point the Court adjourned for luncheon. On resuming it was found that Mr. Danckwerts was not in his place, but several applications were made to their Lordships, including one by Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Danckwerts was ready when their Lordships were. He again referred briefly to the House of Lords' case, and emphasised the fact that judgments given therein clearly established the right of companies to trade as sellers of poisons, and the only name they could use on their labels was their own—the name of the company.

The Lord Chief Justice : That is your strong point. It is clear that in many cases to put the private name of the seller would be no information at all.

Mr. Danckwerts also quoted the cases "Cameron v. Tyler," 1899, 2 Q.B. Division; "Berry v. Henderson," 5 Q.B. Division, p. 296; and "Templeman v. Trafford," 3 Q.B. Division, p. 397.

The first of these is a coal case decided in this Court, which rules that for the purposes of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889, the trade name is wanted. In the second Mr. Danckwerts pointed out that the name on the prescription dispensed was "Mrs. Newton," and, although fictitious, it was held to meet the requirements of Section 17. Why, then, should the trade name of the seller not be acceptable under the same section? From Templeman v. Trafford he quoted Mr. Justice Groves' remarks as to address from the "Law Journal," the report differing from that before Lord Alverstone, and, to his Lordship's query, Mr. Danckwerts replied : "The 'Law Journal' report is better—fuller." He then referred to the position of executors under Section 16, and called attention to Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

The Lord Chief Justice : This is the Boots Cash Chemists' clause. I remember it in the House.

Mr. Danckwerts said Section 5 provided that it shall not be lawful to sell any poisonous substance mentioned therein unless the label or wrapper had distinctly printed upon it the name and address of the seller. He took it, strictly construing those words, that the trade name was meant—viz., the name by which the seller was more familiarly known to his customers.

The Lord Chief Justice said there was one thing he must refer to. The Magistrate seemed to think that Section 13 of the Act of 1868 had a bearing upon the case. But he (the Lord Chief Justice) could not see that it had. A clear distinction was drawn by the House of Lords between Section 17 and what goes before. Up to Section 15 it was all personal, and the personal name was required, but in Section 17 we have a different principle. B under Section 3, Subsection 4, of the 1908 Act was, of course, personal also—that referred to the person conducting the business.

Mr. Danckwerts, continuing, referred to Section 2 of the 1908 Act, under which licences are granted to persons, firms, and others to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons, they having to observe precisely the same conditions as to labelling, that occur in the 1868 Act, and he submitted that it was ridiculous to suppose that these licencees could label with any other names than their trade-names.

The Case for the Society.

Mr. Sanderson then addressed the Court. He submitted that the Magistrate was quite right in his decision. He had decided the case on the ground that the Act, if they looked at the section closely, provided that the proper private name of the seller should be upon the label.

The Lord Chief Justice: Do you mean by that the man who hands it over the counter?

Counsel: Yes, if he serves it. At the same time he must be a qualified person.

His Lordship: You say he is the person whose name should be put on the label?

Counsel: Yes, the man who serves. Of course the name might vary in each case. If the shop is under a corporation or company there is a special provision, because they can only carry on business unless they have a specially qualified superintendent, whose name is registered under the Act.

Counsel proceeded to quote Section 9 and other sections of the 1868 Act bearing upon the keeping of the register, so as to show that legal sellers are registered persons only.

The Lord Chief Justice: You overlook the fact that according to the House of Lords right down to Section 15 the name must be personal. So your argument up to that point is conceded, but is it clear that the name under Section 17 must be personal?

Counsel: Yes. I am going to submit that when you read the words "name and address of the seller" in Section 17 they must mean the same name and address as in Section 13, which means the name and address which appears on the register.

The Lord Chief Justice: Yes; but under Section 13 the word "seller" is not used at all.

Mr. Sanderson: Yes, I agree; but nobody is entitled to sell unless he is registered and his name appears upon the register. There is my link between the two sections. A man cannot sell unless he is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and he is not that unless he complies with Section 13.

The Lord Chief Justice: That is conceded.

Referring to the House of Lords' decision regarding a corporation, Mr. Sanderson said a company might carry on the business of a chemist and druggist and yet be hit at under Section 17.

The Lord Chief Justice: We will assume that all partners in a company are qualified. Are they all to be described and their full names and addresses given on the label that is affixed to every bottle? If it was a sale on behalf of the partnership, would you put the name of the partnership upon the bottle as well?

Mr. Justice Bray: Take the case of a firm trading as "Jones & Co.," no matter what the names of the partners are. You say that they should put their individual names?

Mr. Sanderson: Yes.

The Lord Chief Justice: I suggest that the word "seller" must, under Section 17, have a wider meaning. There is no doubt about it that the person who sells has to make certain entries, but if your contention is right I do not see why they should put into the section the words "the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller." For the protection of the seller the person who hands the poison to the purchaser is to make certain entries, but the person who can be hit is the person on whose behalf he is selling.

Mr. Sanderson: The person who sells the poison must be a qualified man, while the man on whose behalf he is selling must also be qualified, and the names of both of them must be upon the register. The Act provides, in my opinion, that the name of the seller that is upon the register must be upon the label. The dilemma which your Lordship mentioned does not arise because the person who hands the poison across the counter must be qualified. The words of the section, if I may quote them again, are: "It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, and so on, unless the box or label is distinctly marked with the name of the article and the name and address of the seller." I ask your Lordships why those words which were put in that section could bear any different construction from those which I have put upon them, having regard to Section 13. The only name and address that can be considered to be the name and address of a fully qualified man is the name and address which is upon the register.

The Lord Chief Justice: Why should not the appellant who has traded as Godfrey let the public know that he is selling under that name? Why should he not use the name "Godfrey"?

Mr. Sanderson: Godfrey is not the name of a qualified seller. There is no such name on the register. It is distinctly stated that a man shall not use a trade name.

The Lord Chief Justice: Where?

Counsel: In the section.

The Lord Chief Justice: Which section?

Counsel: All of them.

The Lord Chief Justice: Where is there anything against the use of the trade name?

Counsel: Throughout the whole Act. What the Act considers to be the name of the chemist is his real name.

Mr. Justice Bray: Does not the whole object of this Section 17 prove to be the tracing of the seller is necessary?

Mr. Sanderson: That is one of its objects, I agree; but the object of it, too, and of the whole of the Act, is to insure that the sale shall not take place except by a qualified man.

Mr. Justice Bray: If the object is to trace the seller, what danger would there be of not tracing him? Would you put his private or trade address upon the label?

Mr. Sanderson: The address which is upon the register.

Mr. Justice Bray: Suppose he changed it?

Mr. Sanderson: He could always alter it in the register.

Mr. Justice Bray: Where do you find that in the Act?

Mr. Sanderson: It is called residence in one place and address in another. Counsel added that it was open to the Registrar at any time to write by registered post to any person whose name was on the register asking him whether he was still carrying on business.

Mr. Justice Pickford: And suppose he does not answer, would he get struck off?

Mr. Sanderson: Yes, I suppose so. Later, counsel ridiculed the suggestion made by Mr. Danckwerts that if the decision of the magistrates was correct the goodwill of businesses would be destroyed. That matter had, he said, nothing to do with goodwill. Mr. Edwards had traded in the name of Godfrey; he could use that name as long as he liked, and he could put the name on his labels as well as long as he also complied with the conditions of the statute and also put his name, which was upon the register, upon the labels.

The Lord Chief Justice: Do you say that Section 17 would be satisfied by a man putting his name upon the label as well as the address of his private residence? Supposing (and it is common) a man does not reside over his shop. Then take, for instance, the man who trades as "John Brown" in Camden Town, and "Godfrey, chemist," somewhere else. If you are right, the section

ould be satisfied if he put upon the labels for both shops "John Brown, Camden Town," which we will say is his proper name, and no mention need be made of the other name. That would not do at all.

Mr. Sanderson: Suppose anybody wants to trace the seller of a poison. In the first place, what they would want would be the actual place where he resides. If a police officer wants to trace him I cannot conceive any other or quicker way of finding a man. I think the section would then be satisfied.

The Lord Chief Justice: I think it would be very much better if the place where the poison was sold and the name of the seller, trade or otherwise, were upon the label.

Mr. Sanderson: Supposing a man had a lock-up shop which he opened two days a week. Would it not be better to have his private address? Then a man could sell at his residence if he chose.

The Lord Chief Justice: Of course we must look at this from a practical point of view. When the poison is sold a entry has to be made, and that points to the necessity of the name and address of the shop being given.

Mr. Sanderson persisted that the only name provided by the act is the one in the register. Section 10, he said, says of the address in the register.

The Lord Chief Justice: The words are "the seller sell before delivering," and that must mean something done in the shop. Section 10 does not, therefore, help us.

Mr. Justice Bray: You say, also, there must be a name entered to trace the purchaser. Supposing the purchaser was a firm, would it not be sufficient to put the name of the firm and its trading address in the book?

Mr. Sanderson: Well, I suppose it would be sufficient for the seller to put down the name given him by the purchaser.

Mr. Justice Bray: I don't know.

Mr. Sanderson: Unless, of course, he has knowledge of the fact that he is putting down a wrong name. Supposing the name of Godfrey does not appear on the register—and it does not. If it is sufficient for the purposes of this Act to simply put that name and the address of the shop upon the label, there is no means of tracing the actual seller at all. He may not even be a qualified man. If this is allowed, we should be doing away with all the provisions which were passed for the sale of poisons and the protection of the public. This man might be carrying on business as Godfrey at the two addresses which were upon his label, he might be unqualified, he might go away, hide his identity, and cover his tracks without the police having the slightest opportunity of finding him. Counsel dealt with the Act of 1903, remarking that Section 3, of Section 4, stipulated that a Corporation could not carry on business without having a qualified superintendent.

Mr. Justice Bray: What name do you say should be put on the label in the case of a corporation?

Mr. Sanderson: I should say the name of the corporation as seller, because, as your Lordship sees, there is a special clause which says if the corporation is the seller its name can be put on the label; but since the corporation is the seller we know that the body cannot personally conduct the business, so that the person responsible is the superintendent, whose name is upon the register as superintendent of that particular shop belonging to the corporation.

The Lord Chief Justice: I should think the name of the superintendent as well as the corporation should be upon the label if your contentions are right.

Mr. Sanderson: Yes, that would be an extra precaution. But I do not think any proceedings would be taken against the corporation if, in fact, its name was upon the label because the superintendent would be responsible.

In answer to Mr. Justice Pickford, Mr. Sanderson reiterated his statement to the effect that by the name Godfrey the police might have no chance whatever of finding the seller.

The Lord Chief Justice: It is no use saying "no chance whatever."

Mr. Sanderson: Well, they would have less chance at it, because, if the police said to the owner of the shop "Did you sell that," he could say "I'm not Godfrey,

I did not." Mr. Sanderson then spoke of the difficulties which might arise, supposing the decision of the magistrates was overruled and the practice was allowed to go on as at present. They would get, he said, the name "Godfrey" upon a label, they might get a business really carried on by a person who was not reputable. He might sell his business and somebody else would carry on the business still putting the trade name upon the label. How could they trace the seller of a poison if the business so changed hands? Whereas, if the seller put his proper name upon the label he could be found at once.

Mr. Justice Bray said he could not accept that argument literally. He thought there would be plenty of means of tracing a person if necessary, and besides that he thought there was a great deal less chance of a person carrying on a business changing his business address than there was of his changing his private address.

Mr. Danckwerts was then invited by the Lord Chief Justice to reply. He intimated that there was little to say, but submitted that nothing which Mr. Sanderson had said altered the weight of the arguments he had addressed to the court. The only answer was that the decision of the magistrate must be reversed. He thought it was abundantly clear from a coroner's or police point of view that the address on the label should be the place of selling.

Judgment.

The Lord Chief Justice said: It cannot be said that this case is free from difficulty. I do not think the decision of the Magistrate was right. It seems to me that we must look at the purview and object of Section 17, and I think we must construe that section without reference to what has passed in consequence of registration in the Act of 1903, although, speaking for myself, I think the Act of 1903 confirms the view that Mr. Danckwerts has represented. Section 17 was unquestionably the section in the Pharmacy Act which protected people in the matter of selling poisons. The words are:

It shall be unlawful to sell any Poison, either by Wholesale or Retail, unless the Box, Bottle, etc., in which such Poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the Name of the Article and the word Poison, and with the Name and Address of the Seller of the Poison; . . . and on every Sale of any such Article the Seller shall, before Delivery, make or cause to be made an Entry in a Book to be kept for that Purpose stating, in the form set forth in Schedule (F) to this Act, the Date of the Sale, the Name and Address of the Purchaser, the Name and Quantity of the Article sold, and the Purpose for which it is stated by the Purchaser to be required, to which Entry the Signature of the Purchaser and of the Person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed; and any Person selling Poison otherwise than is herein provided [and so on], and for the Purposes of this Section the Person on whose Behalf any Sale is made by any Apprentice or Servant shall be deemed to be the Seller.

Then there are certain exemptions as to wholesale dealers and medicines dispensed. I quote those words as part of the section in order to point out that all that must be done at the address where the poison is sold. At the same time I think it has a bearing upon the able argument of Mr. Sanderson, because, as I will point out, the name on the certificate which is in the shop need not be and would not always be the same name or address as that at which the poison is sold, because the Act provides that the man shall give his residence as well as his name for the purpose of registration. As far as registration is concerned it does not appear necessary that the place where the sale takes place shall be the address of the qualified person. Then the section says "the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller." If I read that section without any reference to the earlier sections, I should have no doubt about it at all. I think it contemplates a transaction of sale by the person who buys with the person who sells, and contemplates also things being done by which the poison may be traced to the purchaser from the address at which the poison was sold. It has been argued that the real seller should be regarded as the person whose name should be upon the label of the bottle containing the poison. It has been said that if you look back at the earlier sections of the Act you will find that the name on the label must be

the name of the person selling, which need not necessarily be the name on the shop, and it must be the residence of the named person who has submitted to certain examinations subject to the provisions of the Act. Surely the fact could not have been overlooked that people carry on business in other names, and that firms continue for generations and in all probability in some cases there is no person of the name in such a firm at the present time? Therefore, if persons have made a transaction of sale it is perfectly right to say that the name of the seller would be the name under which that seller is trading and known to the public. Whether or not the section would be satisfied by putting up an individual name or address at the place where the sale took place I cannot say, but I am wholly unable to say that where the trade name of a man is put up that is not the name and address of the seller. That view is strongly strengthened by the fact that the mere shop of the man who sells is to be inserted.

Speaking for myself, I think the long series of coal cases which have been decided strongly support my view. We have pointed out that the Acts under which those cases have been tried were necessary to safeguard and protect people from fraud and to trace people who had been guilty of frauds. We have decided in this court that the trade name of the seller of coal is a compliance with the Act if his written contract shows that name as being the name of the seller. I think, therefore, in order to give full effect to Section 17, you must read the word "seller" in the sense of *de facto* seller, and if the seller is trading under a business name and is known as Godfrey that is his selling name. It is, therefore, a proper compliance with the section to put upon the box or label that Godfrey carries on his business at Hoxton. While acknowledging the care which the magistrate took with the case, I must say he was wrong and the appeal must be allowed.

Mr. Justice Bray, in concurring, said the section did not, unfortunately, specify what particular name and address should be given. Of course, it was notorious that many persons had two addresses, and it often happened that they also had two names, and the Act did not say which of those two names and addresses were to be given. It did not state that it was to be the registered name and address which must be put on the label, and so they had got to look to see whether the name and address demanded was in fact the name and address of the seller. Who was the seller? He was not the person who happened to deliver the article, he was the person who sold it or on whose behalf it was sold, and it might be a corporation or company carrying on business. Here they had the case of a Mr. Godfrey. At any rate that was the name under which Mr. Edwards carried on his business. That was the name in which his books, probably, were kept, and no doubt the name was upon his invoices and notes of account. It seemed in those circumstances that that was also the name of the seller. His business address was, to all intents and purposes, got at better than any other. In his opinion, that section was not constructed to ascertain the competency of a person who was carrying on his business, but its object was to trace the sale of poisons and to find out where the particular person who was charged with a particular crime bought the poison. Therefore it seemed to him that the trade name and address was at least as good as any other. It was not necessary for them to decide whether the private or true name of the seller need be stated, all they had to do was to consider whether the trade name was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the section, and he thought it was.

Mr. Justice Pickford said he, like his brother judges, also had doubt as to the case, but it did not go so far as to make him dissent.

The appeal was, therefore, allowed with costs.

SUDAN ACACIA EXPORTS.—The exports of acacia and other gums from Port Sudan during 1909 amounted to about 15,250 tons, valued at £201,208/., a marked increase on 1908. The following were the chief centres to which it was shipped: France, 3,065 tons (*via* Havre); Germany, 2,228 tons (*via* Hamburg); United Kingdom, 2,183 tons (*via* London); Egypt, 1,891 tons (*via* Suez); United States, 1,563 tons (*via* New York); Austria, Belgium, Spain, and Italy, 2,302 tons.

"Finest Olive Oil."

Proceedings under the Merchandise-marks Act with respect to Oil which contained Nut-oil.

IN the Justice Room of the London Guildhall on April 19 Alderman Sir William Dunn commenced the hearing of a prosecution at the instance of the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire against the Brokers' Produce Co., London, for applying a false trade description to olive oil. Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., and Mr. H. S. Cautley, M.P., instructed by Messrs. Clements, Williams & Co., agents for Mr. Vibert Dixon, of Wakefield, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. A. H. Bodkin, instructed by Messrs. Waltons & Co., appeared for the defence.

Mr. Avory explained that he proposed to proceed with the summons under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, which charged defendants with having sold to Leon Fraenkel, of 7 and 8 Idol Lane, London, olive oil to which a false trade description was applied.

Mr. Bodkin, after consulting with his clients, intimated to Sir William that they had elected to be tried by jury.

Mr. Avory then opened his case. The prosecution, he said, was instituted by the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and charged the defendants with an offence under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act of selling goods with a false trade description applied to them, viz. olive oil. That section made such a proceeding an offence, subject to the right of the defendants to satisfy the court or jury that they had acted innocently in the matter. The evidence he would submit would be amply sufficient to make a *prima facie* case against them, on which Sir William would no doubt see it to be his duty to send the case for trial. The prosecution arose in this way. On February 10 of this year one of the inspectors of the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the ordinary course of his duties, purchased some olive oil from a grocer in Yorkshire. On analysis by the County Analyst the sample was certified to contain only 20 per cent. of olive oil, the remaining 80 per cent. being what is called by the French arachis nut oil, and was commonly called in this country oil of the arachis, ground nut, pea nut, or earth nut. Proceedings were taken against the grocer under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for selling an article not of the nature, substance, and quality of the one demanded. He set up in answer a warranty given to him by his vendor, which was a defence under that Act. The magistrate being satisfied that the grocer had purchased with a warranty that the article was olive oil, dismissed the summons. The County Council then, in the course of their duty, made inquiry and found that the warranty had been given to the grocer by a firm named Shaw, of Huddersfield, who in their turn satisfied the County Council that they had bought the oil with a warranty given by Bleasdale, Ltd., of York. That firm, again in their turn, satisfied the County Council that they had purchased it from an agent in London named Leon Fraenkel, and that he had given a warranty that the article supplied by him was olive oil. On being seen by the County Council, Mr. Fraenkel satisfied them that he had purchased the oil from the defendants with a warranty or description that it was olive oil. The County Council, therefore, determined to strike at the root of the evil. Being satisfied that the Produce Brokers' Co. had put the goods on the market under the false trade description of olive oil the County Council determined to institute proceedings against them. It was necessary that he should trace the case in the manner he had described. The article was sold to Mr. Dyson, the grocer, by a firm named Shaw, of Huddersfield, with a label on the bottle describing it as "Finest Olive Oil. Guaranteed to answer all the tests of the British Pharmacopoeia." It was important to notice that that was at that time strictly true as to the test. The adulterated oil would answer all the tests that were then known to the British Pharmacopoeia because it did not prescribe any test for the discovery of the arachis oil. It was not known as an adulterant at the time the British Pharmacopoeia was published. The chemists, however, had since discovered that it had been

used as an adulterant and had been able to detect it. Tracing all the circumstances connected with the sale of the oil in question, Mr. Avory said that on August 20, 1909, there was a contract made by the defendants with Mr. Leon Fraenkel. It was in these terms:

"Sold this day to Mr. Leon Fraenkel, London, fifty barrels pure olive oil of good merchantable quality as per sample No. 1,299, at 45s. 3d. per cwt. net, to be shipped during the month of September, payment to be made by cash against shipping documents on arrival of steamer in London—say, 95 per cent. of provisional invoice."

Mr. Avory went on to say that he was not aware how far his learned friend was going to discuss the merits of the case there, or whether, having elected to go before a jury, would submit to the committal order upon the *prima facie* evidence being produced, but in case any discussion was to arise that the qualification "pure olive oil as per sample 1,299" could not make any possible difference in the case, because the sample itself had been analysed and was found to be adulterated. If a man sold goods by description, calling them olive oil, and selling them "as per sample," it was no answer to say that they corresponded to the sample. In fact, they were not olive oil. That was a question of law that was decided some years ago, and he had no doubt his Worship was familiar with it as a question of commerce that in such a case the goods supplied were not in fact the goods that he contracted to sell and to buy. Either a thing was olive oil or it was not. The word "finest" being used would make no difference at all.

Mr. Bodkin: You will appreciate, Sir William, that with that label the defendant company is in no way connected.

Mr. Avory: I think I made that plain.

Mr. Bodkin: Did I understand my friend to say that on August 20 there was a contract?

Mr. Avory: I have read it.

Mr. Bodkin: According to this summons we are here in respect to August 31.

Mr. Avory: But I am taking the summons which is dated August 20. The contract was made on August 20 for the sale of 50 barrels of pure olive oil. That is defendants' own description. Proceeding, Mr. Avory stated that on September 8 a letter was received by Mr. Fraenkel from the defendant company, intimating that they had received advice of the shipment of 37 barrels of olive oil per steamship *Kamu Maru*, in part fulfilment of the contract dated August 20. Enclosed with that letter was a provisional invoice headed "Contract of August 20 for 37 barrels of olive oil," with the numbers of the barrels in the margin 2102 to 2138, and giving the total 304*l.* 10s. 2d. and 95 per cent. of that 289*l.* 9s. 8d. On September 10 came the delivery order for the 37 barrels. The evidence he would submit would identify the oil which was ultimately sold by Mr. Dyson, the grocer, to Mr. Bell, the inspector of the County Council, as being part of the consignment of 37 barrels numbered 2102 to 2138. Therefore Sir William had this fact before him: that the defendants were selling under the contract of August 20 oil described in the first instance as "pure olive oil," and in the subsequent documents, including the delivery order, described as "olive oil," which in fact turned out to consist of 80 per cent. of another and inferior oil. There was one other fact that he intended to prove, and it was therefore right that he should give his learned friend notice of it there, in anticipation of any defence that might be subsequently raised under that section. In the ordinary course of business the bill of lading upon arrival would have been handed over to the purchaser of the goods, Mr. Fraenkel. The only instance in which it would not have been so handed over would be where the purchaser was the purchaser of a portion only of the shipment, in which case, of course, he would expect to get delivery orders of his own. Mr. Fraenkel, believing that he was the purchaser only of a portion of the shipment, was content with the delivery order, and did not ask in this case for the bill of lading. Now the County Council had made inquiries into the bill of lading. Whereas the delivery order given to Mr. Fraenkel described the oil as "olive oil," they found on going to the Port of London Authority that the bill of lading for the 37 barrels of oil, which was the whole shipment to defendants, on the steamship *Kamu Maru* was in French, and described the 37 barrels as containing common or edible oil, which might

mean salad or cotton seed oil. Mr. Avory then proceeded to call

EVIDENCE.

Mr. Edwin Bell, an inspector in the employ of the West Riding County Council, proved the purchase of the sample from Mr. Dyson, the grocer. The bottle from which he was served was labelled, and he produced a copy of the label. Mr. Bodkin asked for the production of the bottle itself, and Mr. Avory agreed. Witness was asked by Mr. Avory to produce the analyst's certificate relating to the oil in question. Mr. Bodkin objected on the ground that the prosecution was under the Merchandise Marks Act.

Mr. Henry Dyson deposed to his purchase of olive oil from Shaw's, of Huddersfield, and selling it to Mr. Bell exactly as he received it from Messrs. Shaw. Mr. Bodkin asked witness if he noticed that the label guaranteed the oil to answer the British Pharmacopœia test. Witness had some difficulty in hearing, but ultimately he stated that he paid no particular notice to the label.

Mr. Walter Shaw, managing director of Shaw's, Ltd., Huddersfield, stated that his company were in the habit of buying olive-oil from Bleasdale, Ltd. On October 14, 1909, he gave an order to them for a five-gallon tin of olive-oil, and in due course he received the invoice produced, dated October 16. The tin was labelled "olive-oil, P. B. Bleasdale, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, York." It was part of this oil that was supplied to Mr. Dyson, the last witness, and he identified the bottle produced as the one in which the oil was sent. The oil sent to Mr. Dyson was in the same state as that in which he received it from Messrs. Bleasdale. No arachis oil was on their premises between October and January.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bodkin, it transpired that Messrs. Bleasdale invoiced the oil "ol. olive sub.," which witness explained, adding that it was always invoiced with the word "sub.," and that he expected to get oil which would satisfy the B.P. requirements. Until the case against Mr. Dyson arose, he never had any difficulty in regard to the oil, and proceedings had never been taken in respect to any that had been obtained from Bleasdale. It further transpired that witness's brother composed the label used on the bottle sent to Mr. Dyson, which said that it was "finest olive oil," as imported by Shaws (Huddersfield), Ltd. Witness admitted that his company import no olive oil. He took no part whatever in executing the order further than in signing the guarantee on the invoice. The guarantee on the invoice was worded "We guarantee the goods invoiced are pure in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act," and his signature followed.

Mr. Bodkin: Bleasdale's guarantee, I see, is in this form, "We guarantee all the goods in this invoice marked "B.P." to answer the requirements of the "British Pharmacopœia 1898," and then follow some initials for Bleasdale?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Bodkin: Is P.B. the same as B.P.?—Yes; just reversed. The letters have the same meaning.

Mr. Bodkin: Against the item in this invoice of five gallons of "olive oil sub.," the letters B.P. do not appear. You will agree?—Yes.

Mr. Bodkin: But against the preceding item and the following item they do?—Yes.

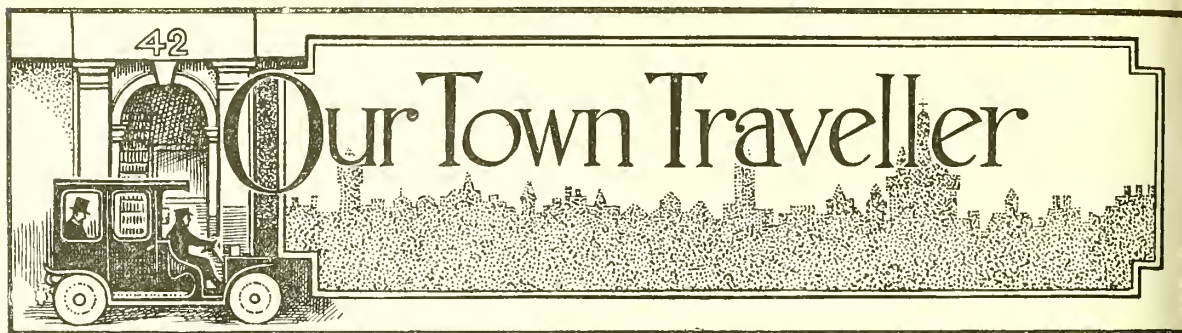
After answering other questions put by Mr. Bodkin, witness, in cross-examination by Mr. Avory, said he believed the article in question to be olive oil when he bought it from Bleasdale and sold it to Mr. Dyson. If he had known that it contained 80 per cent. of arachis oil, he would not have described it as olive oil.

Sir William Dunn inquired if the label on the bottle sent to Mr. Dyson did not emanate from the invoice received by Shaws, Ltd., from Bleasdale?

Mr. Bodkin replied that the witness had stated that his brother got up the label.

The case was then adjourned until Friday, April 22, at 12 o'clock. About a dozen witnesses from Yorkshire were present, including Mr. A. Humphreys, managing director of Bleasdale, Ltd., and the adjournment causes them considerable inconvenience.

SIMARUBA-BARK.—The exports from Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, during 1909 amounted to 3,619 kilos. (84*l.*), against 4,120 kilos. (85*l.*), in 1908.



THERE is a distinctly hopeful feeling about in the trade, the satisfactory condition of the Board of Trade returns and the prospect of a speedy settlement of political troubles having put "life" into trading operations. The impression is around that British commerce is again to make a record, and coming events seem destined to advertise the country in a manner which is bound to exercise a good influence on overseas business. The following are notes of some of the visits I have made during the week :

The "Good Old Times."

It is few if any firms who can boast a continuous residence of 125 years at one address, but that is the record of Messrs. Sparks, White & Co., Ltd., who removed to 134 (renumbered to 62) St. John Street, E.C., in 1795. As a matter of fact, the firm was established at 99 Aldersgate Street, near the Bars, early in 1700. Hearing that they were about to remove to larger premises nearer the riverside I called at 62 St. John Street this week, where I found the interior in process of being dismantled. No. 62 was formerly a gentleman's private residence of about a score of rooms, and is one of the few City relics denoting the period when merchants lived over their business premises. From time to time the "residence" has had to be adapted to meet modern needs, but in the words of their manager, Mr. Smece, "We have outgrown our accommodation, and, as you know, we cannot live on old associations in these days of keen competition." The earliest documents in the possession of the firm is a list of articles sold by the founder, "Thomas Sparks, chymist, 99 Aldersgate Street, E.C.," which is dated 17—, the two remaining figures having quite faded. The business at that time was largely in drysaltery, such as indigo blue, black-lead, mustard, starch, candles, and the like. This business was carried on at that address until 1795, when Thomas Sparks purchased by auction for 2,290*l.* at Garraway's coffee-house on November 12, 1795, the freehold premises, 134 to 136 St. John Street, the catalogue quaintly describing the premises as "desirably situated in the most open and airy part of St. John Street, E.C." Subsequently a Thomas Foster White entered the employment of Mr. Sparks as a clerk, and ultimately became a partner. He was a "Foundling," and was twice returned as M.P. for Maidstone and twice rejected for bribery and corruption. At one period of his career he lived at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was known as a "disappointed" man, but he was evidently of a philanthropic nature, as he founded several scholarships. After the death of these two worthies, Foster White's widow continued the business, which was afterwards acquired by Joseph H. Gent, a Great Tower Street merchant, who carried it on with an elderly clerk. Subsequently Mr. Gent brought his nephew, Mr. Robert Gent-Davis, into the business, and on Gent's death the concern went into Chancery, as the terms of his will were not carried out owing to robbery by his clerk. Gent-Davis, who married the adopted daughter of Foster-White, was appointed receiver, and held this position for several years. In 1886 he was elected M.P. for Kennington, and during his Parliamentary career he was committed for contempt of Court and imprisoned. Subsequently he became bankrupt, was formally deposed of his receivership, and his share sold to Charles James Singleton. The business was continued in Chancery until 1906, when it was converted into

a private limited liability company, in which form it is now carried on to-day.

Glancing over some of the "records" of the past it is interesting to note that the house was the first to commence the distillation of gin in the United Kingdom, and for many years this constituted the main portion of the business. This accounts for the large purchases of juniper berries and angelica root one finds in the books. On June 6, 1828, the firm bought twenty-six casks of angelica-root from J. A. Romer, of Hamburg, the value amounting to 139*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, plus a buying commission of 2*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, bringing the total to 141*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* On this the import duty was 252*l.* 11*s.*, freight at 45*s.* per ton was 7*l.* 18*s.*, and wharfage 26*s.*, making a total of 403*l.* 13*s.* for 63 cwt. 3 qr. 8 lb. of root. Other instances of the prevailing high duties include :

	Value of Purchases	Duty Payable
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Juniper berries	17 9 1	18 7 6
Caraway seed	19 5 4	29 9 0
Coriander seed	21 7 6	22 10 0
Orris root... ..	48 0 8	18 6 6

From the daybook we find that in 1834 Travers & Son bought 12 sacks caraway-seed at 73*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and Barrons & Co. paid 54*s.* for caraways in 1836; clove oil cost 16*s.* per lb. then; calamus root was 87*s.* per cwt.; English peppermint oil (bought from W. Sprules) cost 40*s.* per lb., and nutmegs bought from Travers 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Other prices in 1833 were :

Aniseed oil, 14*s.*; liquorice-root, 12*s.*; ditto powder, 82*s.*; lovage, 1*s.* per lb.; oil vitriol, 2*d.*; chillies, 48*s.*; calamus-root, 75*s.*; gentian, 42*s.*; Alicante aniseed, 70*s.*; grains of paradise, 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; musk-seed, 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; sperm oil, 6*s.* 3*d.* per gal.

Since these "good old times" the business has undergone a gradual transformation, special attention having been devoted to the druggists' side several decades ago. It is these developments, and the expiry of the lease, which have dictated the removal to the new premises, which are situated at Albion Mills, Tenter Street East, London, E., and the management will remain in the capable hands of Mr. E. A. Smece, who is well known throughout the drug trade. The Caramel Works will remain at Plaistow, the fruit department at Bermondsey, and the Manchester and Glasgow branches at their present addresses.

Growing Numbers.

The steadily increasing export trade of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., has for the third time compelled the company to make considerable extensions, and on this occasion they have gone more than "one better" by the erection of a six-storeyed building in Curtain Road, which is directly connected with their present premises at 36 to 42 Charlotte Street. The company are aiming to make the premises a model of their kind, and no expense is to be spared in the employment of up-to-date manufacturing methods. Under the guidance of Mr. E. J. Millard I inspected the building, on which many workmen are engaged, but details must be left for a future occasion. Several features, however, were brought to my notice, these including much larger Excise office accommodation and improved facilities for loading vans direct from the warehouse by means of a specially constructed goods well. "Export business at the present time is decidedly good," said Mr.

Millard, in reply to my query. Indeed, in the Straits Settlements and Malaya the rubber boom has helped chemists materially. Trade in South Africa is also improving, but at the moment chemists are awaiting the outcome of the tariff when the union is completed, which may be expected before the close of the year. Messrs. Hewlett are proud of their South African trade and are confident that a permanent improvement has set in. New Zealand continues a large buyer as the result of a long series of prosperous years, and in a slightly modified degree the same applies to Australia, which has been blessed with bountiful crops. Mr. Millard speaks well of the openings for pharmacists in Australasia, and at the moment has several vacancies for good men. Competition for Indian business is still very keen, but there have been signs of a reaction lately, and it has been partially eliminated. In the warehouse I inspected quite a geographical display of tinctures, medicines, and other druggists' products bearing the names of the well-known shipping ports in the West Indies, South Africa, India, and Australasia. Mr. Millard also showed me an improved pattern of nasal douche with box-top cork, and so constructed that the contents do not run out at the filling end when being used or when at rest. By an ingenious device air can be admitted or excluded as required by merely turning round the cork, thus obviating contact of the douche with the fingers. It is of English manufacture throughout.

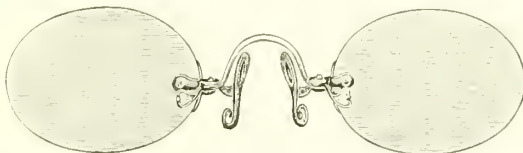
Potash as a Fertiliser.

The advertisement of the Neues Kalisyndikat, G.m.b.H., Leopoldshall-Stassfurt, in recent issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, induced me to call at the Agricultural Office of the Syndicate in London, to obtain some information regarding the uses of potash for technical and agricultural purposes. Here I had a pleasant half-hour's chat with Mr. H. M. Will, M.A., B.Sc., Ag., who has charge of the London office. The Agricultural office, one of many throughout the world, simply concerns itself with making known the uses of potash manures produced under the control of the syndicate. It is only about fifty years since the first potash mines were opened at Stassfurt and Leopoldshall, and now there is a large number of mines, the production of potash exceeding six million tons per annum. The potash mines are under the control of a syndicate, which allows to each member a certain quota of the total production, and what is also of great importance undertakes scientific investigations with a view to improving the production and increasing the uses of potash. Mr. Will informs me that there are a thousand scientific experts—chemical, geological, etc.—concerned in this product, and, as before stated, a number of propaganda offices have been established throughout the world. In regard to the uses of potash salts, some 84 per cent. finds employment as fertilisers of the soil. The foundations of scientific agriculture are due to the great German chemist Liebig. He found that plants abstract certain salts from the soil, with the result that the soil became depleted of particular constituents, and the plants no longer flourished. The obvious corollary was to manure the soil with the salts required by particular crops. It happened that the beet-root crops which were, and are still, a staple crop in Germany, had reached a poor condition owing to the continued abstraction of potash salts from the soil, and hence offered a good opportunity of proving the correctness of Liebig's view. The theory turned out to be correct in practice, the beetroot growing industry revived, and the scientific application of potash as a fertiliser was firmly established. Mr. Will has supplied me with a quantity of literature regarding the uses of potash in agriculture, and I find that as a sole ingredient, or one of several, crude potash salts are applicable to almost any crop. Judging from the pictorial proofs of the effect of potash as a fertiliser, it should not be difficult to convince a farmer that it pays to use it. This being a Colonial Issue it is as well to point out that considerable advantage has been obtained by the use of potash salts in rubber, paddy, tea, coffee and cocoa plantations in Ceylon and British East Africa; tobacco and sugar, and Colonial chemists would do well to place themselves in a position to quote for these fertilisers. Kainit, containing about 12.5 per cent. of potash, is the favourite form of potash for agricultural uses. It would be, however, an advantage to obtain the special litera-

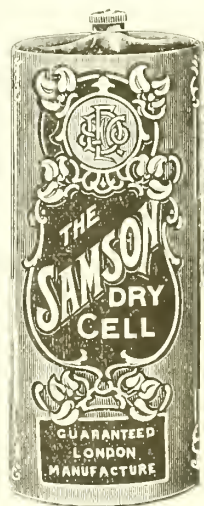
ture regarding the particular crops of the neighbourhood, for which application should be made to the Agricultural Office, 117 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. The Neues Kalisyndikat supply their products through selling agents in various parts of the world, and should be addressed at Leopoldshall-Stassfurt for the name of the nearest agency.

Novelties for Chemist-Opticians.

At Messrs. F. Darton & Co.'s Optical Works, 142 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., are to be found some new goods of interest to chemist-opticians. Taking first the recent introductions on the ophthalmic side of optics, my attention was called to a moderately priced luminous retinoscope with concave mirror, complete with lamp and battery, which packs up in a compact leather snap-case. A similar idea has been applied to a corneoscope or skin-magnifier. The "Acme" gold-filled fitting for rimless eye-glasses is one of the neatest in this class



that has been introduced. The style is shown in the accompanying illustration, and it should be added that the springs are well concealed and unlikely to become corroded, as is the case when they are exposed. A fitting set is supplied in a case. This contains twelve different sizes and costs 50s. The "Acme" is also sufficiently important to have a special show-sign consisting of a magnified eye-glass, which very effectively sets off the points of the clip. The "Fitt-all" astigmatic clip in steel is another new pattern, the novelty being in the plaquettes, which can be easily adjusted to the wearer's nose. The clip is especially useful in those cases where the contour of the nose is unequal on the two sides or the eyes are unsymmetrical. Chatelaine cases for astigmatic clips are new and are produced in some very choice patterns, one I inspected in lavender-coloured crushed morocco being calculated to permanently enchain the feminine fancy. Flashing signs for spectacles and eye-glasses are being offered at cheap rates and in great varieties. I noticed one kind which is fitted with a double-printed transparency so that a different advertisement is shown during the day when the lamp is not lighted than at night. This flash-sign is in box form and costs a guinea. Eye-glass and spectacle-cleaners, little squares of velvet-like material, are supplied printed with name and address at 45s. per 1,000. These form an excellent advertisement for an optician's business. Electrical novelties are a ventilating fan with motor, costing 14s., which is connected with the domestic electricity supply. The "Samson" dry-cell battery is a good line for chemists' sale; it is specially adapted for bells and medical electrical instruments. The cell is full-size, attractively produced, and costs but 7s. 6d. per dozen. Among the other things that I was shown was a small aneroid barometer in folding case, which looks when folded like a square cigar-case. It is a useful item for travellers and would form a capital present for a scientist. Finally, I ought to mention a new stand that has been produced for exhibiting magnifying glasses. This takes half-a-dozen glasses, which are held at an angle and consequently do not occupy an inordinately large space on the counter. Mr. Darton is busy arranging his exhibits for the Brussels Exhibition, and speaks approvingly of the new conditions under which the British Section is being organised. At the Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush Darton's are showing for the first time a field-glass testing-apparatus devised by Dr. Drysdale.



The Advantages of Typewriters.

It seems rather late in the day to use the above heading, but the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., 50 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., have recently invited *C. & D.* subscribers to get into correspondence with them regarding the typewriter as an aid to business. My call at Holborn Viaduct was with a view to find out from the company how a chemist can economically and advantageously increase his business by the use of a typewriter. What I was told mainly concerns the sending out of typewritten letters as advertisements. The public are more ready to respond to appeals made in type-written letters. As these can be prepared in greater variety and at less expense than would be incurred by printing, this method should be employed by all business men. To get suitable lists of prospective customers it is recommended to compile a card index from local directories, the entries on the cards being supplemented by personal knowledge of the neighbourhood and the class of goods likely to be required by particular customers. A list would in this way be obtained of amateur photographers, and during the season special appeals could be systematically directed to this section of the public with a view to improving the photographic department. In like manner purchasers of perfumes could be specially addressed. Season's goods, such as cough-medicines, sponge-bags, and hot-water bottles, could form the subject of general appeals. The typewriter can be combined with the duplicator in the case of a large business. The use of a typewriter for dispensing labels has often been referred to in the *C. & D.* I afterwards had a talk regarding the best kind of typewriting for chemists' use, and found that a book of specimen typewritings is supplied to guide purchasers. The universality of machine-writing and the growth of the Yost Co. were other directions in which our conversation drifted.

Making Artificial Eyes.

I spent a very interesting afternoon this week in the workshop of Mr. E. Muller, 13 New Oxford Street, London, W.C., watching the manufacture of artificial eyes. Mr. Muller is an eye artist, and to watch him at his work is an object lesson to any chemist-optician. It all looks so simple, but it requires at least fifteen years' practice before one can produce an artificial eye of the correct colours of the one it is required to match. I will try to describe the process of manufacture. The bench is fitted with a gas blow-pipe actuated by foot-bellows underneath, thus leaving the hands and mouth of the operator free for the necessary glass-blowing operations. First a glass tube about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter is taken; the glass is very hard Bohemian, free from lead and arsenic, and of a peculiar misty yellowish tint. Under the influence of heat the glass turns opalescent and forms the basis of the white of the eye. A piece of tube is separated by heat and formed into a small bulb, this and all subsequent operations being accompanied by a constant rotation, while the glass is under the influence of the blow-pipe flame. The operator then, by means of thin rods of coloured glass, forms the iris. It may need a combination of three or four different tints to get the correct colour of the iris, but in the case I saw the foundation was made from very dark blue glass. Upon this was laid fine lacings of a compound grey glass with some brown. The operator fuses these colours into the end of the glass bulb, and next proceeds to make a pupil. This is managed by melting into the exact centre of the iris a point of black glass, and, having obtained the proper size and effect, a layer of crystal glass corresponding to the cornea is put on. The next step is to arrange the irregular vein markings on the white of the eye. Threads of red glass are drawn out, laid in position on the hot glass, and fused into the glass. By much manipulation the body of the eye is now given its proper form; it is hollowed out at the back and the edges left in a smooth rounded state. Mr. Muller gives a special shape to the front part of the eye, a slight hump being formed on the surface, so that the sunk appearance of the eye-lid so often seen in wearers of artificial eyes is obviated, and the eye also keeps its position better. Another characteristic of Mr. Muller's artificial eyes is producing the effect of accommodation. As is known to chemist-opticians, many wearers of artificial eyes have different ones for day and evening use, those for evening wear having larger pupils. In Mr.

Muller's invention there is a kind of double pupil, one over the other, the lower black pupil shows up in dim light, giving the effect of accommodation. I ought to add that after manipulation under the influence of the flame the artificial eye is annealed for about an hour in a bath of hot sand. The time taken in making an artificial eye occupies altogether about an hour and a half. The practical application of my visit is to introduce Mr. Muller to those chemist-opticians who have customers requiring artificial eyes. Mr. Muller's business is done chiefly through the recommendation of medical oculists and opticians, who send their patients to him to be fitted. In these days of easy travelling patients usually find no difficulty in coming up to London, but, if necessary, arrangements can be made for the patient to be visited at his own home. Stock artificial eyes are also supplied to opticians in the provinces or Colonies to enable them to fit eyes or correctly order them by post. The "life" of an artificial eye varies, but, owing to the use of very hard glass, this may be as long as five or six years. This is another instance of the best being the cheapest.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

AT the meeting of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales, held in the Pharmaceutical Society House, Galen Place, this month, twenty-eight candidates entered for the Major examination, of whom fourteen failed; and 189 candidates entered for the Minor examination, and 115 failed. We have received from the Registrar the following lists of those who passed and received Major or Minor certificates:

AS PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Boyes, Margaret A., E. Dulwich	Potter, Howard V., Hastings
Braithwaite, Dorothy M., Chingford	Pratt, Walter R., Louth
Clark, William S., Louth	Ridges, R. H., Wolverhampton
Elton, Harold S., Brentford	Storey, William A., London
Lloyd, Walter B., Neath	Strachan, Sydney W., Maidstone
Pailing, William P., Erdington	Warrick, Robert W., Welling
Pain, Gordon N., Cambridge	Wright, E. I., Sudbury, Suffolk

AS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Anthony, Henry O., Kidwelly	Hoskins, Sydney T., Falmouth
Bagley, Thomas B., Cardiff	Jones, Herbert, Treorky
Bailey, Ernest, Sheffield	Jones, Richard R., Newport
Beard, Edward, Marple	Jones, William, Llanfyrnach
Brown, Garland K., Tasmania	Lambie, William, London
Bryan, Ernest G., Exeter	Levi, Jacob N., Manchester
Bullock, T. L., Brightingsea	MacDonald, Flora, Morayston
Buttery, G. R. R., Wellington	McLoughlin, E. M., Manchester
Caley, John M., Ainsdale	MacSweeney, Denis, Killarney
Cockroft, Milfred C., Pendleton	Mannock, Thomas, Morecambe
Collinson, Eric, Manchester	Mason, Edward W., Wimslow
Creasey, Jesse, Heckington	Mawer, George R. K., Sale
Cumberland, C. W., Bridgford	Meadows, William R., Ilford
Davies, Herbert C., Rhyl	Miller, Thomas, Blackburn
Dowie, George, Camden Town	Moore, George, Yealand
Duckett, Owen B., Ramsgate	Morgan, John, London
Dye, Robert H., Lincoln	O'Brien, Joseph J., Arran
Eden, Peter M., Clapham	Ogle, Arthur B., Melksham
Espley, Arthur J., Kennington	Osmond, Richard R., Portsmouth
Evans, Hazel A., Guildford	Peach, Charles W., Oadby
Evans, Isaac, Bradley	Potter, Robert P., Darlington
Evans, Richard, Derby	Radford, H. M., Sutton-in-Ashfield
Evans, William H., Rhyl	Sanderson, Henry, York
Farr, James Grey, Yaxley	Sewelson, Hannah, Manchester
Farthing, S. G. W., Camberwell	Simpson, A. T. H., Blackheath
Gann, John H., Peterborough	Stocks, George A., Berry Brow
Groves, Harry, Ripon	Stones, Minnie M. C., Smethway
Hall, Bertie, Cardiff	Wade, John O. M., Llanelly
Hall, Henry L., Penarth	Walker, F. W., Nantwich
Hall, John A., Bournville	Wallwork, Cecil S., Tydesley
Hall, Leonard, Leeds	Wetton, Harry, Coventry
Harrod, Charles E., Fulham	Williams, John C., Bournemouth
Heaton, Arthur R., Harrow	Williams, William G., Liverpool
Henney, Christopher, Maryport	Woode, T. E. C. F., Manchester
Herrington, F. E., Dunstable	Wooldridge, L. C., Plympton
Hibbett, Harold V., Walsall	Young, Charles E., Norton
Hill, James C., Peckham	
Hodgson, William L., Leeds	

At the Edinburgh examinations, the results of which were reported last week, three Major candidates were examined and one failed; while of the seventy-five Minor candidates thirty-eight failed.

Irish Examinations.

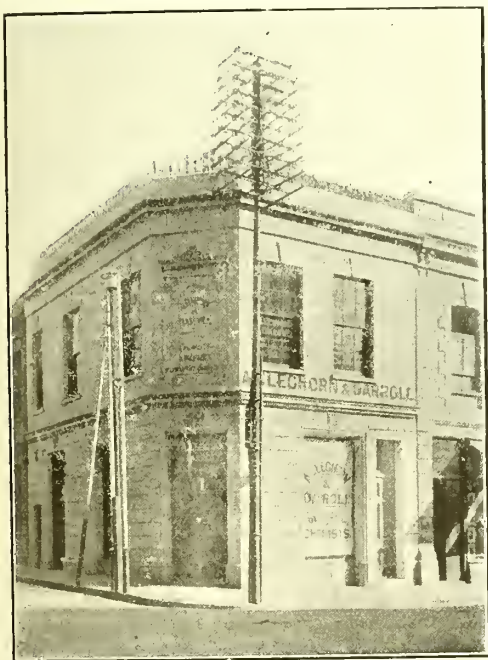
Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.—The following have passed: Michael John Caffrey, Dublin (Thor); Henry Brabazon, Rathmines, co. Dublin=Stand

Stewart, Limerick); Dominick Augustine Dolan, Dublin; John Francis O'Donnell, Dublin (John Duncan Blair, Cork = William Cleary, Blackrock, co. Dublin = Godfrey Todd, Belfast). Twenty-three candidates were rejected.

Registered Druggist Examination.—The following have passed: William Carson, Belfast; John McCullough McConnell, Belfast; Thomas Liston O'Sullivan, Cork; James Wilkinson, Belfast. Seven candidates were rejected.

A Cape Pharmacy.

PROMINENT among South African pharmacies is that of Messrs. A. Cleghorn & Darroll, of Cape Town. The business was founded in Hout Street by the late Mr. Alexander Cleghorn towards the end of 1892,



A. CLEGHORN & DARROLL'S PHARMACY.

Situated at the corner of Shortmarket and St. George's Streets, Cape Town.

and was conducted by him until his death in December 1897. Two years prior to this event Mr. George Darroll had joined Mr. Cleghorn's staff, having previously had

Hout Street business for Mrs. Cleghorn till 1900, when he entered into a partnership with her. In 1903 building operations were a conspicuous feature of Cape Town, and the pharmacy had to be removed into temporary premises next door, from which a return was made when the new building was completed in 1905, the business being carried on there until January of the present year, when extension of business dictated a removal to larger premises in Shortmarket Street, a few yards away from the old shop.

Additional storage premises were acquired in Sir Lowry Road in 1901, and have since been used as an auxiliary for wholesale and manufacturing purposes. In October of 1905 the branch business of R. G. Darroll & Co., at Kenilworth, was purchased by the firm, and has been successfully carried on under the management of Mr. C. L. Tayler, and latterly of Mr. Spruce. Mr. Geo. Darroll is a past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, and has also for the last nine years been a Government member and examiner on the Cape Pharmacy Board. He hails from Clun, Salop, and passed the Minor examination in October 1890, before going out to South Africa.

Optical Observations.

By a Chemist-Optician.

S.M.C. Examinations.

The next examinations for the diploma of the Spectacle-makers' Company are to be held in May at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. The entries for the examination number nearly eighty, the largest number of entries since the publication of the new syllabus. It is interesting to note that 75 per cent. of the candidates are pharmacists.

Optical Federation.

A conference of representatives of eight optical societies was held at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on April 20 to consider a proposal for the formation of a Federation of Optical Societies, the ultimate aim of which will be to secure for qualified opticians a legal status. Mr. J. C. Kidd (President of the Manchester and North of England Optical Society) presided over the proceedings, and delegates were present from the following societies besides Manchester: The Optical Club (London), the Scottish Optical Society, the Glasgow Optical Association, the Midland Optical Society, the West Riding Optical Society, the Northern Counties Optical Society, and the National Association of Goldsmiths. The following resolution was carried unanimously:

"That the societies represented by delegates at this conference are in favour of establishing a federated body of the members of the optical craft for the purpose of promoting and advancing their interests."

During the discussion it was urged that as there is apparently no chance of the Spectacle-makers' Company and the British Optical Society being amalgamated, it is necessary for the various optical societies to combine, not only for the protection of their interests, but with a view to improving the status of the optician. The Chairman said in the course of his remarks that the medical profession is working for the annihilation of opticians and persecuting them by getting people to start actions against opticians for alleged unskilful treatment. One has only to look at what is happening in the day-schools and the hospitals to see how things are going, and in his opinion it is time opticians federated, if only for the purpose of seeking protection. Draft rules for the Federation were considered, and so that these may be laid before the societies represented at the conference the meeting was adjourned until Whit week.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW PHARMACY.

early five years' Colonial experience with his uncle, Mr. G. Darroll, who conducted a large business at Wynberg, suburb of Cape Town. Mr. G. Darroll managed the

TINCTURA LAXATIVA is an agreeable and physiologically compounded laxative mixture: Two drachms each of liquid extract of cascara, aromatic spirit of ammonia, and spirit of chloroform, and one drachm each of the tinctures of belladonna and nux vomica. For chronic constipation a teaspoonful dose thrice daily, gradually diminished.—*The Hospital.*

Council Candidates.

THIRTEEN candidates are this year contending for the seven seats which annually become vacant on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and seven of the thirteen are the retiring Councillors, who are eligible for re-election. The plethora of candidates is not due to any widely expressed desire to reform the Council, and not at all to opposition to the retiring members. Nor is any new policy responsible for the six new candidates, except in the case of two assistants who come forward with the endorsement of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists. The records of the retiring Councillors are not bad; all these gentlemen are either workers or fighters, or both, and it would be difficult to indicate what benefit would be gained by replacing any of them. On the other hand, several of the new six are excellent men who would do good service on the Council if places can be found for them there. We give portraits of all of them on the page opposite, and append brief particulars about each gentleman.

RETIRING COUNCILLORS.

William Little Currie, Vice-President of the Society, was co-opted to the Council in July 1903, where he is regarded as one of the two representatives of Scotland, but he is as well known to chemists and druggists on the South side of the Border as he is to those in the North. His presidency of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations largely accounts for that. Also the fact that he is never unwilling when he has time to visit local centres in order to tell his *confreres* what is going on. His election as Vice-President of the Society last June indicates what his fellow-Councillors think of him, and they would like him back again. His business in Glasgow is retail and dispensing.

William Humphrey Gibson, F.C.S., who has been appointed Treasurer of the Society in succession to Mr. Walter Hills, was elected to the Council six years ago, when he was third on the poll. Mr. Newsholme and Mr. S. R. Atkins being ahead of him. He was re-elected in 1907 without opposition. As a financier he has no peer on the Council, and was Chairman of the Finance Committee before he took up the Treasurership. Fortune has smiled on his business energies at 122 King's Road, Brighton, but he has not confined himself to the four walls of his pharmacy. He has given his services freely to charitable, Masonic, municipal, and other objects.

Richard Lord Gifford, of Blackburn, was first elected a member of the Council in 1901, when there were seventeen candidates for seven vacancies, and he stood fifth on the poll, being the only new candidate then elected. He stood fourth in 1904. Perhaps Mr. Gifford was born to be "agin the government," for during his nine years in office he has been most heard of as an opponent to the majority of the Council, and he led the Party of Four who opposed the compromise with company representatives, which resulted in the comparatively smooth passage of the 1908 Act. Since then he has on several occasions spoken strongly on the "Pharmacy" question, and has not allowed his proposal about an organising secretary to die.

Albert Hagon, of Cardiff, became a member of the Council in 1904, and may be regarded as the member for Wales. He recently gave an account of his stewardship to the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, which originally promoted his candidature. He acted with Messrs. Campkin, Gifford, and Hobbs in opposing the 1908 compromise, but acts independently on other matters. He has been in business in Cardiff since 1880.

G. T. Wilkinson Newsholme, F.C.S., has been a member of the Council since 1887, and the only members who have been longer on it are Mr. Carteighe and Mr. Cross. As a pharmaceutical chemist he is thirteen years younger than the former and six years younger than the latter. He was Vice-President of the Society from 1897 to 1900, and stepped from that office into the presidency, which he held for three years. He has a retail and wholesale business in Sheffield.

Philip Foale Rowsell, F.C.S., was President of the P.A.T.A. before he began his acquaintance with Pharmaceutical Council work. He and Mr. Edmund White were elected in 1907, when there was no contest. He is a comparatively quiet member, although he is an excellent speaker.

He is the proprietor of the business of Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co., chemists, Exeter.

Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C., went on the Council in 1907 with full knowledge of the inner working of the Society, having been an *habitué* of 17 Bloomsbury Square since he went there as Bell Scholar in 1886. On the day he entered the Council he began to take a prominent part in its proceedings, and he is Chairman of the House Committee. He occasionally presides at evening meetings. He is manager to Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., manufacturing chemists.

NEW CANDIDATES.

Frederic Eastall Bilson has been in business at Bournemouth since 1886, and his name is well known to practising pharmacists in connection with such devices as his glycerin-pastille mould. He hails from Newark, where he was apprenticed, and after he passed the Major examination in 1881 he went to John Bell & Co.'s as an assistant, Mr. Winfrey being one of the staff at the same time. He has many friends in British pharmacy.

Joseph Masters Dowty, who comes forward as an assistants' candidate, is a son of Mr. John Dowty, chemist, Pershore, and passed the Minor examination in October 1908. Soon after he began to agitate for the formation of a national body to represent chemists' assistants, and the N.U.A.P. is the result. He considers that "the election of the assistants' candidates will strengthen the Council and promote better feeling between master and assistant." He would, among other things, hand over prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act to the police authorities. At present Mr. Dowty is an assistant with Mr. Harold Miller, Cheltenham.

Thomas Ridley, who comes forward as a candidate for the representation of those whose interests have been most affected by the 1908 Act—namely, chemists in sheep-farming and other country districts—owns the pharmacy, 9 English Street, Carlisle, in which the late William Martindale served his apprenticeship. He was apprenticed to Mr. Younger, Brampton, then was an assistant in Liverpool and with Messrs. Brady & Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He passed the Minor in 1878, then went to Mr. Martlew, of Carlisle, as an assistant; after his death became partner to Mrs. Martlew, and acquired the business in 1884. He has a successful all-round retail and agricultural business, and has shown his confidence in pharmacy by putting two sons to it. He is a popular member of the Carlisle Town Council, always heading the poll. Last year he championed the cause of chemists in the Council at the time poison-licences came under discussion. He is President of the Carlisle Chemists' Association and an active member of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Chemists' Association.

Frederick Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S., Principal of the Leeds College of Pharmacy, nearly got into the Council in 1905, when he was eighth on the poll. He tried again in 1906, but Mr. R. C. Walshaw got ahead of him, and all the retiring members were re-elected. This year he is having another try. Mr. Sargeant is an incisive speaker, and has ideas, besides fourteen years' close association with all ranks of pharmacy since he passed the Major examination. As President of the West Riding Federation of Chemists' Associations he was active against the 1908 "compromise."

Charles Symes, Ph.D., Liverpool, was on the Council for over a quarter of a century until last year, when he failed by twenty-one votes to retain his seat. He is the one man in the retail trade who has persisted in trying to get the extra duty on spirits removed so far as medicines are concerned. Dr. Symes is a past-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and has been a leader in the movements of pharmacy for forty years. He is still vigorous, and as ready to fight as he was at the beginning.

James Joseph Waldron, the second assistants' candidate, is manager of the business of Mr. P. H. A. Hughes, 427 Mill Street, Liverpool, where he served his apprenticeship. He has been engaged in all branches of the trade—retail, wholesale, and scientific apparatus—in Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Formby (Lancs), and Hanley. He passed the Minor in April 1903, and is in his thirty-second year. Mr. Waldron has, as head of the Liverpool Branch of the N.U.A.P., shown administrative power, is cautious and far-seeing, and a good debater.

The voting papers for the election will be issued on Friday, May 6. As a rule a little more than half only are returned. Those who get a share of that half, and aim to get most of the others in their favour, are most likely to be elected or re-elected, as the case may be. It means hard work from now on to Tuesday, May 17, which is practically the last day for posting voting papers.



MR. GIBSON.



MR. NEWSHOLME.



MR. CUTRIE.



MR. GIFFORD.



MR. HAGON.



MR. WHITE.



MR. ROWSELL.



MR. SARGENT.



MR. EILSON.



DR. SYMES.



MR. RIDLEY.



MR. DOWTY.



MR. WALDRON.

Pharmaceutical Council Candidates, 1910.

Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, M.P., has given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the Nurses' Registration Bill.

RESTRAINT OF TRADES BILL.

The second reading of this Bill was fixed for Wednesday evening, but, owing to the pressure of other business, was not reached.

LESS STAMPED MEDICINES SOLD.

In the course of his Budget speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Lloyd George stated that there had been a slight decrease in the period under review in the receipts from patent-medicine stamps.

THE BUDGET OF 1909-10.

There is every reason to believe (writes our Parliamentary correspondent) that when the Budget of 1909-10 passes from the House of Commons under the guillotine resolutions it will be disposed of by the Upper Chamber at a single sitting. The Royal Assent will probably be given on April 29—the anniversary of its introduction by Mr. Lloyd George.

COUNTY COMMON JURIES.

Lord Alverston introduced into the House of Lords on April 18 a Bill to amend the Juries Act, 1825, by repealing the words "not exceeding one hundred and forty-four" in Section 22 of that Act. The Bill further proposes that the power to make rules of court for the High Court shall include power to make rules with respect to the number of county jurors.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION.

An intimation has been received at the Home Office from the Privy Council that the latter department has no intention of introducing legislation this Session with a view to the amendment of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908 in the direction of restricting the use of the word "Pharmacy" and for the extension of the poisons regulations so as to include medical men. They learn, however, that the Pharmaceutical Society are considering the Bill dealing with the first of these two points.

THE SPIRIT DUTY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reintroduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon the 1909-10 Budget proposals. So far as the spirit duty is concerned, there is no alteration of the original proposals. Mr. Lloyd George spoke about the decline in spirit consumption, the decrease in revenue from whisky alone being 2,800,000/. Mr. Younger asked him if he intended to carry on the extra duty for another year, and he replied: "Wait until I come to the next Budget." In the debate Mr. Austen Chamberlain said:

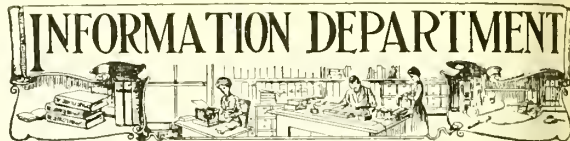
With the experience of the year before us I say the right hon. gentleman would have been wise from the revenue point of view to stick to the old tax, and never have anything to do with this additional 3s. 9d. He may go on to temperance platforms and pose as a great promoter of temperance by means of his 3s. 9d., but that is an accidental accretion of virtue.

Mr. Kettle, the Nationalist member for East Tyrone, said:

One fact emerged from the mass of details given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that his 3s. 9d. spirit duty would have to go; the revenue had not justified it.

Mr. Younger spoke of the dismal failure from the financial point of view, which had attended the imposition of the extra 3s. 9d. duty on whisky. He trusted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not continue the additional duty for another year in order to make a two years' trial. His impression was that the whisky duty at the rate of 11s. would yield more revenue than at the rate of 14s. 9d.

Each ounce of a new lactic cheese which has just been placed upon the market contains, it is said, an army of 57,000,000,000 germs. The careful housewife, however, will, we imagine, before parting with her money say, "One minute, please, while I see if they are all there."—*Punch*.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information, but enquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would reply by postcard or telephone to one or other of the subjoined enquiries.

- 142/72. Wholesale suppliers of goose-grease?
- 144/71. What is "Miroi," and where obtainable?
- 142/59. What are "Formenthoids" and where obtainable?
- 144/71a. Address of the makers of "Hill's Hepatic Balls."
- 142/71. Sir Robert Bear's soluble pessaries; makers or suppliers?
- 142/50. Makers of a hand-machine for filling bottles with tablets?
- 143/72. Makers of the "Walter Gordon" improved feeding bottle.
- 142/69. Where can "Dr. Gardiner's Corn Exterminator" be obtained?
- 145/61. Makers or suppliers of "Burrough's Lotion for Rheumatism"?
- 142/72. Formula (if not proprietary) for "Harrison's One-Solution Hair-dye"?
- 144/9. What is "Plasmul," a veterinary remedy, and where obtainable?
- 139/60. Who is the maker of plaster models stamped "Alberti Manchester"?
- 145/62. Supply of "Etherzone" or "Ethazone"—a remedy for whooping-cough?
- 139/7. "Sanum," an antiseptic or disinfectant: who makes it where obtainable?
- 145/38. "Lady" brand art distemper and mixed paints: who makes or supplies?
- 142/66. Makers of a tooth-powder with the letters "E. R. S. & Co." on the label?

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered enquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other enquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Acetylene lighting, specialists (139/12). | Labelling paste for tins, make (143/10). |
| Acidulated drops in 5-lb. jars for export, suppliers (133/63). | "Lawes' acid. tart.," make (143/10). |
| "Alkasil," makers (137/49). | Lime-juice, crude, supply (141/23). |
| Alumina hydrate, makers (143/68). | Linnell's corn solvent, proprietor (141/49). |
| Antiformin, supply (142/34). | Lister's 'formic fumigant makers and agents (132/11). |
| Boric-acid socks, makers (144/32). | Naphthalene in bulk, supply (139/18). |
| Casein, makers (131/63). | Perfume - sprays, export (133/63). |
| "Carbic" light, makers (139/12). | Plaster models for window-draw, makers (139/60). |
| "Corn Silk" envelopes, supply (144/41). | Ricqles' Alcolide Ment makers and agents (141/48). |
| Doyen's "Mycolsine," supply (137/40). | Salteake, wholesale supply (London delivery) (142/26). |
| Dressing-comb cases, supply (143/41). | Soda nitrate, London supply (139/64). |
| "Eureka" tablet machine, makers and agents (145/45). | "Solventum" beetle - poison makers (137/65). |
| Filters for taps and for mineral-water purposes, makers (139/19). | Sticky fly-papers, manufacture (143/46). |
| Formaldehyde (commercial), supply (142/70). | "Sudden Death" insect-powder London supply (144/37). |
| "Isola" bottle, makers (137/67). | Tinworkers (special) (139/3). |
| "Keep Clean" hair-brushes, London and Irish agents (wholesale) (134/59). | Tinct. stimulo. particulars supply (145/46). |
| Kodak specialties, local supply (141/30). | "Tonalka," makers (137/66). |
| Labelling machinery, makers (141/11). | "Urillac," first-hand supply (141/43). |
| "Microbene," makers (299/709). | |

APPRECIATION.

I am greatly obliged to you for the information you have sent—will be very useful to me. Your weekly is always welcome and of information, but I think this special branch of tracing-out information as this is even more valuable (140/48).

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Association of Soap with Poetry

(except in advertisements), mentioned by your French correspondent, is, I must confess, new to me, and has set me upon a search for allusions to soap in the poets themselves. The classics can scarcely give us any, for the first known mention of soap is in Pliny, who speaks of it as an invention of the Gauls, though he adds that it was made also in Germany. His soap, however, was not ours, but a kind of pomade made of fat and ashes, and used for giving a golden tint to the hair. Ovid and Martial are said to refer to this stuff, but not under the name of soap. The Greeks and Romans used instead of soap various kinds of alkaline detergents—*e.g.*, vegetable lyes, native carbonate of soda, and fullers' earth. Human urine was also used, as I have known it to be, for the purpose of softening the hands, by English rustics, and is still used by Esquimaux, as Dr. Nansen has graphically related. Before the destruction of Pompeii a soap resembling our own was apparently made in Italy, since a complete establishment for its manufacture has been unearthed there. One of the earliest and most famous of historical soaps was that made at

Savona,

near Genoa (whence, it is said, the French *savon*), which in later times gave place to those of Alicante, Cartagena, Marseilles, Gayette (Gaeta?), and Toulon, all of which Lemery prefers to that of Genoa. Soap was first made in London in 1524, before which date, however, it was sold in Bristol at a penny a pound (probably about eightpence of our money). As for our poets, they seem to have been but rarely stirred into song by the thought of soap. "The sope of siknesse, that seketh wonder lepe," in "The Vision of Piers Plowman," is apparently a medicinal rather than a cleansing agent. Gascoigne and Ben Jonson are the only two Elizabethans in which I can find the word, and they both refer to Castile soap, the former as "Spanishe soap," the latter as "castle-soap." But Shakespeare knows nothing of it, nor Milton; it is not one of the "cosmetic powers" of Pope's *Belinda*; and in Swift's "Lady's Dressing Room" it is conspicuous by its absence, though the fastidious Dean is the likeliest of our poets to mention it somewhere. Gray, in his letters, has something to say of it, but this is in connection with his piles, not his poetry. It occurs occasionally in our later poets, but the only notable instance that I can recall at the moment is Hood's

"Washing his hands with invisible soap
In imperceptible water."

The Combine in the Bottle-trade,

which Mr. Chiozza Money recently made the subject of an article in the "Daily News," is a serious matter for pharmacists, and will be still more so when, if ever, it embraces the whole trade. A strong effort is, it appears, being made to force into it those firms which still maintain their independence, the method employed being the old one of cutting prices to a point at which the smaller firms cannot carry on. If this succeeds, the result will be that the whole of our bottle-trade will virtually be under one control—there will be but one bottle shop in the United Kingdom. We should then have higher prices all round, and a tyranny equal within its own sphere to that of the Standard Oil Trust in America. One of the most sinister features of the affair is the alleged attempt to combine, by agreement with another on the Continent, to deprive the bottle-user of the benefit of a recent

German invention by which bottles can be produced at about half their present cost. I do not know how far this is true, but such an attempt, if made, would be, as Mr. Money says, an instance of a subsidiary trade warring against the industries of which it ought to be the servant, and a denial to the world at large of the fruit of man's labour and invention. It ought to be met, as in my humble opinion all "trusts" ought to be met, by a determination on our part, even at the cost of temporary loss, not to deal with such enemies to the public good. The time is certainly coming, if it has not already come, when retailers in general will have to take some sort of action against monopolists or perish. It cannot be doubted that in this matter our interest is that of the public too, and this thought should hearten us for the inevitable struggle.

A Six Months' Interval

For quiet reflection should convince Mr. Wells and his friends that it is the highest statesmanship to encourage the teaching of science in the technical schools throughout Ireland. The Council of the Irish Society are once more face to face with the eternal Irish problem, and it will be a thousand pities if the bureaucratic idea gets the upper hand. Let all friends of Ireland pray that such a fate may be averted, for it will be a disaster to Irish pharmaceutical education if the Society try to build up their Dublin school on a monopoly. No more fatal producer of stagnation and sterility can be invented than the sense of freedom obtained by stifling competition. Let them take a warning by the fate that befell the "Square" school, twenty or thirty years ago, when a fancied security in an entrenched monopoly bred a lassitude that nearly wrecked the whole institution. Only when it awoke to the fact that it required to keep ahead of extra-mural teaching, and just in proportion as it has done so, has the "Square" school prospered. It is a well-known fact that certain branches of the Civil Service are simply

Crowded with Irishmen.

Why should this be? It is not due to their native wit, sparkling though that is, for the unaided imagination stands a poor chance in the examination for a second division clerkship or an assistantship of Excise. The explanation is to be found in the excellent general education, including training in elementary chemistry and physics, that has been characteristic of a certain class of Irish schools for a third of a century, and an education that can produce results such as this is not to be despised but encouraged to the utmost possible extent. It would surely be much better for the Society's school in Dublin to be devoted to the higher branches of pharmaceutical chemistry, so-called, rather than to waste golden hours in drilling untrained youths in elementary science. The local schools should be supported if for no other reason than inculcating in young men the desire to study, and teaching them how to think, and therefore from every point of view, educational, pharmaceutical, and national, or patriotic, I trust that the Society will accept and recognise for what they are worth such certificates in chemistry and physics as are awarded by the Irish Education Department.

The Sale of Habit-forming Drugs

such as cocaine and morphine is illegal in many of the American States, and the most rigid precautions are taken to prevent breaches of the law. Notwithstanding these precautions, it appears that it is an easy matter for *habitues* to obtain supplies of their favourite narcotic, so easy that a whole class of respectable men are laid under suspicion by the actions of a few black sheep. The Pennsylvania Examining Board is therefore to be congratulated on the crusade it has undertaken with a view to stamping out the illicit traffic. We in this country cannot be said to have reached that stage when a responsible wholesale druggist would call for the enactment of a national law "forbidding the manufacture, sale, or importation of cocaine or coca-leaves." Nevertheless, there seems to be ground for the belief that the abuse of narcotics is extending in England, and I hope that every pharmacist will take a warning by what has been happening in America, and see to it that so far as he is concerned his conscience will be clear.

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Editorial Articles.

Labelling Poisons.

We are not in a position to congratulate the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain upon its recent litigation. Twice since the 1908 Act came into force, and in consequence of supplemental powers contained therein, it has attempted to override principles which have been followed in practice and coincidentally countenanced by the Council of the Society for over forty years. On both occasions the Society has been defeated on appeal. As a rule the sympathies of fair-minded men go in litigation with the statutory body which is called upon to administer law; it is assumed that such bodies act in the interests of the greatest number, or for the public good; but the Society has not justified this sympathy in these cases. It is notorious that the two principles which it has attempted to set aside have been followed in practice by many leading members of the Society and by its Councillors; indeed, the principle involved in this week's case has been the practice of several Presidents of the Society. Yet the men selected as defendants in both cases have their

sition to make, and (we say it without offence) were not ripped to fight to the finish. In

The "Pharmacy" Case

The Society itself undertook the costs of defence as well as prosecution. Here the principle which was sought to be established was that none but a pharmaceutical chemist may describe his place of business as a "pharmacy." Thousands of registered chemists and druggists have been doing that since 1868, but litigation was not attempted until need arose for doing something to placate members of the Society who objected to the 1868 arrangement with companies, and a decision under the Antists Act (Barnes v. Brown) indicated a favourable opinion. The contemptuous manner in which the House of Lords has treated the Barnes v. Brown decision makes comment upon that stimulus to adventure unnecessary. The House of Lords' judgment is reported in this issue, and speaks for itself. But whichever way the "pharmacy" case had gone, its result was bound to be calamitous. Congratulations to the Society are, therefore, inappropriate in that matter.

The Trade-name Case

The decision in the Lord Chief Justice's Court on Tuesday, would have been equally deplorable in its effects upon the retail drug-trade, if the principle which the Society endeavoured to establish had been upheld. This was presented by the Society's advocate, that the name of the seller required by Section 17 of the 1868 Act is the name of the qualified seller as it appears on the register of chemists and druggists. Upon this principle historic titles, firm-names, and trade-names on retail and dispensing labels for poisons would be insufficient. Pushed a little further, the argument implied that the name for the label is that of the person whose certificate of qualification is exhibited in the premises where the poison is sold. This new power of the 1908 Act, in fact, dictated the litigation. There appeared to be no consideration as to where the result would lean the Society and the trade if the action was sustained by the High Court. When the decision of the Magistrate (Mr. Biron) was given we remarked:

"What Mr. Edwards has done is being done by hundreds of the principal firms in pharmacy all over the country, and they are bound to be much inconvenienced by the decision following upon the Council's unheralded action. They will want to know whose name is to be on the label. Mr. Biron's decision is a guide only in regard to single individuals carrying on business under trade-names. It is not a guide to partnerships, nor to companies, for it does not go so far as to consider manership. Suppose John Smith and Thomas Brown, registered chemists, trade in partnership in one shop as 'Smith & Brown.' Will that designation suffice, or must 'John Smith' and 'Thomas Brown' appear on the labels? Mr. Biron also mentioned with doubt the case of companies. We take 'Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd.' as the most extensive example—over 400 shops. The ruling is that the name of the person actually on the register of chemists must be on the poison-labels. In the case of Boots does that mean the proprietors of the companies or the manager of each shop?"

It will be observed from our special report of Tuesday's proceedings that this is the kernel of the whole matter; indeed, remarks which fell from Mr. Justice Bray were synonymous with what we have quoted. Lord Alverstone was equally emphatic that under the House of Lords' judgment (1880) the trading name of a company is the only name that meets the requirements of Section 17, and he saw no grounds for applying a different interpretation to individual trading. This was clearly the intention of the legislature, he said. Nor would he allow that Section 3, Subsection 4 of the 1908 Act (the "Boots Cash Chemists Clause" he called it) has altered the condition. The decision of the Court is final and reverses that of the Magistrate, so matters are exactly "as we were."

Name and Address.

Once or twice during the argument counsel for the Society mentioned Section 16 of the 1868 Act, and we wondered if he would recall the opinion once given by the late Mr. Flux on that provision. In 1873 the Council of the Society put the following question, among others, to Mr. Flux's firm:

"Can the trustees of a deceased chemist and druggist carry on business in the name of the late proprietor only, or must the names of the trustees, or the words 'trustees of the late,' etc., appear on the sign, prescription-envelopes, labels, etc.?"

Mr. Flux attended the meeting of the Council at which his firm's (*i.e.*, his own) "opinion" was read. This said that "the proper style for the conduct of a business under the exception is 'The Executors (or etc.) of A. B., chemist and druggist, deceased.'" As to labelling the opinion was:

"With regard to the sales of poisons under Clause (*sic*) 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, we consider that the intention of the Act of Parliament is that there shall be a personal responsibility to the purchaser and the public, and that 'the executors, administrators, or trustees' continuing the business are the persons or 'sellers' liable to the purchasers and the public for the fulfilment of the conditions imposed by Clause 17, and therefore it will be the proper and safe course that on every sale of a poison the conditions of Section (*sic*) 17 shall be complied with by the full names of the 'executors, administrators, or trustees,' with the address at which the business is conducted, being placed on the label used for the poison, in addition to and before the above suggested style of the business."

This opinion was never acted upon, as far as we are aware, but in some businesses of deceased chemists the labels bear the words: "Exors. of A. B.," etc.—probably a relic of Mr. Flux's statement. Mr. Glyn-Jones in his book expresses no opinion on this special point, but in dealing with "name and address" advises ("pending a definite decision") that persons using a trade-name should put it on the labels and the actual address at which the poison is sold, also "the name and address of the seller as it appears on the register." The High Court now decides that the trade-name or actual name of the seller and the address where the poison is sold suffice whatever the name and address on the register may be; in fact, the register address may be legally wrong for the purpose of labelling.

Reflections.

We cannot close these observations without commendation of those who undertook the defence. At one period of the initial stage of the proceedings it seemed that the case would have gone undefended, but at our suggestion, and owing to the importance of the principle involved, Mr. Kirby appeared in the Police Court at short notice. The case was well argued by him and Mr. Glyn-Jones then. It was understood that, whatever the decision might be, the case would be carried to a higher court. The defendant could not be expected to bear the cost of this, nor, in view of the existence of the Drug Trade Appeal Fund, was it necessary, or that a subscription should be got up. The Trustees of the Appeal Fund readily consented to bear the defendant's costs in the High Court. Mr. Kirby thereupon took steps to get a case stated with the assistance of counsel who appeared on Tuesday. The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society were equally solicitous of having both sides well presented to the Court, and had the Appeal Fund not existed they were prepared to meet the costs of the defence. It was felt that a contrary decision to that of the High Court would have been useful for administration purposes, but the Judges were not convinced that it was necessary for public safety. Taking everything into reckoning, we feel that an inestimable amount of change in business conduct has been averted by the decision, and, therefore, that it is the trade rather than the Pharmaceutical Society that is to be congratulated on the result.

Asafetida.

THE controversy respecting the importation of asafetida into the United States has again been raised in a more acute form, as several leading importers have had parcels rejected recently which appeared to indicate a standard over which no question could be raised by the Customs authorities. It appears that several of these importations were bought at the London drug-auctions at between 9*l.* and 10*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., the quality consisting mostly of "loose greyish almond to good broken pinky block," which had been hand-picked in London in order to comply with American requirements. The quality was not, of course, equal to the B.P. "round or flattened tears more or less agglutinated," such being almost unobtainable; but it was the best procurable here, and the unusually high prices paid were naturally regarded as a safe standard that would meet the requirements of admission without difficulty. But the Customs authorities have thought otherwise, and the rejections have been on a wholesale scale. The consequence is that the price of asafetida in New York has advanced to \$1 per lb., and there can be no relief to the stringency while the present attitude is adopted. On this side the action of the authorities is vigorously condemned by London exporters, several of whom allege that undue discrimination is shown by the United States Customs chemists for goods imported *via* Hamburg. On this point instances are on record of where New York rejections of asafetida from London have been reshipped to New York from Hamburg and accorded entry. This is a matter which directly concerns the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and if necessary proof is forthcoming of the truth of the allegations in regard to undue preference. Dr. Henry H. Rusby, who is pharmacognosist for the Health Department of New York City, has informed the "New York Times" that

"Before the Federal law was enacted the asafetida imported into the United States was abominable in quality—so bad, indeed, that at the next preceding revision of the Pharmacopœia the advice was given to abolish the standard for this drug, it being represented that otherwise we could not get sufficient supplies. The Revision Committee resisted this temptation and adopted a standard which, though applicable only to an adulterated article—it is deplorable that they were compelled to permit any degree of adulteration—nevertheless assured a fairly good article. As a result, after the enactment of the Federal Drugs Law the asafetida arriving in this port became unobjectionable, its quality running even above that required. Within the last sixty days, however, conditions have absolutely changed. The supplies of asafetida now arrive in a highly adulterated condition, the adulterants being of the grossest and crudest. Of course, these inferior shipments have been made at this particular time with the intent of influencing the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee again to lower its standard."

Dr. Rusby goes on to state that there exists a very powerful element in the United States drug-trade that aids and abets foreign dealers in their efforts to ship objectionable stocks of drugs. He is also in possession of "most trustworthy reports that the drug-warehouses at Trieste, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and other important centres are stuffed to overflowing with these worthless medicaments," the owners of which are waiting in the belief that the standards in the next United States Pharmacopœia will be so modified as to admit them. He adds that "enormous quantities of spurious and defective drugs which have been rejected by the United States have been reshipped to Europe and again rejected by the health officers of England, Germany, and other countries." So far as this country is concerned Dr. Rusby is in error. The health officers of England only step in when goods are retailed. In this case action is taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and these cannot be applied to drugs at the port of importation. We presume that Dr. Rusby has not under his erroneous

impression advised the U.S. Customs authorities that the rejected asafetida represents London's rejections. A little more complacency would be of service in this matter. Asafetida is a most difficult drug to handle; it may take a generation to convince collectors that it is pure tears that British, American and other pharmacists want. Until that point is reached Pharmacopœia authorities will have to do something to differentiate between medicinal asafetida and the stuff that is useful for condiments. This might be done by purification, as in the case of storax. It is understood that the monograph on the drug in the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia will be drastically revised, and the need for overhauling the U.S.P. monograph is just as clamant.

The Compulsory Curriculum.

THE genesis in Great Britain of the compulsory curriculum for chemists and druggists is told without bias in this issue, for the purpose, in the first place, of enabling our *confrères* in British Dominions beyond the seas to gauge the terms upon which they may get reciprocity of qualifications, and, in the second place, to allay the fears which exist at home that army dispensers and apothecaries' assistants conform at present to the conditions which are likely to be established for admission to the register without examination. The article is so free from bias and critical comment that some may infer that we consider a compulsory curriculum desirable or necessary. We, therefore, repeat what we have previously stated on many occasions, that the Pharmacy Act of 1868 never contemplated a degree of qualification so high as is embraced by the regulations formulated by the Pharmaceutical Council's Committees, and ultimately embodied in proposed by-laws. Nor is such a high degree of qualification necessary for the public demands made upon chemists and druggists. This was foreseen by the Select Committee of the House of Commons which inquired into the matter in 1865, and it was supposed that the 1868 Act provided for a modest degree of qualification commensurate with the requirements of the case. Experience has proved the correctness of the Select Committee's view. The stiffening of the Minor examination since 1873 has not brought with it greater public esteem for chemists and druggists, nor more of that technical work, compounding and dispensing to which the examination is logically directed. On the other hand, it has carried with it a steadily growing measure of exfoliation of "unqualified" men, most of whom have remained in the business to compete with those who are "qualified" or registered. With a compulsory curriculum this exfoliation is bound to increase, and a point will be reached when public inquiry may be called upon to ascertain whether or not the 1868 Act, as administered by the Pharmaceutical Society, has failed to provide the public with what was wanted—retail chemists of moderate but safe qualifications. College-bred pharmacists were not wanted under that Act, whatever may have been the intention under the 1852 Act. It is not necessary to elaborate this point. History is with us in support of the proposition; every large town in Great Britain has in it living evidence that high qualification is not universally necessary for the public requirements in chemicals and drugs, and in neighbouring countries we see that States have established a recognised grade which is not pharmaceutical. The Pharmaceutical Council cannot stop the exfoliation now; it seems to have become second nature to the retail drug business, and its legalisation by Act of Parliament is practically certain to follow the imposition of a compulsory curriculum.

Pharmacopœia Revision.

FOR the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia it has been the custom to compile and periodically publish digests of criticisms made in respect to the Pharmacopœia monographs. This was formerly done at the expense of the Pharmacopœia Convention, but it is now undertaken by the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, and that organisation has recently issued as "Bulletin No. 58" its second "Digest of Comments" covering the U.S.P. and the "National Formulary" so far as publications during 1905 are concerned. It has been prepared by Messrs. Murray Galt Motter, M.D., and Martin I. Wilbert, Ph.M., who are assistants in the laboratory division of pharmacology. We congratulate Professor J. P. Remington and others associated with him in the Pharmacopœia revision upon the magnificent assistance rendered to them by the Government through this work. The "Bulletin" extends over 500 pages. The first section is devoted to General Comments on legal status, development, and scope of the Pharmacopœia, non-pharmacopœial standards, analytical data, biologic products, vegetable drugs, and pharmaceutical preparations. The second section deals with international standards (especially those projected by the Brussels conference on potent medicaments), foreign Pharmacopœias, and the English and Spanish editions of the U.S.P. The third section of the "Bulletin," extending over 400 pages, embraces comments on official articles, alphabetically arranged, and beginning with "Acacia." From the first page of Section 1 to the last of Section 3 the "Bulletin" consists essentially of well-prepared abstracts of original publications, directly or indirectly bearing upon the U.S.P., but involving points which require to be considered by the revisers. The following are the first three paragraphs on "Acacia," and they well illustrate the manner in which the digests are prepared and presented:

Smith, R. Grieb, discusses the bacterial origin of vegetable gums, and describes the isolation of the several bacteria of the acacia type. He concludes that the natural gums are of bacterial origin, and not due to the activity of higher plants, and that the differences in the several gums are due to the differences in the bacteria producing them.—"Pharm. Prax.," 1906, v. 5, pp. 113-114. (Evidently an abstract from "J. Soc. Chem. Ind.")

The Ph. Brit. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy asserts that Alcock's suggestion to limit the insoluble matter in acacia to 0.2 per cent. is not supported, as a small proportion of insoluble matter might disqualify a very good gum.—"Chem. & Drug.," Lond., 1906, v. 69, p. 862.

Philipp Roder, Wien, reports on five samples of acacia which were found to vary from 2.69 to 3.08 per cent. of ash. The maximum ash-content permitted by the Ph. Austr. VIII. is 3 per cent., which Roder believes too low, as only two of the three samples enumerated above came fully within the prescribed limits.—"Pharm. Post," Wien, 1906, v. 39, p. 264.

The sources of the information are about 400 journals, proceedings of Associations or Societies, and Bulletins published throughout the world. Special interest attaches to this second "Bulletin," owing to the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act in the United States during 1905. The U.S.P. and the "National Formulary" are recognized as the legal standards under that Act, and, as the compilers of the "Bulletin" remark, if the Pharmacopœia of the United States is to maintain its present status as the official standard for determining the purity and strength of widely used medicaments, it is desirable that the greatest possible amount of consideration be given to practices in other countries. The "Bulletin" cannot fail to be of the best service to the Pharmacopœia revisers, especially if the compilers succeed in catching up with current literature before the work of revising the 1910 edition (to be published in 1915) is fairly embarked upon. That seems to us

to be the difficulty that lies before them, and we recognise that owing to the able and thorough manner in which thousands of comments have been condensed to give data and information in the briefest possible space, and without criticism on the part of the compilers, a herculean task lies before Dr. Motter and Mr. Wilbert; but they should be equal to it.

Synthetic Rubber.

Further particulars are now to hand concerning the discoveries of Professor Harries, of Kiel, in regard to the synthesis of rubber, to which we referred in our last issue (p. 556), the "Chemiker Zeitung" of March 26 giving his communication to the Austrian Engineers' and Architects' Association. The scepticism expressed in the editorial note regarding the possible production of artificial rubber at a cheap rate is amply confirmed. The basic material is as usual isoprene, which is polymerised into caoutchouc, according to Professor Harries, on heating with glacial acetic acid in a closed tube to above 100° C. The synthetic product polymerises more readily than isoprene obtained by the destructive distillation of rubber. The artificial caoutchouc is light brown to white in colour, and yields the same products as natural substance on ozonising, nitration, and bromination. It is sufficient to note that the artificial caoutchouc thus produced is "very expensive" and at present only of "scientific interest," but that its purity is such that it would compete with the natural product "if produced cheaply." Nevertheless, it is rumoured that a company is to be formed with a capital of a million to start the manufacture.

Alkali in Glass Vessels.

It is fairly well known that when distilled water is shaken in white glass bottles it shows an alkaline reaction. It is, however, not generally appreciated that the amount of alkali dissolved is a factor that must be considered in dispensing as well as in analytical operations. Dr. C. Jacobsen, of the Institute of Pharmacy and Food Chemistry in the University of Jena, communicates to the "Apotheker-Zeitung," 1910, p. 252, some observations on the alkalinity of white glass phials and flasks. These as received from the dealer were repeatedly washed with potable water, dried, and packed in dust-free boxes. By the time they were required for use they had a white film inside. This was dissolved by shaking with 10 c.c. of distilled water in each case. It was found that the solution so obtained from a 60-gram phial or flask required 4 c.c. of centi-normal hydrochloric acid for neutralisation; that from a 125-gram phial required 7.6 c.c., and from two 175-gram phials required 18 and 18.4 c.c. respectively. Many other results of a similar nature are given, and Dr. Jacobsen further shows the serious nature of this alkalinity of glass by his account of an experiment with sterilised $\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cent. solution of morphine hydrochloride, which was kept in phials or flasks for twenty-four hours. Then the crystals of morphine which separated were collected on a filter, washed with ether-saturated water, dried, and weighed. The following were the results:

Capacity of Flask	Precipitated Morphine	Equal to Morphine Hydrochloride	Total Morphine Hydrochloride put in the Flask
Grams	Gram	Gram	Gram
60	0.0532	0.0700	0.300
125	0.1064	0.1375	0.425
175	0.1916	0.2523	0.875
175	0.2140	0.2817	0.875

A curious fact in regard to these figures is that the amount of morphine precipitated was actually more than was expected from the titration experiments with hydrochloric acid.

The Advertiser's Bogey.

By F. A. Degen.

LOSS of dignity, this is the bogey that haunts many chemists and druggists, especially those who have been established since—well since “the good old times.” But chemists and druggists are, as a rule, cultured and progressive men; therefore, all that is needed is to make these victims of the spectre realise that it is a bogey conjured up by their own supersensitiveness; then they will exorcise it.

If a new invention is to be used, a different method of business to be pursued, there are always certain people who become possessed with the spirit which renders them deaf to the voice of reason, deaf to the sound made by the vast army of progressives who are ever marching on, and who are bound in time to trample upon all who refuse to follow them. When railroad travel was introduced many considered it undignified to journey in anything but a coach or private conveyance—the bogey again! Typewritten communications were at first thought to be discourteous, undignified.

At one time to advertise a cure of any kind was regarded as involving a loss of dignity. Similar instances in all branches of business could be quoted if space permitted. Many professions and businesses have suffered from the presence of this bogey; but, most of all, advertising, particularly the advertising of chemists and druggists' specialities.

At one period of his career our old friend, Mr. Oldfogey (his misfortunes and their cause were related in these columns), was influenced so greatly by this spectre that he refused to advertise until, seeing ruin facing him, he possessed his soul with courage and periodically sent out handbills with “I Beg to Announce” or “Take Notice Herewith.” No doubt the “herewith” was a concession to the bogey. It has furthermore been recorded that Mr. Oldfogey even ventured to insert a timid advertisement in the local papers, but his bravery would not go beyond this, and, haunted by his spectre, Mr. Oldfogey stood behind his counter waiting for his goods to recommend him to the customers who never came. Finally, the army of progress trampled him underfoot and he disappeared from the business world.

It is now an established fact that truthful, well-written, well-illustrated advertising does not lower the tone of a concern; in fact, it has the reverse effect. There are but few firms to-day who rely solely on the merits of their goods to bring them sales; almost all use advertising in one form or in another. It must, however, be conceded that much printer's ink is wasted because of the unwise tone adopted by advertisers who are still haunted by the bogey. Their fear of being undignified makes their advertising stilted, formal, unconvincing. It lacks that genial tone of good-fellowship which proclaims the whole world akin, and which is the greatest element of attraction between the buyer and the seller.

The other extreme—too much familiarity and a loud boastful manner—is also to be avoided. The advertiser who buttonholes his customer and who is unduly aggressive and persistent, defeats his own purpose. It is the dread of being classed with this common herd that keeps many chemists and druggists from advertising. At one period this desire of the better class to fly from the publicity sought by such vulgar means by others was reasonable; but now these blatant advertisers are no longer in the majority. They have discovered that to outrage the unwritten code of advertising ethics does not pay. Besides, the public is more discerning than is generally realised, they know the difference between the fake article and the real thing.

There is a medium course, but it takes an astute and experienced advertiser to find it. To gain or to retain your customer, make your advertisement read like a friendly chat, not like a sermon.

A man to man talk will pull trade. It will penetrate below the crust that we all wear on the outside; it will reach the real man. Once let your reader feel the humanity in you and you will find that he is readily approached, easily

convinced, quick to see the good points in your proposition, although not always equally quick to adopt them. Your point of view cannot, however, be forced on another, it must be suggested first; therefore, success comes to the advertiser who knows how to wait, but who, at the same time, remains undaunted by the bogey—loss of dignity.

“C. & D. Diary, 1909.”

Colonial Vote.

CONSIDERABLE variety of opinion is vouchsafed by our Colonial and foreign *confrères* upon the five questions submitted in our Diary competition. Agreement is expressed with home buyers concerning the best designed advertisement and the best business advertisement, but the difference in the Colonial requirements finds expression in the answers to the other three queries. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are accorded pride of place as the best business house, with Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons a close second. Next in order are Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., and Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd. The request for favourite houses not represented in the C. & D. Diary advertisement pages elicited the fact that Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s announcements are missed most, while those of the Vinolia Co. have been sought in vain nearly as often. Other favourite houses who our subscribers consider ought to advertise are Ashton & Parsons, Colgate & Co., Down Bros., Elliott Bros. (Sydney), Elliman, Sons & Co., L. Givaudan & Co., J. Gosnell & Co., Mace & Haldane, Margerison & Co., May & Baker, Ltd., National Drug Co., Scott & Bowne, Ltd., Smith, Kline & French Co., F. Stearns & Co., Savory & Moore, Ltd., and W. D. & H. O. Wills. A contributor tritely observes that “any firm not advertising in the C. & D. Diary is no favourite of mine.” The best liked advertisement is that of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (pp. 161-163), with “Good! It's Mason's” (p. 60) a good second. For the best designed advertisement, Allen & Hanburys (pp. 161-163) again head the poll, followed by Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (p. 8), and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (pp. 145-151). The voting on the best business-attracting advertisement resulted in a tie between Allen & Hanburys and the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., who are just ahead of Mr. Bernard Slack.

The Prizewinners.

None of the competitors answered the five questions correctly, and only four got three right. We accordingly award 10s. each to

- Mr. E. Haendler, c/o Farbenfricken vorm Fredk. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen Mulheim a/Rhein.
- Mr. Tirath Ramkapoor, Punjab Drug and General Stores, Ltd., Multan City, Punjab, India.
- Mr. William B. Rawlinson, Esk, Queensland, Australia.
- Mr. H. R. Renwick, Woodstock, Church Street, Burwood, N.S.W.

Aphorisms and Epigrams.

Written by “C. & D.” Subscribers with Words selected from “C. & D. Diary” Advertisements.

Fellows advertising in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* are safe to succeed, make more profit, and so live rent free.—*J. G. Cobb (Nottingham).*

The key to success is to advertise in the C. & D. Supplement; it will pay you to use this key.—*Samuel E. Amos (Colwall).*

A physician's is an attractive life. If he does well, the world watches it; if poor, the earth covers it. *J. H. Rennison (Newcastle-on-Tyne).*

Gone is our profit, title, business, even pharmacy; But do not let your spirits down, there is still the C. & D. *George Patrick, jun. (Consett).*

“Chemist” we lost exclusively,
Poisons-trade and “pharmacy”;
O where the “juice” should we all be
Without our sparkling C. & D.
A. E. Jack (Bishop's Stortford).

Manufacturers, wholesale merchants, and retail dealers reject worthless substitutes and buy THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, post free, 10s. per annum.—*T. R. Chambridge (Carrickfergus).*

The Curriculum and Reciprocity.

Incidents and Notes on the Efforts to Establish a Compulsory Curriculum for Chemists and Druggists in Great Britain, and on the Efforts of the Pharmacists of Greater Britain to obtain Imperial Reciprocity of Pharmaceutical Qualifications, with an Account of the Conditions of Pharmaceutical Education and Examination in Greater Britain now under Consideration.

KING EDWARD VII. on December 21, 1908, gave his assent to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and with that a bulky chapter in the history of British pharmacy was closed. Section 4 of the Act is a combined curriculum and reciprocity enactment which was designed to meet the oft-repeated request of pharmaceutical authorities in Australia and Canada for the institution of a scheme whereby registered pharmacists in those parts of the Empire might be registered in Great Britain without further examination, just as those holding the Minor certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain have been registered in Australia, Canada, South Africa—indeed, in every part of the Empire where there is a pharmacy law, except Ireland. To that exception the principal provinces of Canada have in later years been added. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has always upheld the principle of Reciprocity, and has never agreed with the repeated objections

for Reciprocity as well as a curriculum. The President (Mr. Newsholme) said of it:

"It is an enabling clause, inserted not as a curriculum clause, nor as a reciprocity clause, but when the time was ripe . . . they would have the power to make the necessary by-laws to carry the clause into effect."

Section 4 of the 1908 Act is a modification of the 1900 clause; both are subjoined:

Clause in 1900 Bill.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall have power to make regulations or by-laws authorising the Boards of Examiners to require from candidates for the Qualifying examination prescribed by Section 6 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, evidence of systematic training in a public University or kindred institution, and to divide the examinations contemplated by the Pharmacy Acts, also to accept in lieu of the aforesaid Qualifying examination such certificates of competent skill and knowledge granted by legally constituted pharmaceutical authorities in the British Empire as may to the Boards of Examiners seem fitting; providing always that no certificate shall be accepted which has been granted to the owner without examination, or which he has obtained without having undergone a definite course of technical training in a public University or kindred institution; the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall have power to alter, amend, or abrogate the regulations made under this section, and to prescribe the fees to be payable by persons tendering for acceptance certificates of competent skill and knowledge granted by examining authorities outside Great Britain.

Section 4, 1908 Act.

The power of making by-laws conferred by Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, shall be deemed to include the power of making by-laws for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say):

(a) Requiring persons desirous of presenting themselves for examination by the said Society to produce evidence satisfactory to the Council of the Society that they have received a sufficient preliminary practical training in the subjects of the examination.

(b) Providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination, of any persons holding Colonial diplomas or of qualified military dispensers or certified assistants to apothecaries under the Apothecaries Act, 1815, who produce evidence satisfactory to the Council of the Society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered.

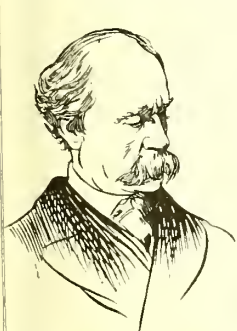
(c) Providing for periods of time and courses of study in connection with the Qualifying examination, and dividing such examination into two parts.

It will be noted that reciprocity with Ireland is not possible under the enactment, although it would have been under the 1900 clause. Further, at the instigation of the War Office, the provision was extended to Army dispensers, and assistants to apothecaries secured a similar extension. The section is enabling or optional; the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain may or may not enforce it, but as it is the statutory accomplishment of work extending over forty years, it will in the nature of things be enforced.

Many persons at home and abroad wonder what the conditions will be, and we say in reply that these must necessarily approximate to those which were formulated during

The Genesis of the Curriculum.

Reciprocity has been deliberately linked with the curriculum; the disciples of Reciprocity accepted the curriculum proposals, and Army dispensers and apothecaries' assistants who got themselves tacked on to the enactment may not have realised what these terms are, but as they



THE LATE G. F. SCHACHT.

As he was in the early 'seventies, when he was urging the importance of systematic pharmaceutical education. He was convener of the Committee which formulated the curriculum.



DR. JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S.

As he was when he read his historic paper on "Pharmaceutical Education" to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1872. He dealt with the past, present, and future of his subject.

of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that it had no power under the Pharmacy Acts of 1852 and 1868 to institute Reciprocity. A series of articles in our second volume for 1897 stand as a record in that respect. It is too long a story to tell how Colonial pharmacists have from time to time conferred on this subject with the authorities at home; suffice it to say that when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was Secretary for the Colonies Australians got him interested in the matter, and the Pharmaceutical Council suddenly realised that this was an opportunity, such as had been sought for during a quarter of a century, to institute a compulsory curriculum of study for those who desired to be registered as chemists and druggists. The principal argument for Reciprocity was stated by Mr. Walter Hills in May 1900, when, after interviews with Mr. A. B. Chater, F.R.S., of Brisbane, who visited London then and urged reciprocity upon the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Hills said:

"It was a good time to press the matter of reciprocity, they were all imbued with the Imperial spirit. . . . While heartily in sympathy with Mr. Chater, they could not get a practical solution of the question until they had a compulsory curriculum for their own men. Such a curriculum would be an advantage to them to set before Australia and other colonies a standard to which they could attain. Mr. Chater said, . . . if they could arrive at the standard, they could ask for reciprocity, but if they failed to do so they would not ask for reciprocity."

The Pharmacy Bill drafted by the Council and made public in December 1900 was the first to contain provision

were well understood by those who were parties to the proposal, it is reasonable to assume that the Pharmaceutical Council will continue along the lines which were considered for so many years. The majority who are interested in the matter either do not know or have forgotten what these lines are, and one of the objects of this article is to describe them.

The genesis is exceedingly interesting. Education as well as Examination has been a principle of the Pharmaceutical Society since its foundation in 1841. It has practised as well as preached the principle. In 1856 the Council definitely declared that a regular course of study to enable pharmaceutical students to pass the 1852 Qualifying examinations was essential. This idea grew. Under the old régime part only of those who entered for the Major examination had studied at the School of Pharmacy, then the only organised school of the kind in the country; pharmaceutical leaders wanted all to have a similar course of study. The 1863 Act, with its compulsory examination and registration of all chemists and druggists, seemed at first to put an end to these aspirations—that is to say, many of the leaders felt that the Act gave all they could get, and at the time examination was considered to be a proof that those who satisfied examiners were properly educated. But some were not of that opinion. Among them was Mr. G. F. Schacht of Bristol, who early in 1869 urged that the Pharmaceutical Society should do something to promote pharmaceutical education in the provinces, so that young men might be prepared for the Qualifying examination—which the Minor had become under the 1868 Act. A year later the subject was considered by the Pharmaceutical Council, and Mr. Schacht (not then a member) was invited to join the committee. Grants-in-aid were what the committee recommended, and nothing very definite was decided as to courses of study, except that they should be along the lines followed in the School of Pharmacy. The recommendations of the committee did not end discussion. Private schools of pharmacy had sprung up and they were competing severely with the Society's school in preparing candidates for the Minor examination. So, at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1872 Dr. John Attfield initiated a discussion on pharmaceutical education in an exhaustive paper reviewing the subject past, present, and future. He submitted that the bulk of the current education was cram, and that the only remedy against that was a compulsory and definite curriculum. Mr. Barnard S. Proctor, who followed him, outlined briefly a course of instruction which was the germ of what afterwards was definitely formulated by the Pharmaceutical Council. Most of the pharmaceutical leaders of the day joined in the discussion, one of these being Mr. Michael Carteighe (then an examiner), and he pointed out that what Minor candidates then lacked was not proficiency in school subjects, but in shop-training. He said plainly that a compulsory collegiate curriculum would not solve the difficulties that the examiners had to encounter.

Nothing definite was done in the matter until Mr. Schacht was appointed Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1880. His first act in that capacity was to move for the appointment of a committee to consider the relation to each other of pharmaceutical education and the pharmaceutical examinations. The reports of this committee and its successors and the resolutions of the Council and Society upon these reports contain the substance of

The Compulsory Curriculum.

The committee reported in August 1881, and, after discussion, the report was re-committed. In April 1882 another report was brought up. It included the following recommendations:

- I.—That candidates for examination be required to produce evidence of apprenticeship or pupillage of not less than three years under some duly registered chemist and druggist.
- II.—That the Preliminary examination or its equivalent be passed prior to apprenticeship or pupillage. This might, in most cases, be ensured by not permitting a candidate to present himself for the Minor until three years after he has been certified to have passed the Preliminary.
- III.—That, upon presenting themselves for the Minor examination, the candidates shall produce evidence to show

(in addition to the requirements indicated in I. and II.) that they have, within the time then present and the date of their Preliminary examination, attended a course of lectures on chemistry, a course of lectures on botany, a course of lectures on materia medica, and a course of instruction in practical chemistry of the scope and character defined in the syllabuses herewith marked A, B, C, and D.

With respect to the authoritative recognition of the lectures and teaching above referred to, the committee recommends:

That the Council shall, at its discretion, recognise and accept certificates from—

First.—Those public schools of science throughout the country of which the Principal or Dean or other corresponding officer or authority shall have satisfied the Council that their scope of teaching on the required subjects includes the points enumerated in the syllabuses.

Second.—Other schools in which it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the Council that the teaching is of sufficient excellence in kind and of the scope indicated in the syllabuses.

A list of recognised schools to be published from time to time.

Note.—In schools thus recognised, where the subjects enumerated in any single syllabus are treated of in more than one course of lectures—*e.g.*, chemistry and physics—attendance at these several courses of lectures shall be deemed to be equivalent to attendance at the one course as set forth in the syllabus, provided the subjects named in the syllabus are included in the several courses.

IV.—That the Minor examination be divided into two parts, with an interval of not less than six months between the first and the second portions.

The first portion to be a written examination to be conducted under suitable regulations in London, Edinburgh, and certain provincial centres to be agreed upon by the Council, and to consist of—

First.—The translation of prescriptions from Latin into English, and from English into Latin.

Second.—Pharmacy and theoretical chemistry.

Third.—Botany.

Persons passing this part of the examination not to receive any certificate, but to be entitled to present themselves after an interval of not less than six months for the second part of the examination.

The second portion of the examination to be essentially *viva voce* and experimental, to be conducted in London and Edinburgh only, and to consist of—

First.—Chemistry and practical chemistry.

Second.—Botany and materia medica.

Third.—Practical dispensing.

V.—That these regulations come into operation on January 1, 1886.

A.—*Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, including the Physics relating thereto.*

This course shall comprise not less than eighty lectures of at least one hour each, extending over a period of not less than five months. The lectures shall be fully illustrated with experiments, diagrams, and specimens, including the most important chemical-preparations used in medicine. Every course of lectures on chemistry recognised by the Council must be accompanied by periodical examinations conducted by the lecturer. A certificate shall not be given to a student unless he has attended at least four-fifths of the whole course of lectures and the periodical examinations held by the teacher.

The course shall include twenty lectures on physics and sixty on chemistry, as follows:

I.—Twenty Lectures on Physics relating to Chemistry.

SYNOPSIS.—Forces treated as (a) physical, (b) chemical. (a) Gravitation, cohesion, adhesion, elasticity. *Heat.*—Its nature, development, and communication. Effects of heat: Expansion; change of temperature; specific heat; change of state; latent heat. Influence on chemical action. *Light.*—Its nature. Influence on chemical changes. The spectroscope and its uses. *Electricity and Magnetism.*—Brief sketch of principle and methods of developing. Electrolysis, telegraph, etc.

II.—Sixty Lectures on Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

SYNOPSIS.—(b) Chemical force. Distinction from physical force. The elements and their classification. Chemical symbols with atomic or proportional numbers. *Non-metallic Elements and their Combinations.*—Oxygen: ozone. Hydrogen: water— H_2O . Hydroxyl. Nitrogen: oxides, acids, salts, etc. Carbon: allotropic modifications, compounds, etc. The Halogens: their physical and chemical relations. Sulphur and Selenium: allotropic forms; compounds. Phosphorus: allotropic forms; compounds with non-metals. Silicon and Boron and their compounds. Chemical laws.

Atomic theory. Quantivalence determination of atomic and molecular weights. *Metallic Elements and their Compounds*.—The characters of the metals. Classification. Acids, bases, salts. The metals and their compounds, etc. *Organic Chemistry*.—Organic compounds: definition of. Actions of oxygen, halogens, alkalis, nitric acid, etc., upon them. Determination of formulae; classification; organic radical; substitution, etc. Cyanogen: ferro; ferri; lactic acid. The chief hydrocarbons of the Fatty Group. The chief hydrocarbons of the Aromatic Group. Terpenes. Gums. Resins, balsams, and other bodies of medical importance not included in above. Proximate constituents of animal bodies.

The above syllabus sets forth the minimum amount of instruction to be offered to students, and, as above stated, that instruction must be conveyed in not less than eighty lectures extending over a period of not less than five months. It is, however, strongly urged that the course of instruction should be prolonged both as to the number of lectures delivered and the space of time over which they should be distributed.

B.—Syllabus of Lectures on Botany.

This course shall comprise not less than forty-eight lectures of at least one hour each and extending over a period of not less than five months, and which, in addition to the customary diagrams and dried and preserved specimens, shall be fully illustrated with fresh plants in sufficient quantities to admit of the student himself making dissections. The teaching of the histological portions of the subject shall be supplemented by practical demonstrations with the microscope.

Every course of lectures on botany recognised by the Council must be accompanied by periodical examinations conducted by the lecturer.

A certificate shall not be given to a student unless he has attended at least four-fifths of the whole course of lectures and also the periodical examinations held by the lecturer.

This course shall include the following subjects:

General distinctions between animal and vegetable kingdoms; elementary structure of plants; morphology and histology; structure of ovule; fertilisation; germination; plant food and its sources; classification of plants; characters and medicinal plants of the British natural orders.

C.—Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Vegetable and Animal Materia Medica.

This course shall comprise not less than forty lectures of at least one hour each, extending over a period of not less than five months. Every course of lectures on materia medica recognised by the Council must be accompanied by periodical examinations conducted by the lecturer. A certificate shall not be given to a student unless he has attended at least four-fifths of the whole course of lectures and also the periodical examinations held by the lecturer.

The various substances to be noticed shall be described in the order of the natural historical arrangement of the various plants and animals which yield them. The characteristics of the various drugs and the substitutions to which they are liable shall be indicated and experimentally demonstrated. The official preparations and active principles of each drug shall be enumerated and their doses particularly noticed. A general account shall also be given of the medicinal properties of the various drugs.

D.—Syllabus of a Course of Instruction in Practical Chemistry.

Time: Five months, three hours daily; or three months, five hours daily.

A certificate shall not be given to a student unless he has attended at least four-fifths of the course and has also attended periodical examinations held by the teacher. Exercises in both synthesis and analysis:

(1) The preparation and properties of the chief non-metals; (2) the preparation and chief compounds of and the chief tests for all ordinary metals; (3) the preparation of the chief inorganic acids, and the tests for inorganic radicals; (4) the qualitative analysis of inorganic substances containing not more than two ordinary metals and two acid radicals; (5) the preparation and tests for the more important organic compounds; (6) the preparation of the volumetric solutions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and typical estimations with each.

The foregoing each syllabus is epitomised. The report (excepting Recommendation 4) was adopted by the Council, but not without strong opposition from Mr. John Williams (a Past-President of the Society), Mr. Robert Hampson, and others. The leading grounds of the opposition were that a compulsory curriculum was not necessary for the Minor examination and that the terms of the 1863 Act were against enforcing it. The latter objection and the doubt as to

division of the Minor examination were met in the Pharmacy Bill of 1883, which contained a clause providing for regulations by by-law to divide examinations, and to



THE LATE JOHN WILLIAMS.

From a portrait taken when he became President of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1876. He had the highest opinion of the importance of good education for pharmacists, but opposed a compulsory curriculum because it was not authorised by the 1868 Act, nor necessary for its purposes.



MR. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE.

As he was when he commenced the record presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society—1882 to 1896. Has done more than any other man to promote statutory recognition of a compulsory curriculum, but has generally emphasised the need for better systematic training in pharmacy rather than college study.

require and regulate periods of time and of practical experience, or any course of study between examinations. Meanwhile the committee was elaborating its report, and brought up in March 1883 the following recommendations as to

The Proposed Examinations.

The committee recommends the following as the course to be required of every candidate for qualification to practise pharmacy:

First.—The candidate must pass the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society or one of the examinations the certificates of which are accepted in lieu thereof, and be registered as a pharmaceutical student.

Second.—The pharmaceutical student must then enter the pharmacy of a pharmaceutical chemist or a registered chemist and druggist who keeps an open shop as apprentice or pupil or in some other capacity as a learner, and be so employed for three years.

Note.—During these three years he may or may not, at discretion, attend one or more of the courses of lectures that form part of the "curriculum" approved by the Council in April 1882.

Third.—After the expiration of the three years' shop experience, the pharmaceutical student is eligible to offer himself for the first portion of the Qualifying examination on production of evidence of registration as a pharmaceutical student and of having been employed for three years subsequent to such registration in the shop of a pharmaceutical chemist or a registered chemist and druggist.

This first portion of the Qualifying examination to be a written one, and to include the following subjects: Prescriptions, pharmacy, and theoretical chemistry.

This first portion of the Qualifying examination to be conducted in London, Edinburgh, and such a number of centres in the provinces as will allow the superintendence of each examination by a member of the Board of Examiners.

Fourth.—An interval of not less than one year must elapse between the date of passing the first portion of the Qualifying examination and the date of entering the second portion of that examination. During that interval the above-named "curriculum" must be completed.

Fifth.—On entering for the second and final portion of the Qualifying examination, the pharmaceutical student must produce evidence of being twenty-one years of age and of having fulfilled the conditions mentioned in the previous paragraph.

This second and final portion of the Qualifying examination to be practical and "viva voce," and to include the following subjects: Practical dispensing, botany, materia medica, and chemistry.

This second and final portion of the Qualifying examination to be conducted in London and Edinburgh only.

In October following the Council decided to alter the by-laws so as to cover these provisions, hope of legislation

on the subject having expired. These by-laws came before a special general meeting of the Society in May 1885, when there was strong opposition to the compulsory curriculum and other proposals. Mr. George W. Sandford (a past-President of the Society) questioned whether the by-laws had been passed by the Council in the statutory manner. The meeting was accordingly adjourned for two months, when the by-laws were again submitted and approved by a majority. The by-law covering the curriculum and new examinations was as follows:

"... All persons who shall, on or after January 1, 1889, tender themselves to the Examiners for examination in accordance with the Charter, the Statute, 1852, or the Act, 1868, shall be examined in their knowledge of the Latin language, in English grammar and composition, and arithmetic, which examination shall be called the first or preliminary part of the examination, and the persons who satisfy the Examiners in the said subjects shall be entered on a list of such persons to be kept by the Registrar and laid by him before the Council. Such of the said persons as shall desire certificates of competent skill and qualification to be registered as chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Examiners that, after their having passed the said first or preliminary part of the examination, they have duly served for three years in the capacity of apprentices or pupils in the open shops of chemists and druggists, and shall thereupon or thereafter in writing be examined in pharmaceutical and general chemistry and in the translation of prescriptions, and the names of those who satisfy the Examiners in the said subjects shall thereupon be entered on a list of such persons to be kept by the Registrar and laid before the Council. Such persons shall, after an interval of one year from the last-mentioned entry, produce to the Examiners evidence that they have attended in a school, college, or institution a course of lectures on chemistry, also a course of lectures on botany, and also a course of lectures on materia medica, and also attended a course of instruction in practical chemistry, and shall thereupon or thereafter be orally and practically examined in botany, materia medica, chemistry, and practical dispensing, and, having satisfied the Examiners, shall thereupon be declared to have passed the examination, which said examination shall be deemed and shall be called the Minor examination. No course of lectures or of instruction shall be deemed to be a course within the meaning hereof unless the same shall have been previously approved by a resolution of the Council published in the 'Pharmaceutical Journal,' and be then continuing, not revoked. Such of the said persons as shall desire certificates of competent skill and qualification to exercise the business or calling of pharmaceutical chemists shall produce certificates of having previously passed the Minor examination, and shall be examined in more extended knowledge of botany, materia medica, and general chemistry, which examination shall be called the Major examination."

According to Statute by-laws have to be submitted to the Privy Council for approval. In this case they were not approved, the Privy Council ruling that the Pharmaceutical Society had not statutory power to institute conditions precedent to examination for registration as chemist and druggist. There the matter rested, and, in spite of various attempts, made no progress until Reciprocity was linked with the curriculum, and the 1908 enactment was obtained as stated. Then a committee of the Pharmaceutical Council took up the matter—no doubt where the committee of 1880-85 left off (as has been the practice of the Council since 1841, continuity of policy being one of its strongest features). Hence the recommendations of the old committee are of the greatest importance, and we advance them as the basis upon which Colonial pharmacists, Army dispensers, and apothecaries' assistants will be registered as chemists and druggists without further examination.

At present our chief concern is with Colonial pharmacists, and to what extent the provisions of their Acts and regulations approximate with the proposals which we have quoted. We ought to add that the steps which have yet to be taken are:

1. Report by the committee of the Pharmaceutical Council.
2. Approval by the Council of the committee's recommendations.
3. Alteration of the Pharmaceutical Society's by-laws so as to cover the recommendations.
4. Approval of the altered by-laws at three meetings of the Pharmaceutical Council and by a special general meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society.
5. Assent of the Privy Council to the by-laws.

The last of these stages will be the most critical, for it is at this stage that the War Office and others may step in.

COLONIAL REQUIREMENTS.

We now proceed to consideration of present conditions of pharmaceutical education and examination in Greater Britain, so as to provide a basis of comparison with the regulations proposed for Great Britain, as printed here. The whole matter is pertinent to this Colonial Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and if any of our friends beyond the seas desire to criticise or add to these statements we shall be glad to hear from them.

Australasia.

The Pharmacy Board created 1876 regulated the sale of poisons. Permanent licenses were granted to chemists and various certificates and diplomas were accepted. The Pharmaceutical Society established examinations in 1878. A Pharmacy Act was passed in 1897 and the Pharmacy Board made arrangements with the Sydney University for lectures in chemistry, botany, and materia medica, and the conduct of the Intermediate examination, but the Final is in the hands of the Board. A three years' apprenticeship is required (indentures must be registered), before which the Preliminary examination must be passed. The subjects are Latin, English, and arithmetic. In lieu of the Preliminary are accepted the Civil Service Preliminary, Adelaide Junior Public, G.B. Preliminary, N.Z. Preliminary, Tasmania Matriculation, Sydney University Public, Victoria Preliminary, University Entrance Law, Medicine and Science, and others recognised by the Board and on special application. A curriculum of one year minimum at Sydney University has been compulsory since 1897. The Intermediate examination is conducted by the University professors of materia medica, botany and chemistry, and their certificate is required before entering for the Final, which is conducted by Board members. The Chemistry examination is both oral and written. The British and Irish certificates are accepted in lieu of examination, and reciprocal arrangement exist between the other Australian states. The term Intermediate is used to describe the Science examination but the term is not recognised as indicating a separate examination.

The examination and registration of pharmacists is carried out under the Pharmacy Act, 1900, by the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand. The Act does not allow of the institution of a Preliminary examination before apprenticeship. There is one examination, but it is divided into two sections, which may be passed separately or at one time. Section A, which must be passed first, is the equivalent of the Preliminary examination of other examining bodies, the subjects taken being Latin, English, arithmetic, and elementary chemistry and botany. The Board recognises equivalent examinations in place of Section A examination but the certificates must be approved before the candidate can enter for Section B. This section embraces the subjects of materia medica, botany (twelve N.O.s), chemistry, practical chemistry (including urine analysis), pharmacy and practical pharmacy (this includes prescriptions and dispensing). Before a certificate is granted evidence is required of having served a three year apprenticeship. Tuition for the examination is obtained privately, but it is proposed by the Pharmacy Board to establish an official course of study in some institution. There is an annual fee of 10s., payable by registered chemists. In lieu of the Qualifying examination the British and Irish certificates are accepted, and certificates from any college, Board of Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Society recognised by the Board.

The Pharmacy Board was established in 1885. A three years' apprenticeship is required and the indentures must be registered on passing the Preliminary examination, which consists of Latin, English, and arithmetic. On special application the Board accept the examinations of the Institute of Education, Sydney Matriculation, London College of Preceptors, Brisbane Grammar School, and Civil Service Preliminary.

Queensland.

The Pharmacy Board was established in 1885. A three years' apprenticeship is required and the indentures must be registered on passing the Preliminary examination, which consists of Latin, English, and arithmetic. On special application the Board accept the examinations of the Institute of Education, Sydney Matriculation, London College of Preceptors, Brisbane Grammar School, and Civil Service Preliminary.

Service. For the Qualifying examination there is a curriculum, which is practically compulsory, at the Board's College of Pharmacy, of which Mr. R. C. Cowley, formerly of Liverpool, is Principal. The Intermediate science examination is conducted by the College lecturers, the Final by examiners appointed by the Board. The British and Irish certificates are accepted, and that of the Cape Colony Pharmacy Board. There are as well reciprocal arrangements with other Australian States. The term Intermediate is used as a convenient one, but the College examination is part of the Final.

The Pharmacy Board was established in 1892, but the educational arrangements are in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society, which arranges for courses of study at the Adelaide University.

South Australia. A four years' apprenticeship is required and the Preliminary may be passed during that period, although it is recommended to be passed before apprenticeship. The Adelaide Senior Public and Cambridge Junior examinations are accepted in lieu of the Preliminary. Persons who had served a four years' apprenticeship in England or Victoria before 1891 would have been admitted to the Modified examination, but there were no candidates. For the "Standard" or Qualifying examination there is a curriculum of two years' duration at the Adelaide University, which is practically compulsory. The examination in science subjects is conducted by University professors, the other subjects being taken by members of the Pharmacy Board. The certificate of the Adelaide University is accepted in botany and chemistry, and the British Minor in lieu of the whole examination. There are reciprocity arrangements with other Australian states.

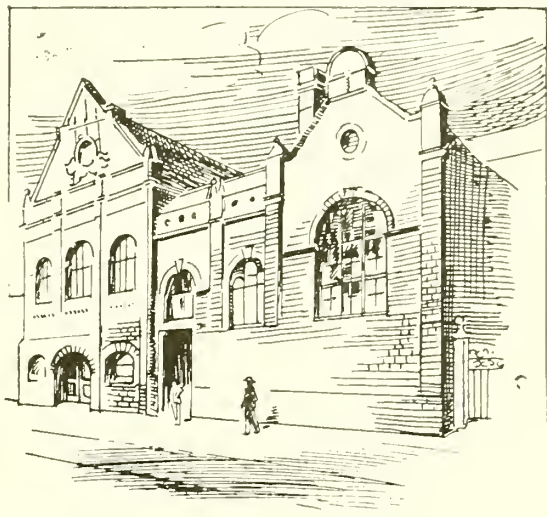
The Court of Medical Examiners, founded in 1837, grants "licenses to vend medicines," but in 1892 handed over the control of the examinations to the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

Tasmania. The term "chemist and druggist" has been used in the "Gazette" since 1890 in place of the phrase "licence to vend medicines." A four years' apprenticeship was instituted in 1891, and before it the Preliminary is recommended to be passed. The Victorian examination has been followed in Tasmania since 1900. The Council may accept in lieu of the Preliminary any general knowledge examination which in its opinion is equivalent and covers all the prescribed subjects. Examinations that are accepted are the Tasmania Junior Public, with Euclid and Algebra; Tasmania Law Preliminary, Victoria Preliminary, N.S.W. Law Preliminary. For the Final examination the courses of study, private tuition and technical lectures, are controlled by the Society, but there is no compulsory curriculum. The Board of Examiners consists of the President, Vice-President, four members of Council and an appointed botany examiner. The British, Irish and Cape Colony certificates are accepted in lieu of this examination, but the name of the person certified must at the time of application be on the home register. Reciprocal arrangements exist with other Australian states.

The Pharmacy Board was established in 1877. A four years' apprenticeship is required; the indentures must be registered within three months. The Preliminary must be passed before apprenticeship and consists of Latin, English, arithmetic, algebra and geometry. In lieu of the Board's examination are accepted the Matriculation of the Tasmanian University and others on a resolution of the Board. For the Qualifying examination there is a compulsory curriculum which must cover at least one year and be taken on in the College of Pharmacy (established 1881), or the School of Mines, Bendigo and Ballarat, which adopt the Board's syllabus in botany, materia medica and chemistry. To qualify the student must pass an Intermediate science examination conducted by Board-appointed examiners, and the Final, or Qualifying, examination conducted by members of the Board and assistant examiners. The certificates accepted as qualifications for registration are the British and Irish, other Australian States under reciprocity, and some Continental on special resolution of the Board.

AN EXAMINATION COMPARISON,

from the student's point of view, is furnished by Mr. W. McCail Say, who, after qualifying in Victoria in 1908, came to London and succeeded in passing the Minor in 1909. Mr. Say states that the ground covered by the Minor examination is not so great as that covered by the Victorian Intermediate and Final examinations. The Minor student is required to know only eight natural orders in botany, the Victorian thirty N.O.'s. Less



MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

chemistry is required in London than in Victoria. There is no written part of the Minor except the analytical reports. Written examination as in Victoria is fairer to the candidate; the standard of the oral questions in London varies considerably, whereas in Victoria each candidate gets the same questions. Mr. Say considers the Victorian course of lectures covers the ground better than the British syllabus, but that Victoria is behind Britain with Pharmacy. The average Victorian student has studied more widely and had a better grounding by the time he is qualified than the average man who passes the Minor. The following are some of Mr. Say's points which we place side by side for comparison. He does not give his impressions of the Victorian Final.

British Minor.

Practical Chemistry. — Time, three hours; no reference - books allowed. Double salt to analyse.

Volumetric. —

Dispensing. Time, three hours.

Materia Medica. — Oral.

Pharmacy. —

Botany. — Eight N.O.'s, microscopic slides for recognition, also some of the specimens mentioned in syllabus.

Chemistry. — Fixed syllabus; Oral examination.

Prescription-reading.

Victorian Intermediate.

Same time, but reference-books are allowed.

Three different powders given, including double salt.

Not taken till the Final.

Not taken till the Final.

Oral and written.

Not taken till the Final.

Thirty N.O.'s; no microscopic slides. Life-history of pine, fern, moss, and fungi required.

No syllabus, hence wider range of study; written work only.

Not taken till the Final.

The Pharmaceutical Society, formed in 1892, and authorised by the Act of 1894, carries on the examinations.

A four years' apprenticeship is required dating from the passing of the Preliminary examination. The subjects of the examination are Latin, English and arithmetic. The matriculation certificate of any British or Australian University is accepted in lieu of the Preliminary. For the Final qualifying examination a curriculum of two years is "recommended," tuition being obtained at the Technical School. The Society issue a syllabus or guide to the examinations. The candidates for the Final examination must produce pass certificates in materia medica, chemistry

and botany from the Technical School. The British and Irish certificates are recognised, as well as those of any reciprocating board.

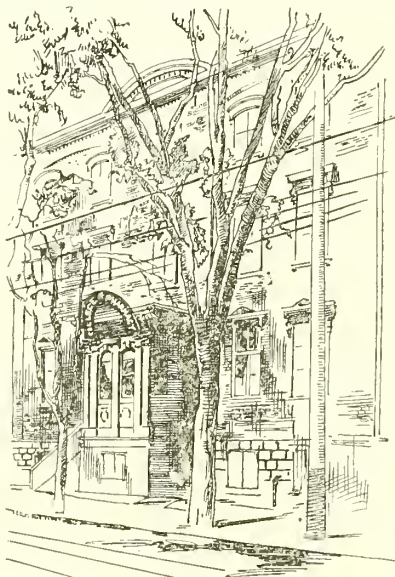
Canada.

The first Pharmacy Act was passed in 1871 and conferred powers of registration and examination on the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, and amendments subsequently became law in 1884 and 1889. An apprenticeship of four years is required, which may begin after passing the Preliminary examination in Latin, English, arithmetic, algebra



ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, TORONTO.

and history. The Registrar of the College arranges the contract of apprenticeship. The curriculum for the Qualifying examination is compulsory, the Junior and Senior courses occupying about a year, but a course of study is officially mapped out for the four years' apprenticeship. An examination is held at the conclusion of the Junior course, and having passed this the student may go on for the Senior course, which is followed by the Final



MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

examination. The College is affiliated with the University of Toronto, which grants the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy to qualified chemists who pass the Degrees examination. The British and Irish certificates are not accepted

in lieu of examination, but there is reciprocity with Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The Quebec Pharmaceutical Association is entrusted with the carrying out of the Pharmacy Acts of 1885 and 1889. A curriculum and examinations are

Quebec. carried out at the Montreal College of Pharmacy. The lectures at the College are given in French and English. Apprentices must pass an approved examination before commencing their apprenticeship. The minimum is three years. There are two examinations, one for clerks or assistants (the Minor), and the Qualifying examination (the Major). The Minor examination embraces prescription reading, dispensing pharmacy, chemistry, posology and materia medica. The Major is available to those who have passed the Minor and taken two courses in chemistry and physics and one in botany. Apprentices, assistants and licentiates all pay annual fees. The Council may grant a certificate as "registered clerk" to holders of the British Minor or Major, but there is no further reciprocity of certificates. The clause in the regulations which bars holders of British and Irish certificates is as follows:

No certificates of examination will be accepted from other pharmaceutical associations or colleges, except such certificates shall have been granted after the holder thereof has served four years in a drug-store and had undergone a curriculum of study, which, in the opinion of the Council of this Association, is equivalent to that required by Article 4024 and 4025 of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

The Pharmaceutical Association, by the Pharmacy Act 1891, is entrusted with the duties of examining and registering pharmacists in the Province. An

British Columbia. apprentice must be fourteen years old and have passed a preliminary examination before registration. He is required to serve two years and can then enter for the Minor, which entitles him to be registered as a "certified clerk." This enables him to compound prescriptions or sell poisonous drugs and chemicals "while acting in that capacity." The Final Major can be taken after having been registered as an apprentice or certified clerk for four years. There are reciprocal arrangements with the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The British Major diploma is accepted for registration as a certified clerk but to manage a pharmacy, or set up in business, the Final examination must be passed.

The North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Association controls pharmaceutical practice in the provinces

Alberta. Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Association issues papers of registration to holders of British and Irish diplomas on payment of a fee of \$50.

The Pharmaceutical Association have charge of the registration and examination of pharmacists, and candidates for the Final must be members of the

Manitoba. Association. The conditions of examination are similar to those given under the heading of British Columbia, except that there is no botany in the Minor. No certificates of qualification from other pharmaceutical bodies are recognised unless the certificate embraces "equivalent courses of study and service" to that required in Manitoba. The British and Irish certificates are consequently not accepted.

The Pharmaceutical Society of this province is empowered by the Pharmacy Act, 1876, to examine and register those who desire to practice pharmacy. The Preliminary examination consists of Latin, English, arithmetic, geography, etc. Four years' service is required before a person can receive the diploma of pharmaceutical chemist and two years of this must be spent in dispensing prescriptions. The Society does not accept any diplomas in lieu of Final examination.

The conditions of registration are similar to those of Nova Scotia, the Pharmaceutical Association being in charge of the examination and registration of chemists. The Council may at their discretion accept the diploma of any other competent examining body outside the Province as sufficient evidence of qualification, and may thereupon issue their certificate.

Prince Edward Island.

South Africa.

The Cape Pharmacy Board is the body which regulates the practice of pharmacy in Cape Colony. The Board conduct examinations. The Preliminary subjects are Latin, English and arithmetic, and the examination must be passed before apprenticeship, which is for four years. The examinations accepted in lieu of the Preliminary are the British Preliminary, Cape School Higher, and others, provided English, Latin and arithmetic are included. The Qualifying examination is held twice yearly, and chemists and druggists pay an annual licence (5*l.*) to practise. The subjects in the examination are prescriptions, practical dispensing, pharmacy, materia medica, botany and chemistry. Exemption from the Qualifying examination is granted to those producing certificates of having passed the examinations of Great Britain, Ireland, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, or any foreign and Colonial body which grants reciprocity.

The Pharmacy Board grants certificates to practise on similar terms to those of the Cape Board. The equivalents of the Preliminary examination which are accepted by the Board are the British Preliminary, Cape Elementary Higher examination, Natal Collective and Bursaries examination, Oxford and Cambridge Local examinations. Four years' indentures are required. The subjects of the Qualifying examination are the same as in Cape Colony. The British and Irish certificates are accepted in lieu of examination, registration fee being payable.

Soon after the British occupation in 1900, a proclamation was issued that none but those holding a certificate of registration in Great Britain, or from a country which admitted to practice those holding British certificates, would be entitled to obtain registration as chemists in the Orange River Colony. In 1904 a Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance was promulgated, by which and a short amending Ordinance of 1907 the regulation of pharmacy, until then in the hands of the M.O.H., was vested in a Medical and Pharmacy Council, consisting of seven doctors, one dentist, and three chemists, the Council being partly elected and partly nominated, and the principles of a qualified chemist for every shop and qualified directorship of limited companies were laid down. The examination of chemists and druggists is conducted under regulations promulgated from time to time by the Council. The system is practically that of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the syllabus at present in force is the British one with only slight modifications, such as the elimination of microscopy and volumetric analysis, a materia medica limited to the official drugs, a modified botany syllabus, and the requirement of a certain capacity to read the ordinary Dutch phrases used in prescriptions. A Preliminary examination is required, for which any of the examinations accepted by the British Society are accepted. The essentials are English, Latin, and Mathematics. The local standard is the School Higher examination of the Cape University. Apprenticeship to a chemist and druggist anywhere for three years, or being for the same period prior to examination practically engaged in the compounding of prescriptions under a chemist or doctor in the Orange River Colony, is also necessary. The only certificates recognised by the Council as entitling the holder to registration without examination are the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and that of Pharmaceutical Chemist of Ireland.

The Pharmacy Board holds examinations. Candidates must show that they have served four years with a registered pharmacist and prove that they have received a suitable education before they can enter for the Qualifying examination. The examination accepted in lieu of the Preliminary are the British Preliminary, Cape School Higher, Transvaal Lower certificate, 2nd Class College of Preceptors. The subjects for the qualifying examination are the same as in the Orange River Colony, with the addition that a knowledge is required of the law of the sale of poisons. Registration certificates are granted on the Board's recommendation to

British and Irish chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists. There is a registration fee of 5*l.* Other diplomas can be recognised on a reciprocity basis.

In Rhodesia there are at present no examinations, but British and Irish certificates are accepted as evidence of qualification.

Other Colonies.

Bermuda.—The Druggists Act, 1894, instituted examinations for druggists. These are the Preliminary (for apprentices), Intermediate (for clerks or assistants), and the Final. The Act provides for the acceptance of the diplomas of pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain and Ireland.

British Guiana.—Pharmacy is regulated by an Ordinance of 1899. To qualify for registration the candidate must pass a Preliminary examination, such as the College of Preceptors' second-class, produce evidence of three years' training with a registered chemist and druggist in the Colony, and pass the Final examination in poisons, materia medica, practical dispensing, prescription-reading, doses, calculation of percentages, pharmacy, with knowledge of official preparations and their active ingredients, chemistry, and the use of the hydrometer and similar instruments. The Minor examination certificate of Great Britain and the Irish Licence examination are alone recognised in lieu of the Qualifying examination.

Hong Kong.—The Pharmacy Ordinance requires that those who start in business as pharmacists must be properly qualified and registered. The Minor certificate is accepted for this purpose.

Jamaica.—Examinations are conducted by superintending medical officers who issue licences to practise pharmacy to approved candidates. Chemists and druggists, pharmaceutical chemists, and apothecaries of the United Kingdom are licensed without further examination.

Mauritius.—There are examinations for those who desire to practise as pharmacists, but the British Minor and Major certificates are accepted in lieu of them.

Straits Settlements.—The sale of poisons is confined to qualified persons. The British Minor is a recognised qualification.



Betel-nut Trees in Formosa.

Areca Catechu, Linn., is one of the most elegant palms which grow in the East. This engraving is from a photograph sent to us from Formosa, where the tree grows abundantly. Areca-nut is extensively used in the East as a masticatory, along with the leaf of *Piper Betle*, Linn., and a little slaked lime.

Trade Notes.

A. & H. AGENCIES.—In an announcement in this issue Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, Lombard Street, London, E.C., give the addresses of their agencies in various parts of the world.

SPRING SPECIALITIES are included in the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Thos. Guest & Co., 92 Carruthers Street, Ancoats, Manchester. Other special lines are Castorets, and Tee-gee cachous.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.—Messrs. Dunn Brothers & Co., Manchester, specialise in ammonia and coal-tar products for export trade. The firm's advertisement in this issue mentions their chief chemical products.

MESSRS. SAYERS, SILCOX, CUZNER & Co., 14, 15, 16 Prospect Street, Hull, offer to send on application price-lists of the trusses, belts, suspensory bandages, and other druggists' sundries which they manufacture.

JACKSON'S BENZINE "RECT.," Prince Albert's Cachoux, and Chinese diamond cement are well-known products of Mr. T. Jackson, Strangeways, Manchester. Rusitas, a healing salve, is a newly introduced speciality.

GLYCERIN.—Colonial and foreign buyers should send for the special terms for "New Crystal" brand glycerin from Messrs. Andrew Stevens & Son, 12 Falfield Street, Port Eglinton, Glasgow. This firm have special facilities for prompt shipment.

ALUMINIUM GOODS.—Mr. R. J. Reuter, druggists' sundriesman, 5, 6, and 7 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., shows in his advertisement in this issue various specialities in aluminium and also a fine series of "T.M." brand of perfume sprays.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM TOFFEE is a new production from the laboratories of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool. The toffee is guaranteed to contain Devonshire cream—it is certainly very pleasant to the taste—and sells at one penny per oz.

LAURENCE'S HAIR-DYES.—Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Devon Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E., are offering a pretty showcard as an advertisement of Laurence's hair-dyes. A facsimile is given in the advertisement in this number.

REGULIN.—The sole rights of Regulín for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and Dependencies have been acquired by the Regulín Syndicate, Ltd., 13 Cullum Street, London, E.C. Regulín is a laxative sold in packages and tablets. There have recently been alterations in the size of the packages.

ELECTROLYTIC CHEMICALS.—Chlorates and perchlorates produced by electrolytic processes are offered in the advertisement of the Société des Forces Motrices et Usines de l'Arve, 124 Rue la Boétie, Paris. The selling agents are Messrs. O. Murray & Co., Ltd., 53 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, have as an addition to their Sovereign Street factory, which already covers 8,590 square yards of land, purchased the adjoining mills, known as the Victoria Mills, with a ground area of 1,720 square yards and a floor area in the buildings of 5,840 square yards.

ADVERTISEMENT COMPETITION.—The Alliance Drug and Chemical Co., 34 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., are offering prizes for suggestions for improving their weekly advertisement in the *C. & D.* The lines upon which the competition is to be conducted are indicated in the company's advertisement in this issue.

"BUFFO" is the name of a new moustache-fixateur which is novel in character and design. It is a tablet in a box with a small stiff brush, which is wetted and rubbed on the tablet, then on the moustache. It works well, and should sell easily. The Nottingham Antiseptic Perfumery Co., 37 Goose Gate, Nottingham, are the makers.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. some time ago established a branch of their business in New York after being represented for many years by agents. Matters have progressed so satisfactorily that they have had to take new

offices on West Thirty-Third Street, not far from Broadway, and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel is between them and Fifth Avenue. The numbers are 35 to 39, and there is an exhibition room in the premises.

"SEDNA" is a tonic wine containing coca, kola, and beef made by Messrs. Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd., Belfast. It is used by invalids as a strengthening wine, for sleeplessness, as a pick-up, for sea-sickness, and generally as a restorative tonic. It has characteristics all its own, is distinctive in get-up, and is excellent value. The proprietors supply handbills, billheads, postcards, and attractive showcards for the counter or window. Distributors are wanted in countries at present unrepresented.

IN THIS "FINE GROWING WEATHER" weeds seem to get ahead of all other vegetation, but not when the "Eureka" weed-killer is used. This is a reminder to those of our readers in town and country whose stock is not symptomatic of the requirements. Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., Lincoln, makers of the "Eureka," have consistently encouraged the sale of it by chemists. Their "Yellow Paste" sheep-dip is approved by the Board of Agriculture, and is also in good demand at present.

"VIPER" FLY-CATCHER.—We referred last week (p. 573) to the fly-catchers produced by Messrs. Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersburg Mills, Stockport, since when we have received samples of the various kinds which the company manufacture. The "Vampire" and "Flysac" have been on the market for some years, and still remain the favourites but the "Viper" fly-catcher is a recent introduction. The last-named is a band two inches wide which, when opened out, provides a sticky surface on both sides of the band, and should act as an efficient trap for flies.

STATIONERY AS SIDE-LINE.—Those chemists, wholesale and retail, who supply small shopkeepers with penny packets of stationery should correspond with Mr. Walter East, Marian House, 247 Fosse Road South, Leicester, who has specialised in these goods. Mr. East has sent us some sample penny packets of stationery, and we find the excellent value. In a penny packet, for instance, are included six sheets of paper, six envelopes, blotting-paper, postcard, penholder and nib. There are several varieties to suit various requirements—one packet contains mourning stationery. The stationery yields a good profit.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES LIST.—Messrs. Evans & Lescher & Webb Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have issued their annual price-list of druggists' sundries and other requirements (not drugs) for chemists, doctors, and surgeons, including shop-fittings. It is well illustrated and strongly bound. The following note accompanying the list deserves reproduction as showing a common difficulty of pricing at the present time:

"We take this opportunity of drawing attention to the unsettled state of the Rubber market, and, while we have endeavoured to fix firm prices for rubber goods, it will be understood that owing to the steady advances in the material, our quotations are subject to the prices of the day."

BORATED TALC POWDER.—The Standard Toilet and Perfumery Co., Hove, have introduced an excellent toilet powder composed chiefly of finely-powdered talc with a percentage of boric acid, delightfully perfumed. It is presented in two forms for retail; one in a round tin at 3s. per dozen, which is likely to be in demand for nursery, as it is suitable for refilling the puff-box. The second style is an oval flask, with a perforated dredge top and nickelled surface, which will no doubt be in favour with pedestrians and others who in the weather desire to prevent chafing or to relieve it. The style is 5s. per dozen. In each case the tins are labelled in the company's characteristic artistic style, and the name and address of the retailer on orders for three dozen.

LODAL TABLOIDS.—Lodal is the short name for 6-dimethoxy-2-methyl-3:4-dihydroisoquinoline chloride, which is prepared by the oxidation of laudanine (an alkaloid occurring in opium) in a manner analogous to the preparation of cotarnine from narcotine. Lodal is for producing tonic contraction in the pregnant and pregnant uterus. The action differs from that of cotarnine in exercising more effect on the heart, slowing and strengthening the beat, and producing a rise in blood pressure.

pressure in which vaso-constriction is a definite factor. It has been used with good effect in cases of uterine hemorrhage. *Lodal* is put up in tabloids containing one grain, and these are packed in bottles of 25 and 100. The product is issued by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. MAX MUSPRATT, M.P., has been elected the first President of the Liverpool Chamber of Trade.

MR. WM. R. SELLECK, chemist and druggist, Stourbridge, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the local Urban Council.

MR. A. TAYLOR, chemist, Middleham, Yorks, has been appointed an overseer of the poor by the local Parish Council.

MR. W. H. FOWLER, Ph.C., 38 Station Road, Redhill, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce.

MR. JULIAN HORRELL, Ph.C., Broadstairs, has been elected Chairman of the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council.

MR. JAMES HENRY BROWN, chemist, 21 Market Hill, Sudbury, has been appointed Governor of Sudbury Grammar School by the local Town Council.

MR. W. H. GRIMSHAW, chemist, 132 Darwin Street, Blackburn, obtained the Dewhurst Cup for the best novice at the open show of the local Canine Association on April 16.

MR. P. MAGAREY, chemist, Adelaide, who is visiting England shortly, was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia from 1901 to 1903.

MR. HENRY ROBERT MAYNARD, chemist, High Street, Lorncastle, was elected a member of the Committee of the Lorncastle Tradesmen's Association at the annual meeting on April 18.

MR. A. H. M. MUTER, F.I.C., public analyst for Tunbridge Wells, and Principal of Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, has been elected to the Horley (Surrey) Parish Council.

MR. F. HOWARD (of Messrs. Titterton & Howard, Greatitchfield Street, London, W.) has been elected Members' Garden of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wig-makers, and Perfumers.

MR. WILLIAM ARKLE, chemist and druggist, 13 Penny Street, Lancaster, informs us that, although he was at the meeting of the Lancaster Chamber of Trade, reported in our last issue, he did not preside.

MR. J. R. GLYDE, pharmacist, Tamworth, N.S.W., left Slney by s.s. *Persic* on March 19 with his newly married wife on a visit to the old country. Mr. Glyde sold his business at Tamworth early in the year.

MR. WILLIAM BOOTHROYD, retired manufacturing chemist, Brighouse, Yorks, who died on March 20, left estate of the gross value of 7,218*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 5,035*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

MR. AND MRS. HARRY LONDON, of Warnambool, Victoria, are making a trip round the world, during which they will visit England. Mr. London, who practised dentistry as well as pharmacy, has sold his business at Warnambool.

Births.

GRDNO.—At Finsbury, Woodside, Aberdeen, on April 16, the wife of Robert C. Cardno, chemist and druggist, of two—boy and girl.

IRLEY.—At 9 Eskside South, Musselburgh, on April 16, the wife of David Harley, chemist, of a son.

Marriages.

DUPRÉ—CLARKSON.—At St. Anne's, Brookfield, by the Rev. C. Carey Taylor, B.A., Vicar of Benhilton, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Tanner, M.A., Vicar of Brookfield, Frederick Harold Dupré, F.C.S., son of the late Dr. A. Dupré, F.R.S., to Ruth, youngest daughter of John Clarkson, of 13, West Hill, Highgate.

PEIRSON—THOMPSON.—At the United Methodist Church, Derby, by Rev. E. Askew, Herbert Sydney Peirson, pharmacist, New Brighton, to Edith, second daughter of Mr. T. Thompson, of Derby.

Deaths.

BLANCHFLOWER.—At North Walsham, on April 17, Mr. Timothy Coleman Blanchflower, retired chemist, aged seventy-two. Mr. Blanchflower was in business on the South Quay, Yarmouth, for a considerable period.

FELL.—On April 12, Mr. Robert Fell, chemist and druggist, Edgerton, Huddersfield, aged eighty-six.

FIELDS.—At Beverley, on April 18, Councillor Tom William Fields, pharmaceutical chemist, North Bar Within, Beverley, from Bright's disease, after a short illness, aged forty-five. Mr. Fields was returned unopposed to the local board in October 1908 for the St. Mary's Ward. He was the only son of the late Mr. Wm. Fields, veterinary surgeon, of Leconfield.

GOOCH.—Recently, Mr. Henry Gooch, chemist and druggist, Framlingham, aged seventy-eight.

LOGGIN.—At Stratford-on-Avon, on April 13, Clara Jane, the widow of the late Mr. C. F. Loggin.

LONG.—On April 19, Mr. Alfred Thorby Long, J.P., Ph.C., High Street, Bognor (Sussex). Mr. Long was the senior partner of the firm of Long & Strickland, and had been ill for some months. He qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist fifty years ago.

OBRECHT.—At Algiers, on April 10, Mr. Ivan Obrecht, pharmacien. Mr. Obrecht contracted typhoid fever through sucking a pipette which he was using in the examination of a sample of urine from a typhus patient, and died after a few days' illness. He carried on the principal English chemist's business at Algiers, and his old-established pharmacy at the corner of the quaint arcaded rue Bab Azoun was photographed some years ago and printed in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Mr. Obrecht was one of the most respected citizens of Algiers. He was a judge in the Tribunal of Commerce, President of the Dely-Ibrahim Orphan Asylum, and held other positions which testified to the respect in which he was held by the Algiers public.

SHELDRAKE.—At Catsfield, Sussex, on April 10, Mr. Albert Mason Sheldrake, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-five. Mr. Sheldrake was apprenticed at Colchester with Mr. E. H. Barritt, Ph.C. He was afterwards on the staff of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, E., for nine years, being subsequently in business at Bexhill-on-Sea.

STUDER.—In Bern, on March 31, Mr. Bernhard Studer, apotheker, aged sixty-two. Mr. Studer had contributed largely to the elaboration of the Swiss Pharmacopœia, and was editor of the Swiss "Journal of Chemistry and Pharmacy."

SUTTON.—At Bournemouth, suddenly, on April 17, Mr. George Frederic Sutton, chemist and druggist, principal of the firm of G. F. Sutton, Sons & Co., Osborne Works, King's Cross, London. He was in business before 1868.

WILLIAMSON.—At Guildford, on April 9, Mr. David Williamson, the senior magistrate for that place, aged seventy-seven. As a youth Mr. Williamson served his apprenticeship to a chemist at Brighton, and, entering the School of the Pharmaceutical Society, in 1853 took the second prize in chemistry and pharmacy and a certificate in botany and materia medica. He passed the Minor and Major examinations in that session, and became a member of the Society before he had attained his majority. At the house of Mr. J. O. N. Rutter, whose daughter he afterwards married, Mr. Williamson met

Wheatstone, Brunel, Brewster, and at length Michael Faraday. The last-named was exceedingly kind to him, and took an interest in his career, telling him later on that he was likely to become "one of the greatest chemists of the day, especially in questions of analysis and synthesis, if he stuck to it with devotion." Faraday paid him the compliment of being twice present at the Students' Chemical Society when Williamson read papers on Actinism and on Veratria and Brucia. A little later on Williamson discovered a new method of fractionating coal-tar. In all these experiments Faraday took great interest, and encouraged the young student to go to the Royal Institution and explain them, introducing him to various influential persons there. When Williamson passed the Major, his examiners were Professor Redwood, Professor Bentley, Peter Squire, and Jacob Bell, and each of the two last-named examiners made him an offer of a place in his establishment. He went first to Squire's, where he advanced in the establishment so far as to assist in dispensing medicines for the Royal Family. Sir James Clark, M.D., Physician to Queen Victoria, took a friendly interest in him, and he was also noticed by Sir Erasmus Wilson, Sir William Lawrence, Lord Elgin, and others. He left Squire's in 1854 for John Bell & Co.'s, but in the following year had small-pox, and, with the death of a brother and the serious illness of his father, he, at his father's request, gave up pharmacy and joined him in business as an antique furniture dealer. On more than one occasion afterwards he came into contact with Faraday, who kept up a correspondence with him for many years, even going so far as to tell him of some of his own experiments and consulting him about them. Faraday's strong religious convictions, which were very similar to those held by Williamson, enabled him to understand the position adopted by the young student, and, after a while he dropped the correspondence with the characteristic statement that he was afraid it might unsettle his young friend in the new life he had adopted.

WOOTTON.—At 20 George Street, Luton, on April 13, after a lingering illness, Marian, only daughter of the late Peter Wootton, chemist and druggist, and sister of the late Alfred Charles Wootton, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-eight. The funeral will take place at the General Cemetery, Luton, on Friday, April 22, at 3 P.M.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

MULLER, H., and CARRITT, F. W., Mincing Lane, London, E.C., indiarubber and guttapercha merchants, etc., under the style of Hermann Muller & Carritt.

BOSWORTH, S., and GEE, W., Church Gresley, mineral-water manufacturers, etc., under the style of Bosworth & Gee.

TAYLOR, T. E., and TAYLOR, C. A., Meltham, near Huddersfield, mineral-water manufacturers, under the style of TAYLOR BROS.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

HOPE, PERCY LAKE, Brighton, medical practitioner.

ADJUDICATION.

WHITE, JAMES ARTHUR DAWES, Kingsland Road, London, N.E., chemist.

College Notes.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The following awards have been made as a result of the College examinations held recently: Silver medal, Mr. J. O'Brien; bronze medals, Mr. L. C. Woollidridge (chemistry), Mr. M. G. Dowson (pharmacy), Mr. A. J. Espley (botany), Mr. J. O'Brien (materia medica). Certificates of merit were awarded as follows: Practical chemistry, Messrs. L. C. Woollidridge, M. G. Dowson, A. J. Espley, J. O'Brien; theoretical chemistry, Mr. J. O'Brien; dispensing, Messrs. L. C. Woollidridge, F. W. Brimacombe, A. J. Espley, A. E. Spenceley, T. H. Mallogh, J. O'Brien, and A. Southgate; botany, Messrs. A. J. Espley, J. O'Brien, and T. H. Mallogh; pharmacy, Messrs. M. G. Dowson and J. O'Brien; materia medica, Messrs. J. O'Brien, T. H. Mallogh, A. E. Spenceley. The "Attenborough" prize in dispensing was taken by Mr. L. C. Woollidridge.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., are opening in High Street, Maidenhead.

USHER'S DRUG STORES, LTD., have opened at 116 and 118 High Street, Sittingbourne.

MESSRS. HOWARD & Co., Ltd., chemists, of Watford and Richmond, have opened in Queen Street, Maidenhead.

MR. WILLIAM PALMER (from the Army and Navy Stores) has opened a drug-stores at 107 Queen Street, Maidenhead.

MR. J. R. HEYWOOD, Ph.C., has purchased the business of Mr. F. C. Jones, pharmacist, 38 King Street, Maidenhead.

MR. J. W. NORMANSELL, Ph.C., has disposed of his business at Colne, Wilts, to Mr. F. Strawson, M.P.S., of Dorking.

MESSRS. BUDDEN & Co., chemists, of Liverpool, have opened a branch establishment at 189 Grange Road, Birkenhead.

MR. E. M. FORSTER, pharmacist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. W. Deakin, chemist, Birmingham Street, Oldbury.

MR. A. FRY, chemist and druggist, 18 Fore Street, Taunton, has sold his business to Mr. Frank Pettifer, chemist and druggist.

MR. F. E. WHITFIELD, pharmacist, has purchased the business of Mr. A. R. Davies, chemist and druggist, at the Victoria Pharmacy, 65 Regent Road, Great Yarmouth. (Corrected note.)

The partnership between Messrs. F. A. Hocking, B.Sc., and G. E. Butler, under the style of Burden & Co., chemists, 41 Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C., has been dissolved. The business will be carried on under the old title by Mr. Butler. Mr. Hocking has been appointed head dispenser to the London Hospital, E.

Poisoning Cases.

Six fatalities have been recorded from poisoning since our last issue. In one instance death was caused by misadventure.

Arsenic taken in mistake for a drug caused the death of William Bevan (70), farmer, Glyncorrwg.

Iodine-poisoning caused the death by misadventure of John Thomas Halley (62), painter, Leamington.

Laudanum.—"Suicide while temporarily insane" was the verdict of a Coroner's jury at Wisbech regarding the death of a young engineer's fitter named Mason, who poisoned himself with laudanum.—An unknown man died in a lodging-house in Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., from opium-poisoning. An open verdict was returned.—This opiate was also taken with suicidal intent by James Gartland, licensed victualler, Watford.

Potassium Cyanide was used for self-destruction by Edward Gibson Middleton, a steward on H.M.S. *Venus*, stationed at Dover. The evidence showed that deceased asked a corporal in the Royal Marines to obtain some "hypo and cyanide of potassium" in order for him to "develop" some photographs. The corporal went to Mr. A. Lewis Thompson, chemist and druggist, 186 Snargate Street, Dover, but was not served with the poison. Deceased evidently obtained a supply of the cyanide himself at Dean's Cash Drug Co.'s establishment at 52 Biggin Street, where he signed the poison-register. In reply to a jurymen who asked if it did not seem easy to get poison, the Coroner said that "there is no difficulty in getting it if you are a respectable man." Suicide during temporary insanity was the jury's verdict.—The same verdict was returned at Battersea at the inquiry into the death of Thomas D. R. Byron (50), pawnbroker, Battersea, who ended his life by taking potassium cyanide. Dr. Freyberger stated in his evidence that the poison was too easily procurable.

Spirit of Salt was the poison used for suicidal purposes by Annie Lavina Orchard (26) at Ryde (I.W.). At the inquiry Mr. W. Walter Burr, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Smith & Co., High Street, Ryde, stated that he sold threepennyworth of spirit of salt to a girl the previous week. The purchase brought a small whisky-bottle for the acid, but he put it in the green one produced (a 3-oz. poison-bottle). The acid was used largely for domestic purposes.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

What is "Soda"?—At Lambeth Police Court on April 18, Thomas H. Izzard, oilman, New Church Road, Lambeth, was fined 40s., with 3s. costs, for selling as "soda" an article which was found on analysis to consist of 54.9 per cent. of sodium-carbonate crystals and 45.1 per cent. of Glauber's salt. Proceedings were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, and Dr. T. C. Lamb, manager Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Silvertown, was the principal witness. He had bought 7 lb. of the soda. Mr. F. W. Clark, of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, who defended, suggested that the generic term "soda" does not necessarily mean sodium carbonate in crystals, but the Magistrate considered that to be a hopeless contention.

Commercial Traveller's Luggage.—In the City of London Court on April 14, the London and North-Western Railway Co. was sued by Messrs. Kalmus & Neffen, merchants, Mumford Court, E.C., for 69l. 13s. damages for certain luggage for a fortnight between Birmingham and Glasgow. It appeared that on August 7, 1909, one of the plaintiffs' travellers went from Birmingham to Glasgow via two commercial travellers' cases containing trade samples. When he reached Glasgow the cases could not be found, and they turned up in London a fortnight afterwards. During that time the traveller could not follow his occupation in Glasgow, and his firm claimed damages for twelve days at the rate of 4l. a day and hotel and railway expenses, a sum which the Court thought proper. Judge Lumley Smith thought it would not have been unreasonable for the traveller to have stayed in Glasgow for one day, but not for five days. He held that there was no case to go to the jury on the question of loss of profits, as they were too remote. There was no special contract for the conveyance of commercial travellers' luggage. The goods therefore became ordinary luggage, and all the plaintiffs could recover was 35s. for the fare to and from Glasgow, 7s. excess luggage charged, and 1l. for incidental expenses. As the defendants had paid 4l. 13s. into court, judgment was given for them, with costs.

House of Lords.

DENTISTS ACT APPEALS.

In the House of Lords on April 15, Lord Chancellor Loreburn presiding, and with him Lords James of Hereford, Atkinson, Shaw, and Mersey, two appeals from decisions of the Court of Appeal under Section 3 of the Dentists Act were heard and disposed of. In the first (*Bellerby v. Heyworth & Bowen, C. & D.*, 1909, I. 820) the appellant was plaintiff and the respondents were defendants. The action was brought by Mr. Bellerby, as a partner in the firm of Bellerby, Heyworth & Bowen, carrying on the business of extraction and adaptation of teeth, at Youlgreave, Bakewell, Derbyshire, and the main question was whether by affixing and keeping fixed upon the premises the notice:

Bellerby, Heyworth & Bowen: Finest Artificial Teeth. Advice Free. Painless Extraction. Mr. Heyworth attends here."

the respondents acted in contravention of Section 3 of, and committed an offence under, the Act entitling the appellant to dissolve the partnership. The second case (*Charles Minors v. Henry Snow*) was also an appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal, upon the appellant's claim for an injunction to restrain the respondent, his partner, from issuing a circular in breach of a covenant in an indemnity partnership dated June 22, 1909, and for the dissolution of the partnership. The circular complained of was to the following effect:

"English and American Dentistry. Painless Extraction. Consultations and Advice Free. Minter & Snow, Dental Institute, No. 213 Richmond Road, Twickenham."

The main questions for decision here was the meaning to be assigned to the words "implying that he is registered under this Act" or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry" as used in Section 3 of the Act, and whether the words contained in the circular are an infringement of the Act.

For the appellants in the first case were Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C., and Mr. Broome; for the respondents, Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Alex. Grant, K.C., and Mr. Grimvood Mears. In the second case counsel for the appellants were Mr. D. Stewart Smith, K.C., and Mr. Burne and for the respondents Mr. Mark L. Romer, K.C., and Mr. Fisher Williams.

In the first case it was explained to their Lordships by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Broome that though the appellant desired the withdrawal of the notice, which he maintained was an offence under and a contravention of the Statutes, and in particular of Section 3 of the Act, the respondents insisted on retaining it, and refused to have it withdrawn. The respondent maintained that the notice was not an offence under, or in contravention of either of the statutes, the Dentists Act or the Medical Act (1886), and further that the notice did not contain any name, title, addition, or description, implying that all or any of the partners in the firm were or was registered under the Dentists Act or that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry within the meaning of that Act. They also denied that the facts alleged constituted any breach of clause 10 of the articles of partnership or that they (respondents) had been guilty of any illegal act. It was contended on behalf of the appellant that upon the true construction of Section 3 of the Dentists Act the words "specially qualified" do not mean the possession of a recognised qualification entitling the possessor to be registered under the Act, but only the possession by the individual of personal qualifications to practise dentistry. That the words contained in the notice affixed to the partnership premises were "a name, addition or description" within the meaning of the Act, and in fact implied that the partners were specially qualified to practise dentistry. The words, it was maintained, were a description of the respondent Joseph Heyworth, as well as a description of the work which he did and implied that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry.

Without calling upon the respondents to place their arguments before them, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

The Lord Chancellor in delivering judgment, said in this case, in his opinion, the conclusion at which the Court of Appeal arrived was perfectly right, and the judgment of that Court should be affirmed. The question was whether the words "specially qualified" imported merely general skill and ability, and did not rather imply the possession of some degree or diploma or certificate of efficiency. The preamble of the Act, which, he said, was not binding, but was a good indication of what the Act was intended to effect, looked as if the purpose was to procure registration wherever persons were specially qualified to practise. There would be no purpose in the Act if it were simply meant as a prohibition of self-praise. The appellant argued that it meant that he was not to imply himself to be a competent or skilful person; that self-commendation was prohibited except to a registered person. Condemnation of self-praise was not very germane to the Act. The Act did not prohibit any person from acting as a dentist, but it prohibited the addition of any description which might imply that the man was a qualified or registered dentist in the proper sense of the term. It had been held in *Barnes v. Brown* that the former interpretation was correct, that it only implied competence or ability, but there had been a case in Ireland (*Rogers v. Byrne, C. & D.*, February 5, p. 210) which took the view that *Barnes v. Brown* was wrong and that the Act was intended to prohibit any person representing himself as if he were a qualified and registered dentist. The object and effect was to allow all who held—if he might say so—"the hall mark" to become registered. In the preamble of the Act and Sections 3, 4, 7, and 11 he held that the words "specially qualified" did not simply imply that the person using them was a competent or skilled person. The Act did not prohibit any man from practising dentistry, or from the use of self-laudatory language, but it did prohibit the use of language which implied the possession of qualifications which would entitle to registration. If a man was not registered he was not entitled to say that he was or that he had the qualification to be registered. In his opinion the decision of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland was correct and the judgment in *Barnes v. Brown* was wrong. He therefore moved that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

Lord James and Lord Atkinson concurred.

Lord Shaw, in concurring, said in his opinion the Act implied the possession of some qualification external to the person himself.

Lord Mersey (Sir John Bingham) said as he had taken part in the decision of *Barnes v. Brown* he felt some doubt whether he ought to have heard the present appeal. Having heard the arguments, however, he was now convinced that the former decision in *Barnes v. Brown* was wrong, and that the Irish decision was right.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

The case *Minter v. Snow* was then taken, and counsel for the appellants put their contentions, which were to the effect that the words of the circular implied that Minter & Snow were persons specially qualified to practise dentistry within the meaning of the Dentists Act, that a description implying that a person was specially qualified to practise dentistry need not be a name, title, or addition to a name or title, but might result from a statement of the nature of the work done, the methods of which, or place where it was done, or otherwise. That the words "specially qualified" were used in the Dentists Act to describe a person experienced in his work and the words used in the circular were intended to mean and did mean that the persons there described were experienced in, and therefore specially qualified to practise dentistry within the meaning of the Act.

Without calling upon counsel for the respondents, their Lordships dismissed the appeal, with costs, the Lord Chancellor remarking that this case was clearly governed by the previous one, there being no distinction of any substance between them.

[Messrs. Percy Robinson & Co., writing to "The Times" of April 18, say: "As solicitors for the respondents, our attention has been drawn to the report of this case appearing in your issue, in which you say that: 'The main argument for the appellant was that the words specially qualified in Section 3 of the Act merely implied general competence and ability, and not the possession of any professional qualification. The contrary had been decided in *Barnes v. Brown*.' As a matter of fact, '*Barnes v. Brown*,' in which case we represented the unregistered practitioner, decided that the words 'specially qualified' in Section 3 of the Act merely implied general competence and ability, and the Society of Unregistered Practitioners, for whom we act, being dissatisfied with that decision, brought the action of '*Bellerby v. Heyworth and Bowen*' for the express purpose of testing its accuracy. In the *Bellerby* case the Court of Appeal decided that the decision of the Divisional Court in '*Barnes v. Brown*' was wrong, and, as appears from your report, the House of Lords yesterday upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal."]

High Court Cases.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

COLONEL'S LOAN TO A CHEMIST.

In the King's Bench Division, on April 16, Mr. Justice Coleridge heard an application for judgment made on behalf of Mr. Alec Boyes, chemist's traveller, Cecil Park, Crouch End, N., in the action against him by Colonel Mayhew to recover 107*l.* on a promissory note. The hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, Feb. 26, p. 315, when the jury answered four questions in favour of Mr. Boyes, whose defence was that he was only a surety, and that the plaintiff having released the principal thereby discharged the defendant.—Mr. Shearman, K.C., on behalf of the defendant, now submitted that on the findings of the jury he was entitled to judgment. Counsel stated as a fact that plaintiff in common with other creditors of Moffatt (to whom the money was lent) agreed to accept a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the £, but afterwards agreed with Moffatt to stand out of the composition altogether and receive his rights to full payment from Moffatt afterwards. Counsel argued that if Colonel Mayhew agreed to give Moffatt time without the consent of the surety, Boyes was in law released from liability. Further, Mr. Shearman urged that if after entering into a binding agreement to take 7*s.* 6*d.* in the £ a creditor gave up his rights in consideration of some agreement by which he was to be paid in full later on, that would have the legal effect of releasing both debtor and surety from their liability.—Mr. E. C. Morton, K.C., for the plaintiff, submitted that his client was entitled to judgment in spite of the jury's findings. Plaintiff, counsel said, had been actuated throughout by a desire to help Moffatt as much as possible without releasing the surety. Counsel argued further that Mr. Shearman's contentions had no force since there was no

question of a fraudulent preference in this case.—After other argument, his Lordship entered judgment for the defendant, but granted a stay of execution with a view to a possible appeal.

THE LATE MR. CAUDERY'S ESTATE.

In the Chancery Division on April 15, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady tried a summons taken out in the action of the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. *v.* Wightman, which related to the estate of the late Mr. Caudery.

Mr. Christopher James said this was an application by the plaintiffs, in a creditors' administration action, asking for the delivery to Mr. Maltby, receiver in the case, of all documents in the custody of Messrs. Stoneham, solicitors for Mr. Wightman. The facts were not in dispute, and the only question was whether according to the practice of the Court the solicitors who claimed a lien upon those documents were entitled to resist an order for the delivery to the receiver for the purposes of the action. An administration order was made on November 15, 1909, the defendants being Mr. Wightman and a Mr. Pratt, the executors and trustees of the will. That order contained the usual direction for delivery to the receiver by the defendants of the papers in their possession. After the appointment of the receiver it was found that Messrs. Stoneham, the solicitors for Mr. Wightman, had papers in their possession upon which they claimed a lien.

His Lordship: Is the estate insolvent?

Mr. James: That has not yet been determined.

Mr. Moon said he appeared for Mr. Wightman, and what he had to say was that there were only three debts, including a debt due to Messrs. Stoneham in respect of their lien, and that the estate was more than sufficient to meet those debts.

Mr. James said this was the first time that admission had been made. Mr. Wightman now admitted assets. The solicitors, he ought to say, offered from the first to produce the documents, but they refused to deliver them, and that was the position they took up before the Master—namely, that they were entitled to retain the documents so long as they were willing to produce them.

His Lordship: What are the documents?

Mr. James said they related to various mortgage securities forming part of the estate, certificates of shares, probate of the will, and valuation of effects. He thought that apart from a large debt due from Mr. Wightman of 25,000*l.* there were mortgages for something like 9,000*l.* There was some leasehold property and underleases and tenancy agreements. The receiver had made an affidavit to the effect that the delivery of those papers was necessary for him in the performance of his duty as receiver in getting in the estate. All he asked for was an order that the solicitors should deliver from time to time as required by the receiver what was necessary for the administration by him, and if any question arose as to the necessity it could be referred to the judge in chambers. The solicitors said that whatever might be their duty as to production the receiver was not entitled to delivery. The solicitors had not been discharged; they were still acting in the suit for one of the parties.

His Lordship: Has there been a severance?

Mr. James: Yes, from the first.

Mr. Timmins, for Messrs. Stoneham, said the documents were deposited with the solicitors and long before the action, and some of them by the testator.

Mr. James said that where a solicitor had not been discharged the practice of the Court was not to allow proceedings in the administration action to be hampered by documents not being produced or delivered, and there was a distinction between production and delivery. A question might arise as to costs incurred before the testator's death if the estate should prove insolvent.

Mr. Timmins said if the estate realised anything if what was expected, it would prove perfectly solvent.

Mr. James said with regard to the solvency of the estate the admission of Mr. Wightman showed that there were assets, and he took it that Mr. Wightman was personally liable to the creditors. Not only was Mr. Wightman indebted to the estate, but it was contended that Mr. Pratt was also indebted in respect of a payment to a beneficiary.

Mr. Timmins submitted that he was entitled before delivery of the documents either to security for his costs or that a fund should be paid into court subject to his lien. He admitted that he was liable to produce the documents, but that he was not bound to deliver documents which came into his possession before the suit.

His Lordship: Do you admit liability in respect of those that came into your possession after the suit?

Mr. Timmins said no documents came into his possession after the suit.

His Lordship said courts of equity never allowed administration suits to be embarrassed by liens set up by solicitors for the parties. That had been declared by the Court of Appeal. Administration suits were for the benefit of creditors. It would necessitate additional expense for an officer of the Court to have to attend the solicitor's office to inspect documents without advantage to anyone. The documents would still be subject to the solicitor's lien if delivered. He accordingly ordered Messrs. Stoneham to deliver the documents as asked.

"ANTIFORMIN" CASE RESULT.

Mr. Justice Lawrance gave judgment, in the King's Bench Division, on April 15, in the case of the Scarborough & Whitby Breweries, Ltd., against Messrs. Sutton & Phillips, manufacturing chemists, London. The plaintiffs alleged that as the result of using "Antiformin"—a preparation sold by the defendants for the purpose of cleansing brewing utensils—a quantity of their beer was tainted, and they claimed damages for alleged breach of warranty. Messrs. Sutton & Phillips defended the action with an allegation that clean vessels were not used, but, on the previous Tuesday, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the brewers.—On April 15 Mr. Thos. Terrell, K.C., asked for judgment or the defendants, on the ground that there was no cause of action. It was not alleged, he said, that the "Antiformin" was defective. The plaintiffs bought the article under a trade name, and if it were not defective, he argued, they could not recover. There was no implied warranty.—Having heard Mr. Morten, K.C. (for the plaintiffs), Mr. Justice Lawrance entered judgment for the plaintiffs damages 96*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in accordance with the verdict of the jury. His Lordship expressed the opinion that there was sufficient doubt about the case to justify a stay of execution being granted. This was accordingly done, with view to the defendants appealing.

CASH REGISTER CO.'S APPLICATION.

The hearing of the arguments in the rule calling upon Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., the editor of "John Bull," to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court was heard by the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Day and Pickford sitting as a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division on April 18. The rule was granted on the application of the National Cash Register Co., who complained that in a recent issue of "John Bull" reference was made to the affairs of the company and an action in which they were the successful defendants and in connection with which an appeal was pending. Such reference was in their opinion likely to cause prejudice in the trial of the actions. Mr. Bottomley addressed the Court, and, without calling upon Mr. Montague Lush, K.C. (for the applicants), the Lord Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Bottomley and other people who collected newspapers could not plead ignorance of the law with regard to the matters before the Court. In that case it was admitted that Mr. Bottomley had taken up (and perhaps rightly, too) the case for the users of the cash register. One action had been tried against the company, while others were pending. Mr. Bottomley admitted that he knew that the actions were pending, yet he commented upon them. He reproduced two letters, which he said Mr. Parson dictated, and which contained mention of the fact that although the company were the successful defendants in an action heard recently, Sir Rufus Isaacs (who was the counsel) said their case was hopeless. That he (his Lordship) thought was a serious contempt of Court. Everybody knew what a craving there was for the publicity of the sayings of distinguished men, and the sayings and things of a distinguished advocate such as Sir Rufus Isaacs would have a great attraction for the public. It did

not require much judicial acumen to form an opinion as to what effect the publication of such a statement, said to be uttered by Sir Rufus, would have upon the minds of jurors. That was a case in which, in the opinion of the Court, the editor of "John Bull," not by accident or mistake, but with deliberation, had expressed an opinion with regard to pending litigation which must affect the minds of persons who were likely to become jurors to try the actions in question. Therefore they would order Mr. Bottomley to pay a fine of 100*l.* and the costs of that application.

BEECHAM v. MARTIN.

This passing-off case (see *C. & D.*, September 4, 1909, p. 399, and November 27, p. 813) came before the Master of the Rolls in the Chancery Division, Dublin, on April 19. The action was by Joseph Beecham, St. Helens, and the defendant, Alfred L. Martin, registered druggist, Newtownards Road, Belfast, had put in a defence practically admitting that he passed off pills for Beecham's which were not Beecham's, but pleaded that the plaintiff fraudulently and falsely represented that his pills had curative powers, and was not entitled to claim relief in a court of equity. Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C., now intimated that the action had been settled on defendant withdrawing his allegations and admitting that he passed off the pills, and the consent provided for a perpetual injunction against defendant and his servants, and a withdrawal of the clause relating to the composition of the pills, all proceedings in respect of damages to be stayed, and the parties to abide their own costs. The Master of the Rolls received the consent, and made it a rule of court.

INDIAN AGENCY FOR COOPER'S DIP.

In the Chancery Division on April 21, Mr. Justice Neville had before him an action by H. S. Tosh & Co., merchant shippers and agents, of Cawnpore and Delhi, against Cooper & Nephews, manufacturing chemists, Berkhamsted, to recover 10,000*l.* damages for alleged breach of agreement under which the plaintiffs were to act as agents for the sale of various of the defendants' manufactures in India. Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., Mr. Peterson, K.C., and Mr. Maugham appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Upjohn, K.C., and Mr. Tyldesley Jones for the defendants.

Mr. Russell said that the defendants in 1907 had no agent or representative in India, and they entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs, appointing them their sole agents in the United Provinces of India and the Punjab for five years. The plaintiffs were to get a commission of 33½ per cent., and the agreement was to be determinable by six months' notice on either side at the end of the five years, making the contract really one for five and a half years. On October 6, 1909, the defendants severed all business relations with the plaintiffs, and indicated clearly and unmistakably their intention not to perform the agreement.

Mr. Upjohn said he might assist the Court and shorten the case by indicating the view of the defendants. The personal relations between the parties became such that the business relations could not go on, or at all events, not with any advantage. His view was that this would not in law justify the termination of the agreement. There were, therefore, only two points left. Certain accounts must be taken. The defendants had consigned goods to India, some of which had been sold by the plaintiffs, and they must account for these. Then the defendants had agreed to pay certain office rent and expenses of the plaintiffs, and there would be an account against the defendants in respect of this. The real claim against the defendants was, however, for 10,000*l.* damages for breach of the agreement, and he would contend, on the construction of the agreement and on the law, that the damages could only be nominal. If he was wrong in that view, the question of damages would have to be closely and carefully investigated. As accounts had to be directed, he thought the best way would be to order an inquiry as to the damages also, if his Lordship thought they were more than nominal.

Counsel entirely disagreed with the view of the agreement put forward by Mr. Russell. He said that the first consignment of goods, which were chiefly disinfectants, was merely a trial one, and that after this the plaintiffs were to sell what goods defendants chose to send them at whatever prices defendants chose to fix. Plaintiffs there-

fore could not accept any order from a customer until they heard whether defendants chose to fulfil it, and the prices defendants would charge. In these circumstances if any damages were recoverable they could only be nominal, there being no obligation upon the defendants to manufacture the goods plaintiffs required.

His Lordship held that the plaintiffs were entitled to prove substantial damages if they could prove them. The whole agreement having been repudiated, it had now to be determined what loss plaintiffs had sustained. The tribunal assessing those damages would be entitled to take into consideration the whole of the provisions of the agreement and come to a conclusion as to what might reasonably have been expected to be the profits plaintiffs would have derived from the agency. He referred the inquiry to an official referee, also the accounts, and ordered the defendants to pay the costs up to and including the trial, reserving the costs of the inquiry and accounts.

Medicine Stamp Act, 1802.

SELLING WITHOUT A LICENCE.

At Wigan on April 14, Jos. Hedley, Wallgate, Wigan, was summoned under Section 9 of this Act for not having a licence for the sale of certain medicines liable to stamp-duty, the penalty for which is 20*l*. Mr. C. E. FitzRoy, of the Solicitors' Office, Somerset House, said defendant described himself as a qualified dispenser of medicine in military hospitals, and sold to certain shopkeepers in Wigan articles called "Caroleum," stated to be "an invaluable remedy for burns and scalds." In addition, he had "Dermis," a remedy for skin affections. Neither of these articles was stamped.—Defendant pleaded in mitigation that he had acted as dispenser in the Army Medical Corps, and did not know the regulations of the Patent Medicine Act. He had simply followed in the footsteps of others in the town.—The Magistrates were of opinion that defendant had acted in ignorance of the law, and imposed a fine of 5*s*., and costs.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re Francis Herbert Jennison, of Upton Cheney, Glos., and formerly of Glasgow, Analytical Chemist.—The public examination was held at the Bristol Bankruptcy Court on April 15. The debtor was questioned by the Official Receiver, and stated that his liabilities were 1,267*l*. and assets *nil*. He explained that his failure was due to an action brought by him for slander arising out of a statement that he had given away the secrets of his employers at Glasgow. He could not continue the action on account of the costs, and he was liable for his own, amounting to 600*l*., and those of the defendants, which were 509*l*. The case was adjourned until May 13.

Re Frances Moseley, trading as John Moseley, 61 Bedford Street, Stepney, E., Sponge Importer.—This debtor attended at a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court held on April 15, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities 1,029*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*. and assets *nil*. Questioned by Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that on the death of her father, in or about 1892, she took over and continued the above business until September 1909, when she gave it up. Her capital at the start was 700*l*., and included 500*l*. which was left to her by her father. Since September 1909 witness had been without occupation or income. She attributed her failure to want of capital, bad trade, and heavy expenses of the business. No books of account were kept to show the results of the trading. The examination was concluded.

Re W. Caudery & Co. (Richard Bennett Jane, trading as), 1 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., Chemical Merchants and Agents.—The Senior Official Receiver (Mr. E. Leadam Hough) has issued to the creditors a summary of the amended statement of affairs filed on April 12 by this debtor. The liabilities (as given in detail in the *C. & D.*, March 19, p. 40), remain at 370,875*l*., but the assets, which were originally estimated by the debtor at 51,714*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*., are now estimated at 43,005*l*., on account of the fact that the book-debts in the original statement were estimated to produce 42,143*l*., whereas they are now expected to realise 21,724*l*. The deficiency is 190,442*l*. and the realisable value of some of the assets must be regarded as doubtful. Full particulars of this bankruptcy were given in the *C. & D.* of January 22 and subsequent issues. The public examination was held before Mr. Registrar Giffard, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on April 20. The debtor, in reply to questions put by Mr. E. Leadam Hough, told

how he began his business career in 1866, when he went into the office of Mr. W. Caudery, who was then the sole proprietor of the business, and so remained until 1874, when he took into partnership Mr. Charles Wightman. He himself became a partner with Mr. Caudery and Mr. Wightman in 1885 or 1886, and the business was carried on by the three partners until 1894, when Mr. Caudery retired. An arrangement was then made under which Mr. Caudery's capital, which stood at 24,000*l*., was to be gradually paid out. The two remaining partners continued the business down to September 20 last, when Mr. Wightman retired under pressure from outside. The firm suspended payment on November 4, and from that time the business was more or less under the supervision of the creditors. The debtor fully described the business and financial transactions with Foucar & Co., timber-merchants and saw-mills proprietors, of Moulmein and Rangoon, Burmah. He attributed the firm's failure to the loss of many thousands of pounds sunk, mainly at the instigation of Mr. Wightman, in various businesses and ventures outside their own business, and also to his partner's heavy drawings. The present deficiency of 190,000*l*. was really the creation of years. The financial transactions were throughout conducted by Mr. Wightman, in whom witness had every confidence. If they brought that gentleman to the court he would be able to explain them much better than could witness.—The Official Receiver said he could not altogether accept the old schoolboy's plea of "Please, sir, it was not me, but the other boy." (Laughter).—The debtor said he had protested to Mr. Wightman against the excessive drawings, and also against the huge financing of other undertakings, but that gentleman was a man of strong personality and not easy to control. At the date of the receiving order the firm had contracts to the amount of 104,000*l*. on hand, and it was practically impossible to prevent goods being sent forward. Replying to Mr. Herbert Oppenheim, who appeared for the petitioning creditors, the debtor said the terms between his firm and the Chemische Fabrik were strictly on commission lines, they being in the position of selling agents. All the transactions were especially ear-marked. In some cases the goods were supplied to customers direct from the stores of the Chemische Fabrik, and all that his firm had to do was to collect the accounts. At the date of the receiving order there were goods to the value, perhaps, of 175*l*. in possession of the firm and which had not been invoiced to them. All moneys received since the date of the private meeting as agents for the petitioners and other principals had been ear-marked, and were in the possession of Messrs. Turquand, Young & Co. The examination was concluded.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Reeves, Horace, 103 Elmers End Road, Beckenham Pharmaceutical Chemist. Trustee, R. E. Crane, 28 Paternoster Row, E.C. Dated April 7; filed April 13. Liability unsecured, 78*l*.; estimated net assets, 65*l*. Among the creditors are: May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London (14*l*.), and Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd., (11*l*.).

Yates, Joseph Edwards, trading as John Goodier & Co., 25 Tithebarn Street, Preston, and residing at 14 Gordon Walk, Ashton-on-Ribble, Wholesale Druggist and Drysalter Trustee, T. Rushton, 45 Fishergate, Preston. Dated April 12 filed April 16. Liabilities unsecured, 1,734*l*.; estimated net assets, 1,228*l*. The creditors include: J. & J. Colman, Ltd. London (12*l*.); Potter & Clarke, Ltd. London (17*l*.); Thom. Kerfoot & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne (38*l*.); Cambrian Vinegar Co., Leeds (38*l*.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (70*l*.); W. & H. Jackson, Liverpool (48*l*.); R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (12*l*.); J. J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool (16*l*.); United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool (13*l*.); R. Gibbs & Sons, Ltd., Manchester (17*l*.); J. F. Wilkinson, Pendleton (23*l*.); Bleasdale, Ltd., York (63*l*.).

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

RAD-SAL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l*. Objects: To carry the business of manufacturing chemists, merchants, porters, exporters, etc. The first directors are F. W. M. and J. W. Sands.

PIONEER TEETH INSTITUTE, LTD.—Capital 500*l*. Objects: carry on the business of teeth operators and specialists, manufacturers of artificial teeth, etc. The first directors are A. Budd, E. J. Budd, and W. H. Shaw.

CLEANSO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital: Objects: To carry on the business of oil and colour merchants.

manufacturers of and dealers in cleansing powders, soaps and disinfectants, etc. The first directors are Mrs. F. Rigby and H. W. Coopland.

DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co. (Lim.) (P.C.).—Capital 4,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of producers of ammoniacal solutions of copper and other metals, purifiers and recuperators of such solutions, manufacturing and experimental chemicals, etc. The first directors are A. E. Healey and K. F. Lund. R.O., 12 Norfolk Street, W.C.

CHEMICAL RAZOR-SHARPENER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. L. Hogan, J. W. Walker, and M. Lewis for the acquisition of the right to the exclusive use of the secret process for treating razor-strops with dissolved metal, and the right to manufacture the material for treating them known as "Kemikol." R.O., Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.

Company News.

PLASMON SYNDICATE, LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended December 31, 1909.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.—The directors have declared a final dividend of 1*s.* 3*d.* per share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the six months ended March 31, 1910, making 2*s.* for the year.

KUNEROL COCOACETTA, LTD.—In the Chancery Division on April 15, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, in a debenture-holders' action, Barclay & Co., Ltd., bankers, *v.* Kunerol Cocoaetta, Ltd., appointed a receiver and manager, limiting the management to two months. It was explained that the business of the company was manufacturing material from cocoa-oil—substitutes for cocoa-butter. There was evidence at the company had actually stopped business.

VINOLIA Co., LTD.—The petition for the reduction of the capital of this company came before Vice-Chancellor Leigh on April 14, at the Chancery Court, Manchester, on April 18. The shareholders had resolved to reduce the capital from 250,000*l.* to 175,000*l.* The application was granted, and the Court authorised the return of the excess capital, thus extinguishing 15,000 of 25,000 preference shares of the company. Messrs. Simpson, North & Co., Liverpool, promoted the application.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The Chemical Co., formerly Goldenberg, Geromont & Co., are paying 12 per cent., and are increasing their capital by m.500,000.—The Lindes Machine Co., who hold the Linde patents for the manufacture of oxygen, are paying 7 per cent., against 9 per cent.—The Aluminium Industry Co., Neuhausen, aluminium electro-chemical manufacturers, are paying 12 per cent., against 18 per cent.—The Berlin Carbonic Acid Co. made a profit of m.220,966, against m.213,330, and are again paying 12 per cent.; prospects for the current year are good, and afterwards much will depend on renewal or otherwise of thoria-convention, which comes up for settlement shortly.—The Shandos Chemical-works, Basle (aniline colours), are paying 8 per cent., against 4 per cent.—The Chemical-works, formerly H. & E. Albert, Amöneburg, near Biebrich, are again paying 32 per cent.—The Nobel Dynamite Co., Vienna, made a net profit of 1 566,824 kronen, against 1,734,105 kronen, and are again paying 25 per cent. Results for the current year will be adversely affected by the advance in glycerin, as last year they had the benefits of some cheap contracts.

Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. The following have been filed and, except where otherwise stated, are charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Wright & Wilson, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 20,000*l.* of debentures dated April 24, 1902, securing 30,000*l.*, has been filed.

Jo Gosnell & Co., Ltd.—Two charges under Land Transfer Acts dated April 4, 1910, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London, City and Midland Bank, Ltd., charged on 211-215 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

Id. & Co., Ltd.—Three charges under Land Transfer Acts, all dated April 5, 1910, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Parr's Bank, Ltd., charged on lands and buildings at St. Pancras and Camden Town.

H. J. Woollett & Co. (Bristol), Ltd.—Particulars of 500*l.* debentures created March 18, 1910; present issue, 200*l.*

Winter Session.

Brief Records.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Star and Garter Hotel on April 13. The company included Mr. W. R. Dunn, in the chair, and Messrs. Forster, Hagyard, N. Hunt, Stanway, Coleman, Warner, Fellows, Phillips, Willcock, Gibson, Trott, and Goodman. Mr. Trott, in his paper on "The Senses," explained the structure and operation of the organs to which the perception of sensations are due, treating with taste, smell, touch, hearing, and sight in a most exhaustive manner. During the evening a vote of condolence with the President of the North Staffs Association (Mr. Weston Poole) on the recent loss of his father was passed.

Exeter Association of Pharmacists.—Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., presided over the annual meeting held at Exeter on April 13. A letter was read from Mr. P. F. Rowsell regretting his inability to be present, and it was resolved to support his candidature for re-election to the Pharmaceutical Council. The Preston Chemists' Association correspondence in regard to the sale of medicated wines and spirits was allowed to lie upon the table. Mr. J. Harris, the Hon. Treasurer, presented a satisfactory financial statement, and on the motion of Mr. T. C. Milton, seconded by Mr. D. Reid, Mr. Frank Sloman was elected President. Mr. F. W. Vinden was re-elected Hon. Secretary, Mr. Harris, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. C. R. M. Clapp Hon. Solicitor. The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gadd for his services throughout the year.

A Geological Evening.—A meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on April 14, with the President (Mr. F. L. K. Loxley) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Latreille, F. J. R. Bennett, F. W. Crossley-Holland, E. Thompson, F. Naylor, A. Haigh, J. Hutcheon, G. A. Tocher, A. Barbour, and J. A. Kienel. Mr. R. Lowisbrough, in his lecture on "The Geology of London," prefaced the lecture proper by outlining the various geological epochs and the mode of origin of the strata comprised therein. The geology of the London Basin was then treated, interesting details being given of areas in which the prevailing London clay is broken by outcrops of the underlying chalk, green sand, etc., so that members would be able to advise as to the suitability of the different districts for residential purposes.

Carlisle Chemists' Association.—A meeting of this Association was held in the Viaduct Hotel, Carlisle, on April 14, with Mr. Dalziel (Vice-President) in the chair. A large attendance of members was present when Mr. Ridley, a candidate for the Pharmaceutical Council, gave his views on pharmaceutical matters generally, and especially in regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. The Chairman, after speaking highly of Mr. Ridley's qualifications, moved the following resolution:

"That this Association, having heard Mr. Ridley's views, do everything possible to help forward his candidature."

Mr. P. Simpson seconded, and Mr. Hunter, Mr. Johnston, and others having endorsed the Chairman's remarks, the motion was carried unanimously. It was stated that the following Associations are actively supporting the candidature of Mr. Ridley: Cumberland and Westmoreland Chemists' Association, Workington Chemists' Association, Whitehaven Chemists' Association, Penrith Chemists' Association, Kendal Chemists' Association, and Lancaster Chemists' Association.

National Poor-law Officers' Association.—A well-attended meeting of the London Branch was held at the Essex Hall, Strand, London, W.C., on April 18, to discuss the position of officers likely to be affected by probable early Poor-law legislation. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Dawes, Master, Westminster Union. After eloquent appeals for an increased membership of the Association had been made by various speakers, including the Clerks to the Guardians of Huddersfield, Dudley, West Ham, and Holborn, Mr. J. A. Battersby, barrister-at-law, dealt with the need of combined action to secure proper and adequate compensation clauses being included in any new Act. The Association advocates (1) the transference of all existing officers to any new authority; (2) the continuance in office of all those transferred for at least five years; (3) compensation based on total length of service.

N.U.A.P.—The annual meeting of the Liverpool Branch was held in the Shaftesbury Hotel, Mount Pleasant, on April 13, Mr. H. Oldham presiding. There was a good attendance, including several new members. The Hon. Secretary, in presenting his annual report, commented upon the great success that had attended the efforts of the committee, and congratulated them on having the branch on so firm a basis. The balance-sheet showed a gratifying surplus. After some discussion it was decided to forward 1*l.* to the

N.U.A.P. Election Fund. A programme of summer excursions was briefly outlined, the Hon. Secretary being instructed to obtain further details. The following officers were then elected: President, Mr. T. Ashworth; Vice-President, Mr. C. E. J. Sendall; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Jas. J. B. Waldron; committee, Messrs. W. S. Corkhill, H. Jones, J. W. Kendall, and B. Whalley. A vote of thanks to the retiring officials and the Chairman closed the proceedings.—The first committee-meeting of the Ealing Branch was held on April 18, when the rules for the branch were drawn up, the future programme discussed, and Mr. R. G. Eustace elected Vice-Chairman. Intending members should write to the Secretary—Mr. J. P. Thomas, 1 St. John's Road, Southall, W.—The Manchester Branch met on April 20, when Mr. Charles Turner, F.C.S., lectured on Urine Analysis.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—The new syllabus of this Association has been issued. The first item on the programme is the address given by Mr. David Howard, F.I.C., F.C.S., on "Cinchona-bark and Quinine," at the meeting held at Earham Hall, Forest Gate, on Thursday afternoon, April 14, at three o'clock, when Mr. T. H. Seed, the President, presided. Mr. Howard, in the course of his address, stated that he was thirteen years old when he first made quinine, his father having given him a piece of bark to experiment with. Mr. Howard then traced the history of cinchona, telling how it was collected in South America in the old days before its cultivation was undertaken in the eastern hemisphere. Specimens of different kinds of the bark were exhibited, as well as the alkaloids and other products obtained from it. Altogether it was a most delightful and informative address, and at the conclusion Mr. Henry Soper, the Vice-President, paid tribute to Mr. Howard. Messrs. Potter, Cleland, Matthews, Blades, Mitchell and Raynor also spoke in appreciation, and on the motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Matthews, Mr. Howard was cordially thanked. There was a good attendance at the meeting, and Mr. Jonathan J. Moxey, of the President's staff, was elected an Associate. Throughout the summer months the members of the Association will have a variety of excursions, including a visit to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s works at Hounslow on June 9. The business meetings will resume on September 8, when Mr. E. James and other members will read papers at Earham Hall, commencing at 8 p.m. On October 13 there will be a whist party in the Hall at the same hour. On November 10 Professor Greenish will give a lantern lecture, and the evening of December 8 will be given up to a smoking concert.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.—The annual business meeting was held in Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, on Wednesday, April 20, Mr. John Anderson (President) in the chair. There was a large attendance. The Chairman having reviewed the work of the past year, Mr. Wm. Cummings (Secretary) presented the accounts, which showed a balance in hand of 3*l.* 9*s.* He mentioned that the lawyer's bill incurred in opposing poison-licences amounted to 8*l.* 5*s.*, and had been met by private subscriptions. Officers were then elected as follows: Hon. President, Mr. Chas. Kerr; President, Mr. John Anderson; Vice-President, Mr. John Gray; Dundee committee, Messrs. C. Kerr, H. J. Hunt, John Doig, J. Ferrier, T. Peebles, W. Walker; also J. S. Whyte (Arbroath), J. Hutton (Brechin), E. Fleming (Broughty Ferry), A. Davidson (Montrose), M. Macfarlane (Forfar), D. Buchanan (Kirkcubright), W. R. Kermath (St. Andrews), and A. Chalmers (Newport); Hon. Secretary, Mr. Wm. Cummings. Correspondence referring to the Chemists' Exhibition, British Pharmaceutical Conference, Federation meeting, and Council election was read. Mr. Rutherford Hill then addressed the meeting on some pharmaceutical matters, including the case of *Edwards v. the Pharmaceutical Society*. Mr. Ferrier asked what steps were to be taken to unite this Association to the Dundee Pharmacists' Association? The Chairman said that the latter had had an opportunity of meeting the Forfarshire, and did not take advantage of it. No good reason had been given for the union, and there was nothing to prevent them having a successful independent and harmonious existence. Mr. Ferrier said there was no room for two associations. Mr. Wm. Cummings reminded the members that Arbroath chemists managed their local affairs very well without asking or requiring any assistance from the Forfarshire Association, and he thought Dundee chemists could do the same. Several members of the Dundee Pharmacists' Association were present, but said nothing, and the matter dropped.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association.—The members and their wives to the number of about sixty were shown over the Municipal Technical College on Wednesday afternoon, April 20, by Dr. F. Beddow and his staff, which included Miss Elsie Hooper, Ph.C., B.Sc. The building accommodates about 1,600 students. The party was most courteously conducted from the boiler-house and smithy in the basement to the Municipal School of Art on the top floor, the various professors readily explaining pieces of experimental apparatus in the

physics and engineering laboratories. Tea and cakes fresh from the Cookery School in the building were served to the guests, after which Dr. Beddow gave an address on *Apprenticeship*. He said they have always had as students youths engaged in pharmacies in the town, and he wished to bring before the employers an unsatisfactory state of affairs. They came in a desultory manner and studied some of the subjects with non-pharmaceutical students, so that it was impossible to adequately specialise on their behalf. After their apprenticeship they went to London for a six-months' "exam," were unsuccessful at the Qualifying examination, and returned to study, making the problem more difficult than ever for him and his staff. If the chemists would arrange among themselves for their apprentices to attend together on certain afternoons or evenings regularly, the Higher Education Committee would meet them willingly. Students would then all start from the same level—the bottom—and, by a thorough course provided during the period of their apprenticeship, pass their examinations creditably. The grocers had approached the committee, and in their case a scheme similar to what he had outlined was doing good work. He was anxious to raise the tone of the pharmaceutical profession in Portsmouth, and he held that we ought not to be satisfied with the possibility of qualifying after a few months' "exam."—Mr. Oliver Freeman, Principal of the College, spoke in support of Dr. Beddow's request. Dr. Beddow had shown himself a good pharmacist. When medicine had to be administered it was combined with something sweet, and in this way he extended his hospitality. (Laughter.) In addition to the purely scientific side, the College now has provision for practice in dispensing, and a member of the staff held, in addition to a science degree, the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist, so that they were fully aware of the students' requirements. If the chemist is to maintain the dignity of his profession and be honoured and respected, a course of five or six years' study should be as necessary in his case as in that of an architect or engineer.—An interesting discussion followed. Mr. Barlow agreed that it would be wise to separate the pharmaceutical from the other students. The President (Mr. T. A. White) said that the compulsory attendance at classes should be entered in the indenture of apprenticeship, while Messrs. Sparrow, Upson, and Gorfett deplored the poor quantity and quality of candidates for the profession. Mr. Postlethwaite, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Beddow, suggested that details be left for the present. Mr. T. H. Cruise (ex-President) seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual general meeting was held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on April 13, with Mr. G. S. Woolley in the chair. The President in his address expressed regret that ill-health had prevented him being present on every occasion during the past session. He said the results of the twelve months' working of the new Act were very disappointing. The deputation to the Sanitary Committee had been in vain, and the correspondence he had at the time with headquarters urging them to take a test case for the whole country had been unfruitful. He had suggested Carlisle as a typical agricultural centre, and in view of the approaching Council election he recommended the candidature of Mr. Thos. Ridley, of that city, for their support. The result of the voting was then declared, when it was found that all the old members of Council were re-elected. The election of officers was then proceeded with, no change being made on last year. Mr. A. Newton was proposed for membership. This finished the business of the meeting, after which Mr. W. Lane read his paper on

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

After referring to the recently published works by M. W. S. Glyn-Jones and Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, the author recapitulated the regulations of the Privy Council regarding the sale of agri-horticultural poisons. It was pointed out that the holder of a poison-licence is not exempt from the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Arsenic Act, 1851. The licensee need not advertise intention to renew his licence. The conditions of the sale and storage of poisons by unqualified vendors having been stated, Mr. Lane dealt with the various points from experience of the working of the Act. In regard to issue of poison-licences it was found in one instance that several were granted by Councillors who had not had regulations explained to them from the objectors' point of view. Mr. Lane pointed out that if a pharmacist's objections were to carry any weight he must stock the prep-

tions and lose no opportunity of educating the local authority and the public. He thought that a further clause should be added to the regulations to the effect that "no licence be granted within a distance of two miles from any pharmacist who is in a position to meet the reasonable demands for either agricultural or horticultural poisons," or that "no licence is to be granted where reasonable facilities already exist." The author referred to other matters, especially the "Pharmacy" and "Name of the Seller" cases.

In the ensuing discussion the President, after being told by Mr. Bates that the local authorities had been supplied with copies of the regulations, said the responsibility was accordingly thrown upon the local authorities to see that the regulations are being carried out—e.g., the separate counter of Regulation 13, where such things as peas and beans were sold. Mr. Brown did not think the regulations applied to goods not used as food, while Mr. Kirkby thought it did apply, as, for instance, in mixed businesses in country districts. Mr. Blain said that representations on these points could be made when licences came on for renewal, but Mr. Woolley considered that it was no use objecting to renewals unless it could be shown that the licensee had abused his licence. Mr. Bates said he would oppose in every case. He desired to know the views of the Pharmaceutical Society and what the Secretary was doing in the matter. He added that local firms of grocers were using the word "pharmacist"; so certain firms were taking orders in the country and supplying poisonous substances direct. He considered that chemists had been sold by the Pharmaceutical Society over agri-horticultural licences. Mr. Jackburn, who also referred to orders by post, said arsenic is being sold uncoloured, and wished to know who is to take proceedings against the offending seedsmen. Mr. J. Cier said Cooper's sheep-dip is sold in 1-lb. packets without added colouring. Mr. Kirkby said the size of the dose rather than the percentage should be the principle to apply in scheduling poisons.

The annual report of the Council was submitted and adopted, as was also that of the Treasurer, which showed a balance of 23*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* in hand, 101 members having paid their subscriptions.

Festivities.

A Cricket Dinner.

The British Drug Houses Cricket Club held their second annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on April 16, when about 120 diners were present. Mr. C. A. Harvey, who occupied the chair, was supported by Messrs. R. C. Harvey, W. L. Howie, and A. Francis. After dinner Mr. R. C. Harvey proposed the toast of "The B.D.H. Cricket Club," and Mr. W. L. Howie replied. The Chairman responded to the toast of "The Company," given by Mr. G. J. R. Parkes. Prizes were presented by the Chairman during the evening to Mr. W. R. Powell for best batting average and Mr. A. A. Beazleigh for best bowling during the past season. Messrs. W. J. Goldsworthy and G. J. R. Parkes, members of the staff, provided an excellent musical programme.

Supper and Concert.

An innovation was made this year by the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association in holding a supper and Bohemian concert to which ladies were invited. The function took place at their new headquarters, the Thames Valley Café at Kingston-on-Thames. A party of about sixty sat down to an enjoyable evening. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Windemer, Mr. and Mrs. Pinto Nash, Messrs. Neathercoat, Royle, Baylis, Clement, and others. The speeches were short and to the point; Mr. F. Harvey proposed the toast of "The Ladies," which was replied to by Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., in an amusing speech. The president also proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, member of the Council, replied. An excellent musical programme was then contributed to by Miss Gladys Ancrum, Miss Currie, Messrs. A. Milner, A. S. Martin,

and Pinto Nash. Mr. A. T. Grossmith presided at the piano.

Dinner and Whist.

The annual whist-drive of the Western Pharmacists' Association was held on April 20 in the York Room of Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W. Mr. J. T. Barrett (the President) received the company, which numbered about 120, and play commenced at eight o'clock. The result was as follows: Ladies' prizes: first, Mr. Royle (playing as a lady). Mr. Royle waived his claim, and the prize passed to Mrs. Baton. The other prize-winner was Mrs. Smith. Gentlemen's prizes: First, Mr. Wendon; second, Mr. Present; third, Mr. Anderson. The two surprises were won by Mr. J. White and Mrs. Wilkinson.

A departure from the usual procedure was inaugurated at the annual dinner of the London Chemists' Association in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on April 19. After-dinner speeches were replaced by an excellent concert, and a dozen rounds of whist gave a final touch to the unusually social character of the evening. Many ladies were present. Mr. T. H. W. Idris (President) was in the chair, and was supported by Miss M. Buchanan (President of the Women Pharmacists' Association), Mr. J. F. Harrington (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. F. W. Gamble, Mr. R. Bremridge, and Dr. H. Macnaughton-Jones. Messrs. J. C. Pentney, G. P. Pond (Hon. Treasurer), D. White, F. W. Truman (Chairman L.C.A.), and J. W. Douglas (Hon. Secretary) were chairmen of spur tables. Among those present were—

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. F. W. Ashton, Mr. A. Bentick, Mr. Bishop, Mr. C. Brooks, representatives of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Mr. H. T. Butler, Mr. Lionel Cooper, Mrs. Wellesley Douglas and Misses Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Desnos, Mr. R. D. Dixon, Mr. Hairsine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hickey, Mr. T. E. Lescher, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Loxley, Mr. Massie, Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr. J. H. Martin, Mr. Odgers, Mr. Peck, Mrs. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Present, Mr. L. J. Read, Mr. Ridout, Mr. H. W. Royle, Mr. R. W. Royle, Mr. Shillcock, Mr. W. J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. U. Woolcock, Mr. and Mrs. Whatnough, Mr. G. S. V. Wills, and Miss Wills.

The toasts were proposed by the Chairman during the dinner. After the loyal toast had been honoured, in giving that of "The Pharmaceutical Society" the Chairman alluded to the presence of the Society's President and Secretary, while that of "The Medical Profession" was taken in conjunction with the name of Dr. Macnaughton-Jones. The toast of "The London Chemists' Association" was coupled with Mr. Douglas, and "The Ladies" by Miss Buchanan. Music and other entertainment was provided by Mr. C. St. Clair Collins, Mr. F. J. Murphy, Mr. Basil Althaus (violin), Mr. Frank J. Murphy (humorous wordless impressions), and by Mr. Frederick James (recitation). A whist-drive followed. There were sixteen tables, and the prizes were awarded as follows—

Ladies.—(1) Gold watch, Miss A. M. Wheeler, 89 (donor, committee of L.C.A.); (2) lady's umbrella, Mrs. Ridout, 88 (donor, Mrs. Idris); (3) trinket set, Miss Wills, 87 (donor, Mr. Truman); (4) manicure set, Mrs. Woolcock, 87 (donor, F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd.); (5) perfume-spray, Miss F. Douglas, 67 (donor, Edward Bros.); (6) three silver servietterings, Miss A. Godbold, 65 (donor, L.C.A.); (7) two books, Mrs. C. S. Present, 60 (donor, Dr. Macnaughton-Jones).

Gentlemen.—(1) Stationery cabinet, Mr. J. E. Sixsmith, 94 (donor, Mr. J. C. Umney); (2) smoker's cabinet, Mr. H. W. Royle, 89 (donor, Mr. J. C. Umney); (3) case of military brushes, Mr. Cleghorn, 87 (donor, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd.); (4) silver match-box, Mr. F. M. Peck, 69 (donor, L.C.A.); (5) cigarette-box, Mr. G. S. V. Wills, 69 (donor, L.C.A.); (6) two books, Mr. L. J. Read, 69 (donor, Dr. Macnaughton-Jones).

A tie between three ladies for two prizes was decided by Mr. C. Brooks, who was playing as a lady, withdrawing. During the counting the time was pleasantly whiled away by songs from Mrs. F. J. Murphy and Mr. St. Clair Collins. Mr. Arthur Bentick acted as M.C. during the whist drive. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Douglas for their arrangements regarding the dinner and concert, and to Mr. A. Bentick for the whist drive. The opinion was freely expressed that the novel features introduced into this year's dinner were a decided success.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.

THE Friday evening discourse on April 15 was by Professor W. J. Pope, F.R.S., on "The Chemical Significance of Crystal-structure." Sir Francis Laking was in the chair, and the audience included a number of well-known professional chemists. The lecturer began by referring to the occurrence of crystals in nature, and to the production of crystals in the laboratory. These may be large or small, but the same form is identified with particular chemicals. With certain limitations—size, for instance—it has been definitely determined that the angle between two corresponding faces of a crystal is a constant.

Considerations of the conditions which produce crystallisation gave the opportunity of introducing some striking experiments. The necessity of a nucleus was well shown in the case of tetrahydroquinoline, which is a liquid for long believed to be uncrystallisable. It was discovered, however, that if a little were mixed with petroleum spirit and cooled by liquid air the tetrahydroquinoline separates in crystalline form, and the crystals thus formed can be used as a nucleus to induce crystallisation in the original liquid. The fact that some chemicals have two distinct crystalline forms was strikingly shown by two beakers coated on the inner surface with crimson cuprous mercurous chloride. When one was filled with boiling-water the crimson colour was changed to chocolate. It is not necessary that the crystalline body should be a solid to show this dimorphic condition. Prolisterie chloride in a thin layer between two watch-glasses was shown to change to a brilliant blue, this being an interference colour due to the separation of crystals. Next touching the arrangement of crystals, it was concluded that they are structured edifices which harmonises with the assumption that the structure is geometrically homogeneous—that it is a structure the parts of which are uniformly repeated throughout, corresponding points having a similar environment everywhere within the edifice. This theory led the nineteenth-century crystallographers to an inquiry as to the possible number of types of homogeneous arrangement of points in space. The work was begun by the German crystallographer Frankenheim in 1830, and completed by the English geometrician Barber in 1894. The conclusion arrived at shows that there are 230 types of arrangement possible—homogeneous point-systems—which fall into thirty-two classes of symmetry. The problem left for the twentieth century was to determine what are the entities which become homogeneously arranged, for what reason do they become so arranged, and in what way is modern chemistry reflected in crystal-structure? In the case of the elements it is admitted that they consist of identical atoms, each acting as centres of attractive and repulsive forces. The crystalline conditions of an element may be defined as one of equilibrium between forces of attraction and repulsion emanating from or referable to a flock of points homogeneously arranged in space—that is to say, of points of a homogeneous point-system. Under these conditions the space occupied by a crystalline element, a homogeneous assemblage of identically similar atoms, may be partitioned into identically similar cells in such a manner that the boundaries of a single cell enclose the entire domain throughout which a particular atom exercises predominant influence. Since it is postulated that every point in the space is subject to the dominating influence of some neighbouring atomic centre, it follows that the cells fit together so as to occupy the whole available space without interstices. Now followed a demonstration by means of models of the point-system, which showed that the system may be derived in this manner: Space is first partitioned into cubes by three sets of parallel planes at right angles to one another; a point is then placed at the corner and centre of each cube-face. The cubes are now removed, leaving one of the 230 types of homogeneous point-systems. These points were then imagined to have been expanded uniformly in all directions until they touched, giving a system of spheres packed together by contact, and on examination it was found that no way exists of packing these equal spheres closer. The system can therefore be termed the cubic closest-packed assemblage of equal

spheres, and, being derived in the manner described, still retain the high symmetry of the cube. On removing spheres from one corner of the cubic closest-packed assemblage of equal spheres a close triangularly arranged layer was disclosed, and by similarly treating each corner of the fragment of the assemblage the cubic outline gave place to one of octahedral form. The assemblage was now seen to be built up by the superposition of the disclosed triangularly arranged layers, the hollows in one layer serving to accommodate the projecting parts of the spheres in adjacent layers. Two methods of stacking the layers were disclosed—one in which the fourth layer was immediately over the first, the fifth over the second, and so on, yielding the cubic closest-packed assemblage. In the alternative method of stacking, the third layer was over the first, the fourth over the second, and so on, exhibiting the same closeness of packing, but possessing the symmetry of the hexagonal-crystal system—the hexagonal closest-packed assemblage of equal spheres. The final step in the treatment of the closest-packed assemblage of equal spheres consists in converting them into the corresponding assemblages of cells fitting together without interstices. This may be carried out by causing the spheres to expand uniformly in all directions until checked by neighbouring spheres, yielding a stack of twelve-sided polyhedra—rhombic dodecahedra fitted together without interstices. It was then seen that the even rate of expansion from each point of the original point-system which gives rise to the closely packed stack of rhombic dodecahedra symbolises an even radiation in all directions of the forces of which the atom is the centre of emanation. On applying the same operation of expansion to the spheres present in the hexagonal closest-packed each became converted into a dodecahedron, although of a different symmetry from that of the rhombic dodecahedron. The last part of the lecture showed the applications of this conception of crystal-structure to observed results, wall-diagrams being employed to good purpose. Finally, Professor Pope emphasised the suggestion of Professor Liveing that crystalline forms are the outcome of accepted principles of mechanics; the relation between chemical structure and crystalline form is merely a question of mechanical principles.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 6, 1910.)

- "LA POUDRE SANS RIVALE B.B.T." and label device; for dog-medicine (2). By Baubastey & Cie., Villa Eugene Bordeaux, Pau (Basses Pyrenees), France. 311,194.
- "POWDIS" and "FLUDIS," for chemicals (2); "FLUDIS" for detergents (47); "CONQUEROR," for oils, etc. (1). By Atlas Lubricating Co., Ltd., Queen's Square, Middlebrough. 320,665/6/7/8.
- "TONGUINE"; for all goods (2). By Thomas Pettifer & Co., Ltd., Eydon, Byfield. 320,995.
- "SPOROCIDE"; for chemicals (2). By A. J. Murphy, 19 Irvington Street, Leeds. 321,354.
- "PETTYL"; for medicinal tablets (3). By A. Wulffing & Co., 12 Chénies Street, London, W.C. 318,274.
- "MENSAN"; for goods (3). By Dr. A. Gude & Co., 121 Bergstrasse, Leipzig. 318,837.
- "LAXATA" and "LENITOL"; for medicines (3). By Roux Co., 12 Wigmore Street, London, W. 320,611, 321,011.
- "CHOCORICIN" and "CHOCOSANA"; for medicinal chemicals (3), and for food substances (42). By Oswald K. 3 Market Buildings, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 320,801/2, 320,535/6.
- "LACTOLETTES"; for lactic chocolate creams (3). By I. Dorée, 104 Newgate Street, London, E.C. 320,910.
- "ATTACHÉ"; for medicines (3) and for leather medicine boxes (37). By F. A. Rogers, 327 Oxford Street, London, W. 321,218, 320,464.

Prescription Problem.

THE problem set in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 9, p. 543, was an order for drugs sent by a medical man to his chemist. The order reads as follows:

Please send me
Bis Carb 3iv
Zn Sulph 1 lb
J. D.

This brought in a very large number of postcards, all the competitors agreeing as to the first ingredient. The bone of contention was the second drug on the order, which, it must be confessed, leaves considerable room for doubt. Forty-six competitors gave the correct answer, but many more made this read mag. sulph. Other renderings were milk of sulphur, troch. sulph., quin. sulph., ferri sulph. There was also a difference of opinion regarding the amount of zinci sulph. ordered. Owing to the number of correct replies we have had to take into account the time of posting the cards from the various districts. The result is that each of the following receives a copy of 'The Chemist's Medical Dictionary':

London District.

Mr. A. Nicholson,
Pharmacist,
Guildford Street,
Chertsey.

English Provinces.

Mr. Fred Hill,
c/o Messrs. Davies & John,
Bath.

Scotland.

Mr. R. F. Farquhar,
Chemist,
Insch, Aberdeenshire.

Ireland.

Mr. S. Stewart,
12 Lower Camden Street,
Dublin.

Continent.

Mr. Stanley S. Balsh,
Pharmacie Roberts,
5 Rue de la Paix,
Paris.

The prescription which forms the subject of the next competition is adjourned. We shall be glad to receive postcard solutions of the problem not later than the last day of April.

Vanishing and other Creams.

A FEW months ago there was printed in the *C. & D.* a paragraph regarding Crembas, in the course of which it was stated that "with ten parts of any fluid (such as perfumed water and essence of witch-hazel) it forms a milky product, to which glycerin may be added, thus making, in 'the twinkling of an eye,' fine winter cream" (*C. & D.*, December 4, 1909, p. 848). Subsequent inquiry on this point has induced a series of experiments, the results of which are the subject of these notes:

A nice white cream is obtained by mixing 1 part of Crembas and 10 parts of water; with this quantity of water considerable beating is required. Sometimes it looks as though the water would never be taken up, but a little perseverance with the beating suddenly surprises the operator by producing the cream. Distilled water should preferably be used; tap-water of moderate degree of hardness entailed double labour, and pretty hard water failed altogether to produce a cream. The following formula is recommended by the makers for the production of an ointment-base:

Crembas	...	...	...	32
Water	...	...	...	67
Ammonia solution (.880)	...	...	...	1

Melt the Crembas by means of a gentle heat, mix the ammonia solution with the water, and add to the Crembas, introducing in a thin stream gradually, with constant stirring until a homogeneous cream results. Excess of ammonia can be driven off if necessary by maintaining the heat till this is accomplished.

The basis can be made firmer or softer by decreasing or increasing the quantity of water, and it is obvious that for medicaments soluble in water this basis is particularly well adapted, its freedom from greasiness being an additional recommendation in many cases. At the present time, when there is a call for

"VANISHING CREAM."

the demand can be easily and satisfactorily met by taking advantage of these convenient properties of Crembas. The following formula produces a perfect preparation for the purposes:

Crembas	...	...	...	3j.
Borax	...	...	...	gr. xij.
Distilled water	...	...	...	3v.

Melt the Crembas on a water-bath, add gradually the water in which the borax has been dissolved, beat into a cream, and perfume with otto of rose, essence of violet, lily of the valley, or any odour desired.

This cream is non-sticky, non-greasy, and snow-white. The following produces a very successful

FACE-MASSAGE CREAM.

Crembas	...	...	...	3j.
Borax	...	...	...	gr. xiiij.
Water	...	...	...	3v. or 3vj.
White vaseline	...	...	...	3j.
Otto of rose	...	...	...	m.v. to m.x.

Proceed as for Vanishing Cream, having melted the Crembas and vaseline together.

This does not "vanish" so quickly as the former. In cold, dry weather the following is excellent

FOR HANDS OR FACE.

Crembas	...	...	...	3j.
Water	...	...	...	3v.
Glycerin	...	...	...	3ss.
Essence of Parma violet	...	...	...	3j.
Borax	...	...	...	gr. xij.

Melt the Crembas and add the water with the borax and glycerin, beat to a cream, introducing the essence towards the end of the process.

The quantity of glycerin can be decreased if desired, but a larger proportion has a tendency to sweat out, and, apart from that, is quite unnecessary, as a small proportion suffices to keep the skin soft. With an excessive quantity of water a beautifully white "milk" can be obtained, but separation ensues. By a judicious use of tragacanth or muellage of quince-seed this milk can be utilised to produce fluid white creams, such as glycerin and cucumber, milk of roses, milk of benzoin, etc. The following combinations are examples of such

MILKY SKIN LOTIONS.

Crembas	...	...	...	3j.
Borax	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Quince-seed	...	...	...	gr. xcviij.
Water	...	...	...	3xx.

Glycerin and cucumber juice, of each a sufficiency

IT DOES NOT PAY sometimes to charge too cheaply. A lady bought back a prescription to an Edinburgh pharmacist the other day, stating that she had paid about as much again for the medicine in a little country town, and suggesting that the ingredients for which the smaller sum was asked could not possibly be of such good quality.

Make a mucilage with the quince-seed and water, strain through thin muslin, and dissolve the borax in the mucilage. Melt the Crembas, and gradually add the mucilage and borax with steady beating till a homogeneous cream results. Should there be a granular appearance, this can be overcome by heating the cream to about 180° F., stirring thoroughly while cooling.

2.

Crembas	...	...	...	3ss.
Tragacanth in powder	...	...	...	gr. xxv.
Essence of lily of the valley	...	...	...	mL.
Glycerin	...	...	...	3ss.
Borax	...	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Water	...	...	...	3x.

Pour the essence on the tragacanth in a dry measure, stir, and add 4 oz. of water. Dissolve the borax in the remainder of the water, heat to about 120°, and while warm add gradually with constant stirring, to the melted Crembas; incorporate the mucilage, and lastly the glycerin. Strain through fine muslin. If this cream should break down in the process of manipulation it is only necessary to heat it until separated particles of Crembas have remelted, and then continue the stirring while it is cooling. In fact some of our best results have been obtained in this way.

These products can be modified as required. Part of the water can be substituted by cucumber-juice, simple tincture of benzoin, zinc oxide, or similar "medicaments." Rose, almond, violet, and lily creams are produced by addition of the appropriate perfume. The experiments also demonstrated that Crembas combines with essential oils such as turpentine, cajuput, and eucalyptus in the following manner:

Crembas	...	...	...	3ij.
Water	...	...	...	5ij.
Borax	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	...	5iv.

Dissolve the borax in the water, add to the melted Crembas, and beat in the turpentine.

The turpentine seems to dissolve the Crembas, and the making of the cream is easy. The product is a white cold-cream-like liniment, suitable to send out in jar, tin, or collapsible tube. With half the quantity of Crembas the liniment is thin, like milk about 60° F.; much below that temperature it sets in the bottle, but only needs to be warmed to become like milk. To make a "hot" liniment soak bruised capsicums 3ss. in the turpentine, warmed to 130° F., for twenty-four hours. A nice variety of "rubs" could be devised and easily made with Crembas as a starting-point.

Crembas is put on the Canadian and American markets by Messrs. Holden & Co., Montreal. Similar results with the foregoing formulas are obtained with Cremogen, a home product which has been frequently referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.



A Ceylon Pharmacy.

This photograph admirably illustrates the style of business premises in Ceylon—single-floor buildings, in this case sheltered by the abundant foliage of the tree in front. The pharmacy is that of the Cash Medical Co., dispensing chemists and opticians, Kandy.

A CONTEMPORARY's pardonable misprint: "The prospectuses of several new Robber Companies will be found in our advertisement columns."—Punch.

Dental Notes.

By A Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

Water for Vulcanising.

Taking for granted that the lid and escape valve of the vulcaniser are perfectly airtight, 1 oz. of water should be sufficient for vulcanising a set of teeth. After vulcanising, if the boiler is allowed to cool down without letting off steam, it will be found that when the water is measured it is a drachm more in quantity.

Chloroform-water in Chloroform Narcosis.

Weber advises that the patient be treated for some time before operation under chloroform with daily doses of chloroform-water. By this treatment, he says, he can get complete immunity from sickness and excitement so frequently following chloroform anaesthesia. So highly does he rate this treatment that he advocates using it in every surgical operation where chloroform is used as the anaesthetic. To cover the taste of the chloroform-water (which some patients detest), he adds a minim each of anise and peppermint oils to 3 oz. of aq. chloroformi.

Alypin in Dentistry.

Alypin is the monochloride of benzoyl 1-3 tetra methyl-diamino-2-ethyl propylic alcohol, and is employed in place of cocaine in painless extraction of teeth. Mr. B. Bennette, L.D.S. Edin., in the "British Journal of Dental Science" thus summarises the advantages of alypin over cocaine from the dentist's point of view:

1. It is far less toxic.
2. It can be sterilised by boiling.
3. It causes no irritation at the point of injection.
4. Sloughing is unknown after its use.
5. It does not cause recurrent hæmorrhage.
6. It is compatible with the tissues, and is not precipitated by the alkaline fluids of the body.
7. Its anaesthetic effect is prompter, deeper, and quite as lasting as that of cocaine.

Medical Gleanings.

Adrenalin in Plague.

A FULL REPORT of cases of plague in Cape Colony treated with adrenalin is given in "The Lancet," 1910, I. 994, by Dr. E. N. Thornton. For adults 30 minim doses of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s solution of adrenalin chloride of a strength of 1 in 1,000 were at first usually given by the mouth, with 10 minims of tinctura aërophanthi four-hourly for the first three days and three times a day thereafter for approximately another fourteen days. Later, especially if the patient was extremely ill on admission, it was usual for the adrenalin to be given hypodermically or intravenously, in somewhat smaller doses until the patient was out of danger. The remedy was remarkably successful in the bubonic type.

Angina Pectoris.

PROFESSOR W. OSLER, M.D., F.R.S., of Cambridge, delivered recently three Lumleian lectures on angina pectoris before the Royal College of Physicians. They were printed in the issues of "The Lancet" for March 26, April 2, and April 9. They are well worth reading. In the last one "treatment" receives attention. There are three great groups of angina—syphilitic, neurotic, and arterio-sclerotic—and the medicines useful in each are mentioned. For the general condition the value of potassium iodide in arterial lesions, and specially in the syphilitic variety, is universally recognised, and it may be given at intervals for months. The distinguished Roman clinician Marchiafava, whose experience in angina pectoris is very large, has treated cases with 20 to 30 grains of theobromine per day. A number of them greatly benefited. One of Professor Osler's patients has been remarkably helped by this alkaloid, particularly in the capacity of taking more exercise.

New Books.

any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Braun, M., and Luhe, M. *A Handbook of Practical Paratology*. 6½×10½. Pp. 208. 10s. 6d. net. (Bale.)

Burnet, J. *Hints on Prescription-writing*. 2nd edit. mo. Pp. 32. Swd. 1s. net. (J. Currie.)

Burnet, J. *The Pocket Clinical Guide*. 32mo. Pp. 150. 6d. net. (J. Currie.)

Chesneau, M. G. *Theoretical Principles of the Methods of analytical Chemistry*. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Clark, G. H., and Fletcher, J. *Farm Weeds of Canada*. 2d edit. 10×7½. Pp. 192. 4s. 2d. (High Commissioner for Canada.)

Clennell, J. E. *The Chemistry of Cyanide Solutions*. 2d edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (Hill Pub. Co.)

Corner, E. M., and Pinches, H. I. *The Operations of General Practice*, 3rd edit. 8½×5½. Pp. 374. 15s. net. (rowde.)

Cowderoy, J. T. *Pocket Notes and Remembrancer for Sanitary Inspectors*. 3rd edit. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. net. Sanitary Publishing Co.)

Craig, C. F. *The Malarial Fevers, Haemoglobinuric Fever, and the Blood Protozoa of Man*. 8vo. 20s. net. (Churchill.)

Every Man's Own Lawyer, 1910. 8×5. Pp. 838. 6s. 8d. t. (Lockwood.)

Spon's Workshop Receipts for Manufacturers and Scientific amateurs. Vol. III. 7½×4½. Pp. 528. 3s. net. (Spon, Haymarket, London, S.W.) [We have referred to the previous volumes as they have been published. The present multimate one deals with, among other things, securing and preserving labels, laboratory apparatus, lacquers, lanterns, leather-dyeing, lubricants, luminous paints, manures, varnishing, metal-colouring, mirrors, modelling, oils and fats, dyes and painting, parchment, pearls, perfumes, toilet requisites, extracts and essences, phonographs, photometers, fishing and polishes, food-preserving, pumps and siphons. Any of the hints given on these subjects are useful to chemists and druggists.]

Reviews.

Radio-chemistry. By A. T. CAMERON, M.A., B.Sc. 7½ by 5 in. Pp. viii+174. 2s. 6d. net. (London, 1910: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.)

The author of this book has been a co-worker with Sir William Ramsay on radium and its emanations, and is now lecturer in Physiological Chemistry in the University of Manitoba. He has succeeded, without sacrificing any particle of necessary scientific evidence or pandering unduly to that depraved popular taste which can only be fed upon sense exaggerated beyond the truth, in producing a volume as fascinating as a novel. Our analogy is based upon a musical which has been uninterrupted from beginning to end. The book contains fourteen chapters, beginning with an historical one, and going through the radio-active elements (twenty-six have been discovered in a little over a decade!), the radiations from them, the methods of work, the life of such elements, their atomic weights, chemical effects of the radiations, the production of helium, its identity with the alpha particle, transmutation and transformation, radio-gelogy and medical application of radiations, with an excellent bibliography and a fair index. Portraits are included of Mme. Curie, Ramsay, and Rutherford, as well as illustrations of apparatus and curve diagrams. It is a serviceable book to those who have not followed step by step the genesis of radio-chemistry, useful to workers who need a connected account of results obtained at home and abroad, and suggestive to those who want fresh mental stimulus. It is a marvel of cheapness—half-a-crown. We have observed a few inaccuracies which have been overlooked in proof-reading, the most serious being the statement that "one cubic millimetre of liquid [radium emanation] yields 555 cubic millimetres of solid." Is this due to the bad practice of many British chemists in not using the word before the decimal point—0.555?

At the Counter.

SMALL CHILD with big bottle: "A pennuf oilerswallers and pennuf ucerliptus and twopennuf vaserline to make Dam-muck wiv." (127/5.)

FROM GLASGOW.—Lady (carrying a packet of tooth-powder from a store near by): "Have you any empty tooth-powder tins?" "Yes, madam" (handing one over). "Id., please." (Cost, 10s. 6d. gross.) "Are you going to charge me for it? I thought you would have no use for it—I won't take it." (Sails indignantly away.)

THE boy had been thoughtfully contemplating the patent medicines for some time. "These is ca'ed Bile Beans, Mr. White," he remarked. "Yes, of course," said the assistant, impatiently. "Then thae others, like Pink Peels an' Beecham's Peels, havenae tae be biled," he declared, with the air of one to whom a great secret is revealed; "they'll jist be for chowin!"

SMART CHEMIST'S SHOP IN ACCRINGTON.—Enter lady. "Do you sell compound rhubarb pills?" Chemist: "Yes. What quantity would you like? The price is 3d. per dozen." Lady: "I will take a dozen." Then on (being handed the box), "Are they the proper kind, such as the herbalists keep?" Chemist: "They are the compound rhubarb pills of the British Pharmacopoeia. I don't know what herbalists sell." Lady (hesitatingly): "Well, I suppose they will be all right. I will take them." (139/28.)

Poison Licences.

(Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Sec. 2.)

Notice of Application.

EDINBURGH.—J. A. Simpson (Dobbie & Co.), Portobello Road.

Application Granted.

LESLIE.—The Town Council has granted the application of Mr. R. Ritchie, ironmonger. A letter of protest from the local Chemists' Association was considered as a "purely trade reason."

Renewal of Licences.

The following note is appended to the notice issued by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill for an afternoon conference in connection with the day meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on April 22:

N.B.—Members are reminded that new applications for poison-licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, may be made about this time. They are requested to send to this office copies of newspapers containing advertisements of intention to apply and any other particulars. Clause 5 of the Privy Council Regulations imposes upon existing vendors the duty of opposing unnecessary applications.

New Japanese Tariff.

THE Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence have issued a copy of the draft Customs Tariff Law for Japan, which shows the present rates of duty on the articles specified in the proposed new tariff, together with the English equivalents of both the present and the proposed rates of duty. In a prefatory note the Board of Trade call attention to the fact that the rates of Customs duty now leviable in Japan on a large number of articles are fixed by treaties between Japan and various other countries and cannot, therefore, be altered during the continuance of those treaties—i.e., not before July 1911 at the earliest. Such "Conventional" duties are indicated in this Return by the addition of an italic "c" to the rates. The present rates of duty not so distinguished are those of the "General" or "Statutory" tariff. It is understood that the new "general" tariff has been framed with a view to the denunciation this year by the

Japanese Government of those treaties by which the Japanese import duties on various articles are now fixed, and the consequent termination of the present "Conventional" tariff twelve months after such determination. In the following table we give the English equivalents of the present and proposed rates on drugs, chemicals, and allied articles. The specific rates are per cwt. unless otherwise stated. Italics indicate present manner of classification.

It will be noticed that most of the items show a revision in an upward direction. Especially is that the case with

toilet soaps, which it is proposed to advance from 12s. 1d. to 2l. 9s. 5d. per cwt. Alcoholic medicinal preparations (with the exception of tinct. opii) remain as before at 6s. 9d. per gal. Vanillin, coumarin and heliotropin are all reduced by 50 per cent., and arabic, shellac, tragacanth, benzoin, and varnish gums are to be placed on the free list. Cocaine salts are to be reduced; but morphine salts, santolin, antipyrin, and acetanilide are on a higher scale. Drugs, chemicals, and medicines (n.o.p.) are to remain as before 20 per cent. *ad val.*

Proposed Tariff Classification	Present rates	Proposed rates	Proposed Tariff Classification	Present rates	Proposed rates	Proposed Tariff Classification	Present rates	Proposed rates
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, COMPOUNDS, OR PREPARATIONS THEREOF, AND EXPLOSIVES.			Caustic potash ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	—	Creosote carb. ...	4 10 7	2 17 9
Hypos ...	0 5 0½	Free	Iodide of soda ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	0 2 4½	Guaiaccol carb. ...	8 10 6	5 0 6
Liquorice ...	0 4 1	0 3 5½	Soda, carbonate: ...	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Aniline salt ...	0 6 1½	0 4 9
	Per lb.	Per lb.	(1) Soda ash ...	0 0 7½	0 0 7½			Per lb.
Saffron ...	0 6 6½	0 6 6	(2) Other ...	(Not specified)	0 1 4½	Diastase ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	0 2 2½
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Soda bicarbonate ...	0 0 10½	0 1 7½	Baking powder ...	30% <i>ad val.</i>	2 7 7
Ipecacuanha root ...	6 13 4	7 1 9	Soda peroxide ...	(Not specified)	0 7 11½	Insect powder ...	1 7 4	1 7 2
Ginseng ...	(See below)	20% <i>ad val.</i>	Soda nitrate: ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	0 3 11½	Alcoholic med. preps.: ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	2 10 2
Ginseng: ...			(1) Refined ...	Free	Free	(1) Tinct. opii ...	Per gallon.	Per gallon
Not exceeding 30 roots per kin ...	31 2 2	—	(2) Other ...	Free	Free		0 6 9	0 6 9
All other ...	6 1 0	—	Soda, sulphate: ...	Not specified	20% <i>ad val.</i>	Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and similar aromatic chemicals (n.o.p.) ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>
Cassia and Cinnamon bark ...	0 6 0½	20% <i>ad val.</i>	(1) Refined ...	0 2 3½	0 1 8½	Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared perfumery (n.o.p.) ...	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
Cinchona ...	0 11 3	0 11 6	(2) Other ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	0 0 7½		0 15 10½	55% <i>ad val.</i>
Rhynan or gentian ...	0 4 8	0 4 11½	Soda borate (borax) ...	Free	Free	Liquid perfumery: Dry perfumery and non-liquid preps. for the toilet ...	10% <i>ad val.</i>	Per cwt.
Rhubarb ...	0 5 0½	0 4 6	Soda, silicate ...	Free	Free			4 12 8
Semen cynae ...	0 11 11½	0 11 7	Soda, potash and cyanide ...	Free	Free	Plasters ...	30% <i>ad val.</i>	30% <i>ad val.</i>
Senega ...	1 18 11	1 13 7	Potash, nitrate ...	0 0 10	0 4 C	Gauze, wadding, bandage, catgut and similar materials for surgical use ...	35% <i>ad val.</i>	30% <i>ad val.</i>
Ergot of rye ...	1 11 10	1 4 9	Potash, sulphate: ...	Not specified	Free	Gelatin capsules ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	5 16 4½
	Per lb.	Per lb.	(1) Refined ...	Free	Free	Wafers ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	30% <i>ad val.</i>
Musk ...	11 11 3	7 15 9	(2) Other ...	Free	Free	Drugs, chemicals and medicines (n.o.p.) ...	(See below)	20% <i>ad val.</i>
Artificial ...	1 5 5	0 1 3	Potash chlorate ...	Free	Free	Bromide (excluding pot. brom.) ...	10% <i>ad val.</i>	"
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Potash bichromate ...	0 4 4½	0 3 1½	Quinine (excluding sulph. and hydro. chlor.) ...	8% <i>ad val.</i>	"
Nard or spikenard ...	0 6 0½	0 8 3½	Potash iodide ...	10% <i>ad val.</i>	0 1 10½	All other drugs, chemicals and medicines ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	"
Cloves ...	0 12 5½	0 10 6½	Potash bromide ...	0 16 1	0 17 3½	Gamboge and dragon's blood ...	15% <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Sandal wood ...	0 7 11½	0 8 11	Barium peroxide ...	(Not specified)	0 4 4			Per cwt.
Galls, myrobalans, betel nuts, oak bark, mimosa, mangrove, quebracho, and similar tanning materials ...	(See below)	Free	Magnesium carb. ...	0 4 8½	0 4 4	Infants' foods ...	35% <i>ad val.</i>	2 2 0
Galls ...	0 6 5½	—	Mercury ...	0 0 8 8½	Free	Meat extract ...	6 13 2	6 5 4
Mangrove bark ...	0 0 4 15	—	Alum ...	0 0 9 13	0 0 9 34	Peptone, somatose, hemoglobin, and similar tonic foods ...	35% <i>ad val.</i>	35% <i>ad val.</i>
Tan bark and oak bark ...	0 0 8½	—	Ferrocyanide, soda ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>	Sponges: ...		
Betel nuts ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	—	Ferrocyanide, potash ...	ad val.	0 9 8½	(1) Prepared ...	8 18 1	15 13 0
Catechu and gambier ...	0 3 4½	0 0 10 3½	Ferrocyanide, soda ...	1 15 7	7 0 3	(2) Other ...	0 14 8½	0 15 11
Balsam ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	2 3 3	Bismuth subnitrate ...	0 3 11½	0 3 11½	Volatile oils, vegetable: ...		Free
Gum arabic, shellac, rosin, and other gums and gum resins not otherwise provided for (excluding those for medicinal use) ...	(See below)	Free	Ammonium chloride ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	20% <i>ad val.</i>	(1) Fragrant ...		Per gallon
Gum arabic ...	0 5 0½	—	Ammonia sulphate: ...	Free	Free	(A) Of turpentine ...		0 0 5½
Gum, shellac ...	1 10 11	—	(1) Refined ...	Free	Free	(a) In can or barrel		20% <i>ad val.</i>
Gum, tragacanth ...	1 6 3	—	(2) Other ...	0 6 8½	0 5 11½	(b) Other ...		20% <i>ad val.</i>
Rosin ...	0 1 0½	—	Ammonia carbonate ...	not specified	7 10 1	Volatile or essential oils: ...		
Gum, benzoin, copal, mastich, sandarach ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	—	Thorium nitrate ...	10% <i>ad val.</i>	10% <i>ad val.</i>	Of cassia and cinnamon ...	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
Glue ...	0 4 5½	0 4 8	Cerium nitrate ...	0 0 8½	0 0 8½	Of citronella ...	3 17 10	—
Gelatin ...	1 12 4	0 17 7½	Calcium acetate ...	0 0 8½	0 0 8½	Of lavender and bergamot ...	10 7 6	—
Isinglass ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	3 10 9	Acetone ...	1 6 2	1 6 2		Per 10 Imp. gall.	
Dextrin ...	15% <i>ad val.</i>	0 1 11½	Formalin ...	0 11 11	0 8 8½	Of turpentine: ...		
Sulphur ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	20% <i>ad val.</i>	Wood spirit ...	0 5 10	0 10 3½	In cans or barrels ...	0 6 1½	23% <i>ad val.</i>
Phosphorus, yellow and red, or amorphous ...	Free	Free	Alcohol ...	Per gallon	Per gallon	All other ...	30% <i>ad val.</i>	0 17 9½
			Denatured alcohol ...	0 6 9	0 6 9	Cod-liver oil ...	33% <i>ad val.</i>	0 5 1½
Iodine ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	0 2 1	Glycerin ...	0 11 3	0 5 6½	Vaseline ...	0 5 1½	—
Acid, boric ...	0 5 0	0 5 6½	Chloroform ...	1 18 0	1 18 7	Soaps: ...		
Acid, acetic ...	0 13 10	0 13 10	Iodoform ...	(Not specified)	Per cwt.	(1) Perfumed ...	New classification	2 9 5
Acid, oxalic ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	0 3 5½	Milk sugar ...	0 15 2½	0 13 1½	(2) Other ...	Per cwt.	0 9 10½
Acid, tartaric ...	1 2 8	1 0 7	Saccharin and similar sweet substances ...	4 12 6	4 12 6	Soaps, toilet ...	0 12 1	—
Acid, salicylic ...	10% <i>ad val.</i>	1 0 1	Naphthalene ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	0 2 7	Soaps, washing ...	0 1 8½	—
Acid, carbolic ...	0 10 6½	0 10 4½	Borneo camphor and blumea or ngai camphor ...	0 4 7½	0 0 6	Soaps, other ...	30% <i>ad val.</i>	—
Acid, picric ...	20% <i>ad val.</i>	20% <i>ad val.</i>	Acetanilide ...	0 16 5	0 19 0			
Acid, citric ...	1 2 6	1 11 10	Antipyrin ...	6 18 3	7 1 9			
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Santonin ...	0 4 8½	0 5 0½			
Acid, pyrogalllic ...	0 2 0½	0 2 2½	Quinine hydrochlor. and sulph. ...	8% <i>ad val.</i>	0 2 1			
Acid, tannic ...	1 4 7	1 15 10	Morphine hyd. and sulph. ...	0 13 8½	1 0 10			
Soda, caustic and potash, caustic: ...			Cocaine hyd. and sulph. ...	1 18 6	1 9 9			
(1) Refined ...	See below	0 12 6½	Cinchonine hyd. and sulph. ...	3 6 7	3 7 1			
(2) Other ...	below	0 1 2½						
Caustic soda ...	0 1 1½	—						

N.O.P.—Not otherwise provided for.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 21.

THE week under review has proved uninteresting in the way of features or price-movements, and the tone all round is decidedly quiet. The continued advance in rubber and the set-back in the share-market are the most prominent topics in the "Lane." The recent higher range of values for many of the leading fixed oils continues a feature, substantial advances having occurred in castor oil and Hankow wood oil. Coconut oils are also very dear. Opium remains very firm on resumed buying in Smyrna on U.S.A. account, and morphine is equally firm. Cocaine is steady, and several makers are not anxious for business at present "cut" rates. The market sentiment for quinine is slightly better, owing to the fact that much-reduced supplies will be offered at the forthcoming Amsterdam bark auctions. Citric acid is firm, with considerably more activity in citrate of lime. Lemon, bergamot, and orange are all easier. The present outlook for Bulgarian tobacco points to a good crop. Saffron remains dear, and finest Valencia is difficult to procure in Spain. Cod-liver oil is dearer. Higher prices are asked for Japanese crude antimony, and benzols are firmer. Ammonia sulphate is lower. The principal changes have been as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Opes (Cape) Ichu Castor oil Wood oil	Antimony (crude) Benzols	Bergamot oil Cardamoms Copper sulphate Ipecacuanha Lemon oil Sarsaparilla (Native)	Ammonia sulphate Benzoin (Sumatra) Cod-liver oil Pepper (to arrive) Rhubarb Wax (Japan)

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, April 21:—The cod-fishing at Lofoten has now ceased and that at Finnmarken is improving. Market is quiet at the equivalent of 110s. per barrel c.i.f. terms for best non-freezing Lofoten oil.

SMYRNA, April 19.—The United States has resumed buying of opium, and has paid the equivalent of up to 18s. 9d. per lb. for old and new Karahissar, some forty cases changing hands.

NEW YORK, April 21:—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is steady at \$5.60 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Jalap is easy at 17c. Mexican sarsaparilla is lower at 9c. Cascara sagrada is steady at 7½c. Asafetida is unchanged and hydrastis is firm at \$2. Peppermint oil is unchanged and quiet at \$1.95. Copaiba is easy at 40c. for Central and South American.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, is a firm market, English offering at from 4½d. to 1s. 4½d., and foreign at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady at 10d. per lb. for English the spot, and at 9½d. for foreign.

ANTIMONY.—The riots at Changsa (Hunan), in which the more important antimony mines are situated, has led to an advance in spot prices for Japanese crude, holders of which ask 16l. 10s. per ton. Regulus is worth 29l. 10s. to 30l.

BENZOLS are firmer, 50 per cent. for prompt delivery being quoted 9d. to 9¼d., and 90 per cent. 8d. to 8½d. per gallon spot.

CHILLIES.—At auction 22 bales of good Mombasa were bought in at 50s.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the Amsterdam auction to be held on April 28 show that the 5,764 bales and 831 cases, or 6,595 packages, to be offered, weigh 545,422 kilos., and contain 30,847 kilos. quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark weighs 440,340 kilos. and contains the equivalent of 27,594 kilos. quinine sulphate, and the pharmaceutical bark weighs 105,082 kilos., and contains the equivalent of 3,253 kilos. q.s. The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing bark is about 6.27, compared with 6.05 per cent. in March and 6.19 per cent. in February. At auction in London on Tuesday 80 bales Java and 6 bales Ceylon offered: of the Java, 13 bales sold at 3½d. per lb. for natural Ledgeriana stem chips, the unit being unchanged at fully ½d. This is the smallest London sale on "record," the total quinine-content being 10,000 oz.! The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of April amounted to 698,000 Amst. lb., against 948,000 Amst. lb. at the corresponding period of 1909.

CITRATE OF LIME.—Judging by advices which have been received direct from the Camera Agraria, the situation has shown a material improvement. During the last few months the shipments of citrate of lime have been very heavy and the demand active. As to the new production, the receipts are scarcely 3,000 tons and the season is almost at an end.

CLOVES.—Sales of fair to good Zanzibar have been made at from 5¼d. to 5¾d. on the spot.

COCAINE.—In view of the marked disproportion in the price of crude and that of hydrochloride, several of the makers are not keen on new business at the present "cut" rates. The makers' price is 6s. 11d. per oz., less 5 per cent. discount for not less than 70-oz. lots.

COPAIBA.—The spot price for genuine Maranhão is 1s. 11d. to 2s., and Central American 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

COPPER SULPHATE has declined a further 5s. per ton, ordinary brands in Liverpool offering at 18l. per ton for prompt, and at 18l. 5s. for March-June delivery.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady at 77s. for 98 per cent. powder and at 75s. for 95 per cent. powder.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of cubes have been made at 38s. spot.

GINGER.—Quiet, but firm. Of 715 bags of Cochin, 82 sold without reserve at 46s. for small, washed rough. Good was bought in at from 50s. to 52s. Bold Calicut A cut was bought in at 90s., medium B cut at 75s., small C cut at 57s. 6d., and D rough at 47s. 6d.; 90 bags good ordinary Jamaica sold at 54s., and of Japan 44 bags sold at 43s. for small limes, and at 38s. for part wormy.

INDIARUBBER.—At the fortnightly auction on Tuesday and Wednesday about 195 tons (166 tons Malaya and 29 tons Ceylon) were offered and sold, being about the same quantity as offered at the previous sale. The prices showed an irregular advance of about 6d. on the good and about 4d. on the lower grades. The highest prices paid were from 12s. 8d. to 12s. 10d. for fine smoked plantation sheet. Privately the market has been quieter, closing easier with sellers of hard fine Para at 12s. 4½d. for April-May shipment.

MACE.—Quiet. At auction 15 cases Penang were bought in at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for dullish to fair red, part wormy; 27 cases Bombay wild mace were bought in.

MORPHINE is very firm and in fair export inquiry. Makers' price is 8s., and with a firm order 7s. 11d. per oz. might be accepted for hydrochlor powder; 7s. 9d. has been refused for quantity. Makers are behindhand with deliveries.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—The demand at primary centres continues to be so small that it has been possible to obtain a reduction in prices. From 15s. to 16s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted as to brand.

OIL, CASTOR, shows an advance of 25s. per ton for Hull make, which is quoted 31l. 10s. in barrels for first pressing for May-June delivery, delivered free on wharf London. Belgian first pressing is 30l. 10s. for prompt, ex wharf London. In Liverpool, good seconds Calcutta is quoted 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Prices in several quarters show a reduction, but the range is somewhat wide. Good brands of genuine Lofoten oil now offer at from 110s. to 114s. per barrel c.i.f. London, and business has been done at the lower figure. The easing of prices has led to a slightly better demand. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 18 that the Lofoten cod fishing is not yet definitely closed, but most of the fishermen have left, and the increase in oil for that district was only 350 barrels last week. At Finmarken the fishing is still concentrated in the eastern places (especially Varangerfjord), where the people were not at all prepared to receive such masses of fish, and the total catch therefore is not in proportion to the quantities caught by the single boats. The Finmarken spring fisheries have given about two million of cod and 1,000 barrels of oil, against one and a half million of cod and 600 barrels of oil last year at the same date, and for all our fisheries the reports give the following figures:

	1908	1909	1910
Catch of cod (millions) ...	34.2	37.9	34
Yield of cod-liver oil (barrels)...	40,700	35,000	24,600
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	11,600	12,250	9,800

In the western places of Finmarken the fishing was hitherto insignificant, partly owing to stormy weather and lack of bait, but there is generally a good hope for better fishing later on. The liver is very lean at Finmarken this year, but has lately shown some improvement. On the other hand, the price of liver has advanced. The oil market has an easier tendency, and finest non-congealing Lofoten quality has been sold at declining prices, to-day's quotation being 110s. per barrel c.i.f. London. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 3,500 barrels, against 4,700 barrels at the same date of last year. In the London drug auction 20 barrels of new 1910 non-freezing oil were bought in.

A London advice of April 19 stated that, according to wired statistics received from Norway, the catch and output is as follows:

	Fish	Livers for Raw Oils (hect.)	Yield of Medicinal Oil (hect.)
Lofoten, 1910 ...	13,703,000	1,911	13,318
" " 1909 ...	16,700,000	2,520	19,861
Whole country, 1910	34,000,000	9,830	28,458
" " 1909	37,900,000	12,251	40,770

OIL, LEMON.—Advices from Sicily indicate an easier tone, inasmuch as the demand from abroad during the past few weeks has been wanting. Local speculators who have been endeavouring to advance prices, not having the required support, gradually relaxed buying, while sellers, who had been accumulating stocks as long as the market showed a rising tendency, showed more disposition to ease prices. Good brands are quoted from 3s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. Writing on April 16, a Palermo advice states that the demand from consuming places continues lacking. Local buyers are reluctant to lay in stocks, and sellers were occasionally compelled to shade prices.

OIL, ORANGE, is extremely quiet in Sicily, and forced sales on the part of weak holders have led to a further easing of prices. From 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted as to brand.

OILS (FIXED).—Turpentine is slightly dearer on the week, American closing at 43s. on the spot, and May-June de-

livery at 42s. to 42s. 3d. Coconut has advanced to 50s. for Cochin and 45s. 6d. for Ceylon on the spot. Linseed has fluctuated daily, as usual, closing at 40s. 3d. spot in pipes (East Indian 10s. extra), and at 40s. in barrels. Rape is steady at 28s. 6d. for ordinary brown crude, at 30s. 6d. for English refined in casks, and 28s. for Jamba. Crude cotton seed is quoted at 32s., ordinary pale refined at 32s., and sweet refined at 35s. 6d. Soya oil has advanced a further 4½d., to 32s. 4½d., for naked on the spot. Petroleum remains nominal at from 7d. to 7½d. for waterwhite, 6d. to 6½d. for American, and 5½d. for Russian on the spot. Lagos Palm oil is unaltered at 35s.

OPIMUM is firm, good Turkey druggists' offering at 16s. to 16s. 3d., soft shipping at from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. as to quality, and Persian 19s. to 20s. spot. From now until the end of June, until the new crop is available, the demand will be slight only, and little change is looked for.

Writing on April 9, a Smyrna correspondent states that a further advance has taken place, and is likely to be maintained unless demand should cease. Sales amount to 21 cases, including 16 cases new extra Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 15s. 9d., and five cases old and new inferior of mixed qualities at 12s. 10d. Market closed firmly with buyers and a rising tendency. Arrivals amount to 1,929 cases, against 2,047 cases. Rains have fallen in the producing districts and it is hoped that the danger of drought has been avoided.

Another Smyrna correspondent writes on April 15 that at the beginning of the week several Continental buyers came forward offering last week's price—viz., 16s.—for extra Karahissar, but these buyers had to pay 16s. 6d. in order to induce holders to sell. Eight cases changed hands, but shortly after buyers had again to retire, as sellers asked still higher rates. Some common grades (about seven baskets) also changed hands at an average of 13s. per lb.

OTTO OF ROSE.—The outlook for the forthcoming rose crop is unusually satisfactory, according to advices received from Bulgaria. The winter was extremely mild and entirely free from cold spells; the spring, likewise, has been thus far very propitious to the roses. In consequence the bushes everywhere are in the best possible trim, promising an exceptionally early and good harvest. If the present favourable weather continues during this month, the rose harvest will probably commence as early as May 10, which would be a fortnight in advance.

PEPPER (BLACK).—Nothing was offered at auction. Privately the demand remains quiet at 4½d. for fair Singapore. The arrival market is lower, June-August shipment of Singapore having been sold down to 5¾d. c.i.f. d/w.

PEPPER (WHITE).—At auction 13 cases superior washed Singapore were bought in at 9d. Privately the market is lower, the sales for arrival including April-June shipment at 5¾d., June-August 5½d. c.i.f. On the spot fair Singapore is quoted at 6½d.

PIMENTO was not offered at auction. Privately fair is quoted at 2¾d. per lb.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is offered at 43s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

QUICKSILVER has a continued easy tone, second-hand offering at 9l. and firsts at 9l. 5s. per bottle.

QUININE.—The fact that much-reduced supplies of bark will be offered at the forthcoming Amsterdam auctions—the "quinine in the bark" representing thirty tons—has given a slightly better market sentiment, but there is no appreciable alteration in price, the makers' quotation for German sulphate in bulk remaining at 7½d. per oz., second hands at 7d., and Amsterdam at 6¾d. per oz.

At the auction of quinine held at Amsterdam on April 15 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) were sold at an average price of 10.36½fl., against 10.41½fl. per kilo, at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on May 6, and will also consist of 1,417½ kilos. Ed. 11.

SAFFRON remains firm at last week's quotations, and fines Valencia is somewhat difficult to obtain at producing centres; 42s. to 42s. 6d. has been paid for small lots of genuine; other qualities are plentiful at proportionately lower rates.

SENEGA is offered at 2s. 4d. per lb. net spot, or slightly cheaper than our last quotation.

SHELLAC is quiet and unaltered, with small sales on the basis of 65s. for fair free TN Orange, and for arrival the quotation is 65s. c.i.f. nominal. Futures are also quiet.

TAMARINDS.—Fifty packages West Indian sold at from 0s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. per cwt. in bond for fair but dry.

TONKA BEANS.—Advices from New York state that Anostura are again firmer, owing to continued scarcity, and bidding quotations have been further advanced to \$1.35 to \$1.40, with only small parcels available. Quoted prices for Para and crystallised Surinam, especially the latter, are nominal, as the market is practically without supply.

TURMERIC.—Privately, sales include 200 bags Bengal, recently arrived, at 17s. c.i.f.; sellers of split Cochin bulbs ask 13s. 6d. per cwt. In the drug auction 192 bags partly sulby Madras finger were bought in at 25s.

WAX, JAPAN.—Small spot sales have been made at 1s. 6d. for good squares.

WOOD-OIL is dearer, a good business having been done in the spot up to 36s. 6d. for Hankow; for arrival the sales include February shipment at 34s., March-May at 2s. 6d., and September-December at 30s. 6d. c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs business was not brisk, the bulk of the goods offered being bought in. Cape aloes continued firmer rates, while buchu realised a further advance of 4d. to 5d. on previous sale rates. Unsorted Siam benzoin realised fair prices, but Sumatra still tends easier. Cardamoms were irregular, but, if anything, tended easier. Good boiled dragon's-blood is scarce and wanted. New Jamaica honey of prime quality brought good rates. Ipecacuanha is neglected and tending easier. Common rhubarb is cheaper in sales without reserve. Sarsaparilla was steady for genuine key Jamaica, Native-Jamaica showing an easier feeling. Beeswax was unaltered. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
aconite.....	15 ... 0	Honey—cont.—	
aloes—		Jamaica.....	196 ... 142
Cape.....	40 ... 27	Ipecacuanha—	
Socotrine (kegs) 30 ... 0		Cartagena.....	10 ... 1
Zanzibar (cs.) ... 12 ... 4		Johore.....	2 ... 0
aised.....	30 ... 0	Matto Grosso ... 7 ... 4	
eca.....	66 ... 0	Minas.....	5 ... 0
gol (Cape).....	29 ... 0	Jambul seed.....	5 ... 0
l-fruit.....	5 ... 0	Kino.....	10 ... 0
alsam—		Matico.....	4 ... 0
Peru.....	2 ... 0	Menthol.....	5 ... 0
Tolu.....	10 ... 0	Musk-seed.....	4 ... 0
elladonna-root ... 20 ... 20		Myrrh.....	14 ... 0
enzoin—		Oil—	
Siam.....	22 ... 22	cinnamon.....	13 ... 0
Sumatra.....	148 ... 25	cod liver.....	20 ... 0
achu.....	7 ... 7	eucalyptus.....	20 ... 0
amphor—		lemongrass.....	1 ... 0
Cey. cr.....	3 ... 3	Orange-peel.....	26 ... 0
Jap. ref.....	10 ... 0	Plumbago.....	78 ... 0
annabis indica ... 3 ... 0		Quince-seed.....	5 ... 5
antharides (China) 5 ... 0		Rhubarb (China) ... 66 ... 44	
ardamoms.....	251 ... 182	Sarsaparilla—	
scara sagraa.....	100 ... 0	Grey Jam.....	14 ... 12
scarilla.....	23 ... 0	Native.....	20 ... 9
ssia fistula.....	2 ... 2	Seedlac.....	124 ... 0
storum.....	1 ... 0	Senna and pods—	
amomiles.....	15 ... 8	Alex.....	35 ... 0
ea-leaves.....	90 ... 78	Timnevelly.....	17 ... 17
chimeal.....	5 ... 5	Sticklac.....	15 ... 0
locynth.....	8 ... 4	Tamarinds (W. I.) 50 ... 50	
oton seed.....	11 ... 0	Turneric.....	175 ... 0
scus.....	11 ... 0	Wax (bees)—	
tle-fish bone.....	80 ... 0	Australian.....	2 ... 0
igitalis.....	5 ... 0	East African.....	4 ... 4
ragon's-blood ... 3 ... 2		East Indian.....	23 ... 0
emi.....	56 ... 0	Jamaica.....	25 ... 1
got.....	16 ... 0	Madagascar.....	74 ... 30
m arabic.....	57 ... 3	Mombasa.....	19 ... 5
mbane.....	23 ... 0	Morocco.....	4 ... 0
oney—		Mozambique.....	9 ... 9
Calif.....	50 ... 0	Spanish.....	5 ... 0
Haiti.....	109 ... 44	Zanzibar.....	8 ... 0

ALOES.—Cape was fully 6d. per cwt. dearer, 27 cases Mossel Bay on usual 20-per-cent. tares finding buyers follows: Fair to good bright hard firsts, 32s. 6d. to 6d.; dullish seconds, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; and dull part lery and slightly drossy, 29s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. Four cases of Zanzibar in tins in cases sold at 6s., for nice pale

liver, partly soft, and a further 8 cases in skins were bought in at 67s. 6d.

The exports from Cape Colony during February 1910 amounted to 70,257 lb., valued at 818l., and for the two months the total is 138,943 lb., valued at 1,473l.

ARECA.—A lot of fair medium to bold Ceylon were held at 18s. per cwt.

BALSAM PERU.—Two cases fair of direct import from Acapulco were limited at 7s. 6d.; privately there are sellers at 6s. 6d. net.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—Twenty bags fair sold without reserve at from 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt.

BENZOLIN.—A feature was the offering of a string of 22 cases of unsorted partly blocky Siam sorts from Bangkok, which sold to various buyers at from 12l. to 12l. 10s. per cwt. Eight cases good alomdy Sumatra seconds sold at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s., down to 6l. 5s. for good fair, with few bold almonds, and five cases of fourths sold at 65s. without reserve.

BUCHU.—Dearer. Only three bales good green round offered and sold at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d., being an advance of from 4d. to 5d. on previous auction rates, and 2d. to 3d. on private rates; a bale of very stalky round green sold at 2s., and a bale of stalky green "ovals" at 1s. 6d. From another catalogue two bags of common yellow and stalky round sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

The exports from Cape Colony during February amounted to 59,976 lb., valued at 4,616l., and for the two months the total is 86,945 lb., valued at 6,578l.

CAMPOR (CRUDE).—Three cases of brownish Ceylon, with an excess of moisture, sold at 132s. 6d. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS sold with fair competition, but prices tended somewhat easier on the whole, the following rates being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold pale smooth, 2s. 8d.; good bold palish to extra bold long pale, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; medium and bold ditto, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; bold medium ditto, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; tiny pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; brown and split and pickings, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. Bold pale split, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; medium pale split, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; part mouldy ditto, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. Bold yellowish split, 1s. 10d.; medium, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; seed, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Eleven cases of odd lots sold without reserve at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d., including small split Indian at 1s. 5d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet; 100 bags thick quilly were bought in at 40s.; privately holders quote 38s. on the spot.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Ten cases of Japanese ¼-oz. tablets were held at 1s. 8d.

CHAMOMILES.—Eight bales of dullish Belgian seconds sold without at 65s. per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Steady; 76 bags Ceylon-Truxillo offered and sold at 7d. for fair greenish; 5d. to 5½d. for brownish; and 3d. to 4½d. per lb. for sea-damaged; 2 cases from another parcel of 14 cases sold at 7d. for fair.

COCHINEAL.—Five bags of black sold without reserve at from 7½d. to 8½d. per lb.

COLOCYNT.—Four cases of ordinary partly broken apple sold at 7d. per lb., and two cases good pale selected Turkey apple were bought in at 1s. 2d.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Firm; two cases good reboiled Singapore lump sold at 11l. 10s. per cwt., and a case of dull seeded lump was bought in at 6l. 15s., a bid of 6l. being refused.

ELEMI.—Forty cases were offered, the good pale of which was held at 50s., with ordinary yellow down to 46s. per cwt.

HENBANE-LEAVES.—A parcel of 23 bales Egyptian were offered, for which a sporting bid of 1s. per cwt. was made. The broker stated that the offer would not pay charges, and solicited a bid of 12s., without response.

HONEY.—Further arrivals of new crop Jamaica, making a nice assortment, partly sold at firm prices, including fine pale lemon-coloured liquid, 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; fair to good clear amber liquid, 28s. to 30s.; very dark to darkish liquid, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; good white set, 32s.; palish setting, 27s. to 28s.; and brown setting, 25s. per cwt. Twenty packages from Hayti sold at 30s. for good pale amber liquid, 25s. for darkish liquid, and 28s. for yellowish set, and a further 25 packages sold at from 26s. to 26s. 6d.

for darkish liquid, and 27s. to 28s. for good bright pale amber to lemony liquid.

IPECACUANHA.—Easier inclined. Three packages Minas were bought in at 10s. 6d., no bids being made; 10s. 3d. would probably buy privately. Four bales Matto Grosso sea-damaged realised 9s. 6d. to 10s. for badly to slight; fair plump greyish sound is obtainable at 11s. 3d. A bale of Cartagena pickings sold at 4s. 7d. without reserve. Privately, sellers ask 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.

MENTHOL.—Five cases of Suzuki were held at 8s. 6d., a bid of 8s. 4d. being refused.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Seven cases Ceylon Cinnamon leaf were bought in at 2½d. per oz., the limit being 2¼d.; 20 cases *Eucalyptus* oil, partly analysing 76 per cent. eucalyptol, were bought in at 1s. 1d.; and 1 box *Lemon-grass* at 2½d. per oz. for West Indian, without test. Privately fair spot sales of Suzuki *Peppermint* oil have been made at 5s. 2d. per lb. Wayne County is quoted 8s. to 8s. 1d., and H.G.H. at 10s. 6d. per lb.

QUINCE-SEED.—Five bags Persian sold without reserve at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for ordinary mouldy.

RHUBARB.—Lower; 30 cases sold without reserve, including common bold round Canton, part rough with half fair pinky, half grey and dark fracture at 9½d. to 9¾d., and medium flat ditto at 9½d. to 9¾d.; small round and trimming, part stalky with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, 9¾d. Bold flat ditto, 10d., and medium flat ditto, 9¾d. per lb. Another 5 cases, without reserve, also sold at from 9¾d. to 10d. for medium flat dull-coated. High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, and a further 9 cases without reserve at 10d. for medium round Canton with three-quarters greyish pinky fracture; and 10½d. for trimming root, part stalky. Shensi druggists' trimming root with seven eighth good pinky fracture was held at 1s. 10d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Steady for genuine grey Jamaica, of which 12 bales sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for slightly coarse to fair bearded, and for eight bales Native-Jamaica 9d. was paid for dull mixed, 10d. for common yellow, and 10d. to 11d. for dull to fair red; a further ten bales Native were bought in at from 10d. to 11d.; prices were slightly easier for this description.

SENNA.—About 100 bales Timnevely were catalogued, but had not arrived in time for the auction; 17 bales were offered without reserve and sold at 3d. to 3½d. for fair to good bold greenish, and 2½d. to 2¾d. for small and medium. Good pale Alexandrian pods were held at 6d. per lb.

WAX (BEES).—Quiet. Nine bags Mozambique sold at from 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. for ordinary broken ball, partly without reserve; 3 bales East African realised 6l. 15s. for mixed colours, and a bag of pale to dark pipe 7l. Australian of mixed colours was held at 7l. 10s.; 25 packages Jamaica were offered and one sold at 7l. 5s. for dark brown; 8l. was wanted for fair brown. Twenty mats Madagascar realised 7l. for pale brown block, and 10 bags fair, part dark, at from 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. subject; 5 packages Mombasa also sold at from 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. for dark rolls to block of mixed colours. Bids of 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. are to be submitted for Zanzibar block.

A Government Quinine Factory in Java.

With reference to the note printed in our issue of April 9 (p. 64), it may be mentioned that "Preanger Bode" of February 28 reiterates the opinion that the new factory will be paid for by the revenue derived from increased sales of bark from the Java Government Plantations, and suggests that planters should take steps to prevent this.

Fraudulent Trading in Almonds.

The quarterly journal of the British Chamber of Commerce in Smyrna gives three instances where British merchants have been defrauded, which may serve as a warning to others. A London firm received a sample of beautiful shelled almonds of the very first quality, with offer of 50 cwt. of same almonds at a stated price, payment 90 per cent. against documents. The result was that only 33 cwt. of almonds was received, and these proved to be hard, small almonds in the shell, quite unsaleable. Other similar instances include losses of 5000, and 1250, in dealing with fraudulent Smyrna traders in skins and figs. Moral—get trustworthy information before doing business.

Manchester Chemical-market.

April 19.

With the exception of caustic soda, which is in rather smaller inquiry for export, heavy chemicals show little change on last week's position. Sulphate of copper continues dull, and buyers show little disposition to operate. The position of the raw metal is surrounded with uncertainty as to the future. Holders offer freely, but even at the low price of 19l. 10s. to 20l. for best brands delivered Manchester there is little doing on spot. There is a steadier feeling in white powdered arsenic, but prices still continue low. Recovered sulphur is quiet at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton on rails at works. There is a steadier feeling in caustic and carbonate of potash but inquiry rules slow. Brown acetate of lime (foreign) is quiet, but grey firm. Wood naphthas are steady. Coal-tar products are quietly steady. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted 11l. 18s. 9d. to 12l. per ton on rails Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

A fair all-round demand both for main and miscellaneous products is being experienced in the heavy-chemical market and on the whole general conditions are fairly satisfactory. Deliveries against existing contracts have in many respect been heavier than anticipated, and this is a pleasing feature. Inquiries on forward account are somewhat irregular, at some centres being more numerous and others fewer. Export business is more brisk, the Tyne centre particularly being busier in this direction, with heavier shipments to Russian and Northern ports, as well as to the Mediterranean. Prices are well maintained and steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The quiet tone in this market has continued, and prices at all ports are lower. Present nearest figures: Beekton prompt, 12l. 5s.; Beekton terms, 11l. 15s. London, 11l. 17s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. 5s. to 12l. 7s. 6d.; Hull 12l. 2s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 12l. 3s. 9d. to 12l. 5s.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS call for little special comment. Here and there prices are a little irregular, but the general tone of the market is firm, and there is a fair all-round demand both on contract and miscellaneous account. Mineral carbonate of barytes remains unchanged, and any new sales are only possible subject to arrangement as regards date of delivery. Barium fix, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in usual casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, 37s. 6d. to 90s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium in fair request, though slightly easier in price at 6l. 15s. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per ton for ordinary refined coarse or fine crystals in casks. Precipitated carbonate of barium in normal demand and steady at 6l. 7l. per ton in bags. Crude calcined barium sulphide, 70 to 75 per cent., 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton. Hydrate of barium purest crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6/7 cwt. casks. Fused concentrated barium hydrate, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO solid, 6/7 cwt. drums, 13l. 15s. to 14l. per ton, and crushed in special drums about 3 cwt. each, 15l. 5s. to 15l. 10s. per ton.

American Drug-market.

New York, April 12.

Business in the New York drug-market continues quiet throughout the various departments, buyers taking on sufficient for their immediate requirements. The tone in the market is steady, however, and for the moderate parcels demand full prices are obtained.

CASCARA SAGRADA is in improved demand on spot, and prices are firm at 7½c. for round lots. The primary markets continue firm at 5½c. f.o.b., with the main supplies under good contract.

CANADA BALSAM continues inactive, and the quotation \$5 is merely nominal.

COPAIBA.—C. and S. American grades are offered at the lower range of 40c. to 45c., owing to recent heavy arrivals and a marked falling-off in demand. Para also is in easy position by 2c. at 48c.

DAMIANA is unchanged at 42c., but, with the arrival of fair supplies at the coast, easier terms are in prospect.

HYDRASTIS is in quiet demand but steady at \$2 to \$2.25, as to grade and dealers. Country markets continue firm and sparingly supplied.

IPECAC.—During the interval prices for Cartagena advanced 25c. to \$1.75, but towards the close easier terms were obtainable, owing to moderate arrivals. Rio is practically out of the market.

JALAP continues to arrive freely, and prices are easy at 1 to 20c. as to grade.

OPIMUM.—Demand for case-lots has improved somewhat, and in sympathy with primary conditions, prices have advanced 15c. to \$5.60.

PEPPERMINT OIL continues in slow demand on spot, with prices rather less steady, \$1.95 being reported available. The primary situation is the subject of conflicting reports, the growing conditions are said to be favourable for a heavy crop, and in anticipation of this some of the smaller holders are anxious to move their stocks.

SENEGA is in poor demand and lower at 55c.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest. Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Be in Time.

SIR,—Might I ask you through the medium of your columns to impress upon all participating in the British section of the Japan-British Exhibition the necessity of taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the administration in order to have their exhibits completely installed a ample time before the opening early in May? The Japanese have already made great progress, and there is no reason why British manufacturers, who are on the spot, should be one whit behind their Far Eastern colleagues. In the past many a valuable exhibit has been entirely unused over by both Press and public because on the first visit to the Exhibition they had no opportunity of forming judgment upon its merits. As the advantages of promptness are therefore so evident, I trust that all those taking part in the Japan-British Exhibition will do their utmost to ensure that no reproach shall attach to the British section when the day of opening comes.

NORFOLK.

President, Japan-British Exhibition.

Mostly about "Minor Poison."

SIR,—“Minor Poison” is a good word. 'Tis a trifle suggestive of Charles Lamb—Poisons that are no poisons. From the What is a poison? point of view it is rather a jesting-begging epithet, but for the purposes of the pharmacist it is an excellent term. You have seen it, of course, in this week's "British Medical Journal," lament the sad death of a child from drinking camphorated oil out of aisky bottle. The marvel is that deaths are not more common; for in most of the 6,000,000 households in the United Kingdom castor oil and camphorated oil are at one time or other together in almost identical bottles with most identical labels, and both for the use of his majesty the baby. Anyhow, the argument of the "British Medical Journal" is that the pharmacist is more likely to be aware of the danger of even the "minor poison," and that he is more likely to send it out so labelled and in such a vessel that accidental poisoning is less liable to occur. We must all applaud the sentiment, and try to get a multitude of more or less dangerous articles into the bag net term of "minor poisons." In course of time their use will be confined to the qualified man.

A merely mercenary point obtrudes itself on me now. Does anyone, did anyone, can anyone make any profit by selling pennyworths of camphorated oil? It may be that the nominal selling price is double the nominal cost price, but I seriously suggest that out of the 10,000 chemists in these islands who have been laboriously selling pennyworths of camphorated oil for the past five years not 10 per cent. have made 10 per cent. clear profit.

Yours truly,

J. C. McWALTER.

Dublin, April 18.

Celandine.

SIR,—While acknowledging "Xrayser H." as master of ceremonies in the symposium of pharmacists, I feel sure that his kindly spirit would allow a rejoinder to his remarks re celandine. Poetic licence is frequently at fault, especially in plant lore. Wordsworth is not exempt in his liking *Ranunculus ficaria* lesser celandine (which has no alliance with *Chelidonium majus*). The terms *ficaria* and *oides* are derived from *ficus*, a fig. Bayly (1721) styles the plant *figwort*; "Encyc. of Botany, 1840," says *Ranunculus ficaria*—Little celandine. It is hard to conceive why old writers should call two plants so different in their nature by the same name; the great celandine being more allied to a poppy, the lesser to a crowfoot; nor are their virtues more distinct. Both root and leaves are efficacious against piles—prepared as ointment—being boiled in lard. Hence the popular name "pilewort," but why "figwort"? Is it not from *ficus*, a fig—*ficaria* and *ficoides*—from the lobular form of the root? After all, it does not much signify if Shakespeare's generalisation is accepted, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," so these lovely blossoms have continued unchanged in structure since the creation, and they appear at the appointed time, unostentatiously inviting our grateful admiration, and suggestive of that charming composition of the greatest modern musician—

"What though I trace each herb and flow'r
That drinks the morning dew;
Did I not trace Jehovah's pow'r,
How vain were all I knew."

Dover, April 15.

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

Differentiation in the Drug-trade.

SIR,—Indisposition and subsequent absence from Manchester prevented me from noticing the reference in your issue of April 2 by "Xrayser H." to my recent address on pharmaceutical education. The published report contains the words: "Some advocate the formation of two classes, the pharmacist and the druggist, . . . and feel certain that this is the natural form of development which will ultimately obtain." "Xrayser H." is therefore wrong in giving these words as my own personal opinion; but all the same the differentiation already exists in fact if not in name, and although both types at present happen to possess the Minor qualification, this need not necessarily be the case as the differentiation goes on. In fact many businesses exist which to the outsider have all the appearance of chemists' shops but are neither owned nor conducted by qualified men, and recent poison legislation will tend to increase rather than decrease the number of such. This must mean that pharmacists proper will become fewer in number, and, if I remember rightly, this very thing was proved by your Birmingham correspondent to have taken place in Birmingham during the last decade or more, so that the evolution is going on around us. The company chemist I place in the class "druggist," and think that he ought to have been strictly confined to that title.

Yours truly,

Manchester, April 20.

JAS. GRIER.

"Virol" Window Display Competition.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your issue of April 16 raising some doubt as to whether the conditions of attractiveness, originality, and excellence really governed the award of the prizes in the recent competition. This doubt seems to have arisen through the introduction of the reference to "selling power" in the award. As judge on the occasion, I ask your courtesy to explain that, in my opinion, the terms are practically synonymous. Attractiveness and excellence are surely the same as selling power, and as originality in a window display would undoubtedly attract, it is certainly a quality which makes for selling power. At any rate, these three conditions were continuously before me throughout the judging, and in my opinion the winning windows displayed these qualities to a greater extent than the others. Your paragraph asks for a reproduction of the display awarded to the first four prizewinners. I do not suppose you are prepared to give space enough to reproduce these of a size necessary to show the details; I therefore give the leading points of merit for your readers' satisfaction.

The first prize was awarded to a double window, one half of which was dressed with packages and jars of "Virol" in a neat, attractive, and symmetrical manner. There was a large column down the middle and a hollow pyramid of packages on each side in the form of a temple, with a big dummy "Virol" jar in the centre of each. There were numerous small pictures of "Virol" cut out and effectively arranged, and the name was displayed in various ways and fixed below the window. On the other window there was a monster advertisement right across the top with the words "The Virol Ward." Here was a large design of a ward

with two rows of beds, all of them empty, and a legend in front reading: "Generally empty, patients quickly cured." Over the fascia there was a big sign: "Virol, the great nutrient for delicate children." This certainly represented originality, attractiveness, and excellence in a supreme degree.

The second prize was a display of a different character. There were two large double windows, with a big cut-out arm on each. On the one the wording was "Arm yourself with Virol," and on the other, "Arm your baby with Virol." The fascia was covered with a long legend, the whole of the two shops and entrance: "Will you take Virol, and the Biscuit?" Up and down both sides was "For Baby." Over the fascia a quantity of evergreens had been introduced, and the word "Virol" was cut out in some material and sunk into the green, while the "Virol" baby and package was fixed at each end with a Royal crown over it. Across the top was a large sign: "As a flesh-former Virol takes the Biscuit." At the door there were arrows pointing to different features. The door was decorated with cut-outs, packages, etc., and there was a large notice on each window that a sample would be given free with a biscuit. Behind all the packages in the window green drapery was also effectively used. The whole made an exceedingly attractive window.

The third prize was a window draped in two or three planes, with curtains in the front. There were stacks of "Virol" packages along the front and up the two sides, and in the centre a life-size model of a nurse, with a baby in her arms, seated at a table with a tablecloth on, with ferns, "Virol," etc., on the table. On the opposite side of the table there was a life-sized model of a man in a frock coat, representing a doctor, holding a jar of "Virol" in his hand, and a large legend: "Doctors prescribe Virol for the nursery." An important feature in the display was a specially printed card in front of the nurse giving a local testimonial from the Semington Infirmary, speaking of a case which had been received into a ward in which, after being considered hopeless, "Virol" had been used with the greatest success. Weights of the child were given and other particulars, making the advertisement a very excellent one.

The fourth prize was awarded to a large double window which was dressed in an original manner, with two arches through which the display of "Virol" packages and jars could be seen. A number of legends had been written by the competitor and placed about the show, and an exceptionally good display resulted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. H. BENSON.

Kingsway Hall, W.C., April 19.

Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

Hartshorn and Oil.

A perfect hartshorn and oil results from liquor. ammon. B.P. 1, ol. sesami 3 (by weight exact). The solution of ammonia must be exact strength. It never separates and never goes thick.—*Pharmacist*. (141/43.)

Frequently for "hartshorn and oil" a similar preparation to lin. ammoniæ B.P. is sold in some of the Scots towns, ol. amygdalæ persic. being given in place of the B.P. oil of almonds. A larger quantity of water is sometimes added; about 25 to 30 per cent. more gives a "rubbing oil" which is not too thick, and which keeps well for several weeks. Occasionally a little camphorated oil is used instead of an equal amount of olive oil.—*Shamus Dhu*.

Henbane-seed.

The belladonna-plants that grew from the seed Mr. Alcock sent me three years ago are now sprouting vigorously. They formed splendid plants last year, and one or two of the leaves were nearly a foot long. I shall be glad to give some henbane-seed from last year's biennial plants to anyone who cares to send a stamped addressed envelope for it.—*W. Spencer Turner, Ph.C. (Willingham, Cambs.)*

"Restored to the Register."

A notice issued from the Edinburgh office of the Pharmaceutical Society says: "Annual subscriptions which have been omitted may be paid at the office here, so that the name may be restored to the Register of Members or Student-Associates." The words which I have italicised look as if they were put there with a double purpose. There is, I know, considerable confusion hereabouts, as elsewhere, in the minds of pharmacists who tend to mix up the register of the Society with the statutory register of chemists and druggists, and the Society appear to be taking advantage of this confusion.—*Edina*. (144/55.)

Doan's Pills.

I have recently received a communication from Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co. stating that their representative is visiting this town with a large distribution of booklets, and soliciting my interest in the matter. Now in towns like this and doubtless many others, Doan's pills, if bought on the best terms for cash, yield a gross profit of 4 per cent. (the net profit is a *minus* quantity). By raising their little finger so to speak, these and other proprietors could put a stop to this state of things; the machinery is ready for them, they will not use it, and I appeal to pharmacists far and wide to give them and theirs the treatment they deserve. At what can they estimate the "spirit" of the craft that they should have the assurance to ask our interest in such a matter? Fortunately, Messrs. Foster-McClellan are only one of the decreasing class, thanks to the P.A.T.A.—*Leicester Chemist* (142/38.)

Warning as to Orders.

Mr. G. R. Lawrence, of Rhyl, sends us a letter that he has received from a correspondent in Llanfchell, which runs as follows:

"Will you kindly post me to-morrow 2 Bots. Tick Mixture, *your own preparation*, 2 boxes, doz. each, Seidlitz Powders, 1 Box Zam Buk, large size, 1 large size Crown Salts, 1 White Rose, 1 New Mown Hay, both plain bottles ½ doz. 'Vinolia' Soap, 1 Bot. Saline, 1 Box 'Peps,' 1 worth Bella Donna Plaster and a Bot. of Olive Oil, best quality. Send also please a box of pills suitable for an aged lady."

Mr. Lawrence tendered an invoice for the goods before he despatched them and asked for remittance, but no attention was paid to that. This is the style of order that was sent by John Islip, who is now serving a term of imprisonment for receiving goods ordered in this manner. Occasionally it happens that a chemist unwarily executes such orders, innocently regarding them as a compliment or indication of his name being widely known. If any have been taken in in this manner recently, we shall be glad to hear from them.

Pithy Pars.

If money is scarce—Formamint.

If such is not the Kay's—Castol Caraway.

If you can't frame an advertisement—Frame Food.

If you can't lay the foundation of a successful business—Lait Larola.

If you hear that Boots have changed hands, just think of any price between 5s. and 30s. per pair. Anybody soiled Scillæ, isn't it? but don't cyanide your face, dear reader.

Should you foam at the mouth, be cool; remember that Frozen Foam is a good selling line—in vulgar words "Bottle" your wrath.

When children are poorly put them on to "Parrish" for relief. Should it ever become obsolete, one can imagine the pharmacists of 19-something myrrhmyrrhing, "It linctus with the past" -ille. A-troch-i-ous!

A "three guinea" candidate at the "Square" recently was accused of re-Galen himself. Minor detail. He drove there in a Brom. with a Pot-ess. in front of it. He was slaughtered in the first act of the sennæ. More re-Galen.

They say, "See Paris and die." The Scotchman would say, "C. and D." and may it be C. and D. for a long time.—*G. W. M.* (132/4.)

Appreciations.

"Our most weekly-welcomed periodical—the *C. & D.* (118/42.)

"The *C. & D.* is one of those journals which are inseparable from the business." (253/27.)

Dispensing Notes.

Most dispensing problems are dealt with in "The Art of Dispensing," but we are always pleased to get fresh ones for solution, and to receive the opinions of readers on the points discussed.

A Bismuth Mixture.

Liq. bismuth. et ammon. cit.	...	3ss.
Sodii bicarb.	...	3iij.
Sodii sulphatis	...	3iss.
Pulv. tragac. eo.	...	3ss.
Aquæ menth. pip.	...	3iv.
Aquam ad	...	3viij.

This when dispensed is a fairly clear mixture, but after two days about a quarter of the bottle is filled with crystals of fairly large size. What are they?—*Acrio*. (117/13.)

[The quantity of salts is slightly in excess of what the water will retain in solution below 65° F., and the quantity of deposited crystals will depend on the temperature. Rub the salts to fine powder in a mortar and dissolve as much as the

water will take up, and with the last portions of water transfer the undissolved salts to the bottle, then add the bismuth solution, and send out with a "Shake the bottle" label. It is immaterial at what stage the compound tragacanth powder is added. The undissolved portion of the salts is trifling and shakes up nicely, and if there be no fall in temperature there is no addition to it by crystallisation. We have found, however, that considerable crystallisation occurs with a material fall in temperature. Prepared at 48° to 0° F., and after two days placed near a window where a registering thermometer recorded 36° F., the undissolved salt was doubled in amount. At no time did we get a fourth of the bottle filled with crystals. Our maximum was not more than a sixteenth. In one bottle we observed a phenomenon which might mislead in this respect. The bismuth precipitate had settled in a light and gelatinous form, and the crystals formed had deposited on top of it and were supported by it, so that the bottle appeared half full of crystals. A shake, however, revealed that there was no more crystallisation than usual. It is well to use distilled water in making the mixture. Tap water increases the trouble.]

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

F. H. (135/9).—"Dental Institute" is the name of a place, and the Court of Session, Edinburgh, ruled that names of places are not an infringement of personal titles. That view has been upheld by the English Court of Appeal, and now, incidentally, by the House of Lords.

Subscriber (134/46).—(1) The use of the title "wholesale druggist" by *bona fide* wholesalers who do not sell poisons by retail is not interfered with by the Pharmaceutical Society. (2) Various schemes for amending the Dentists Act are being taken about by the Dental Association's branches, but they are not yet within the region of practical politics.

Green Salve (139/2).—(1) There is nothing illegal in making preparations according to the analytical results published "Secret Remedies." It is illegal to sell them as and for the originals, but not under other names, so long as they are sold for the original preparations. (2) Such a title as "use does not involve liability to stamp-duty."

A. B. (141/65).—When a registered chemist joins in partnership with an unregistered person to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, the unregistered person infringes the Pharmacy Act, 1868. If the unregistered person's name appears in association with the title, he is liable to a penalty of 5*l.* for the illegal use of title, and he may be liable to other penalties for keeping open shop for the sale of poisons and for selling poisons.

P. B. (133/48).—It is quite clear from the extract sent by you that as between the parties to the deed it was arranged that the land-tax should be paid by T. G., E. B., and L. A. B., by this deed, of course, does not in any way affect the rights of the Commissioners to collect the tax from the owners of the land. If you have to pay the 2*s. 4d.* demanded by the assessor, you should be entitled to recover it from T. G., E. B., and L. A. B. under their covenant. You should produce the deed to the assessor of taxes, and ask him to alter the assessment exonerating your land and assessing the whole tax on the adjoining land.

Zaxa (142/42) is in the habit of selling "Kaputine" headache-cure in single powders taken from a stamped package. He has had a visit from an Excise officer, who questioned the legality of this procedure, his contention being that the wording of each powder "for headache" and "for neuralgia" involves liability. Is "Zaxa" right or wrong? The Excise officer does not know his business. It is more than forty years ago since the Board of Inland Revenue authorised the sale singly and unstamped of dutiable powders from a duly stamped packet. As a matter of fact, the Revenue authorities consider that a single powder in a piece of folded paper unsealed is not an "enclosure" within the meaning of the Act.]

Chemie (142/35) writes: "I paid 1*s.* for 'certificate of qualification,' which I mounted on card and framed. Now the *S.* are want it returned. Am I bound to return it, or if I do not, what remedy have they to secure the return of same, and does the qualification cease if I don't send the 1*s.* demanded?" Your reply will confer a favour to me and others in same boat." [The shilling certificate is issued on condition that it is returned at the end of the year in which it is issued. "Chemie" is registered as having passed the Modified examination. If he has the notification to that effect which he received from the Registrar when he passed, its exhibition in the premises meets the requirements of the 1908 Act so long as his name is on the current year's register, otherwise he

must obtain the shilling certificate annually. The conditions under which the certificate is issued require the recipients to return it and renew it; in fact, it is the Society's property.]

Qualified (139/53). It is not necessary for any registered chemist and druggist carrying on business as such to exhibit any other certificate in his premises than his Minor examination certificate. You appear to have obtained the 1*s.* annual certificate issued by the Pharmaceutical Society, but it is superfluous in your case. Your best plan in regard to the application by the Secretary of the Society for renewal of the 1*s.* certificate is to return the one that you obtained last year, and inform the Secretary that you have the Minor examination certificate and are exhibiting it in your premises. If at any time you change your present address, immediately notify the Registrar of the fact, so as to ensure that there will be no occasion for the removal of your name from the register. We may recall the fact that we submitted this whole matter to Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., for his opinion last year, and he was most emphatic in saying that the Minor and Major certificates meet the requirements of the 1908 Act, notwithstanding statements to the contrary which had been made on behalf of the Society.

E. Oliver (142/61).—(1) An unqualified person who carries on business as a chemist and exhibits in his shop the diploma of a pharmaceutical chemist (deceased) may be liable to several penalties under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868. How many, if any, depends upon what he does. (2) In the case of the business of a deceased chemist which is now being carried on by an unqualified person, a certificate being exhibited in the premises, the circumstances should be officially investigated. We do not know, and apparently you do not know, whether the estate is in trust or not. If in trust, the executors are acting illegally, and the assistant may be got at for selling poisons. (3) A registered chemist who is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society and has two shops, in one of which he exhibits his Minor certificate and in the other his membership card, commits an offence under Section 3 of the 1908 Act. The sale of poisons by retail in premises where a certificate of qualification is not exhibited is illegal. (4) The exhibition of the certificate of a pharmaceutical chemist in premises does not necessarily mean that the business of a pharmaceutical chemist is carried on there; that certificate covers the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or of a chemist and druggist, a pharmaceutical chemist's name being on both registers. (5) The owner of a business is not compelled by the Acts to conduct it himself. Section 3 gives him the option of exhibiting his own certificate or that of the qualified person who conducts it for him. The owner in either case must be qualified.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

R. B. (132/32).—TEETH-EXTRACTION ANÆSTHETIC.—See the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1910, p. 457.

Booco (131/34).—GRATE-POLISH IN PASTE FORM.—See *C. & D.*, December 18, 1909, p. 948.

G. & Co. (139/3).—BLEACHING LEATHER.—We replied to your inquiry in the *C. & D.*, March 5, p. 376.

N. D. P. (126/57).—The pipes of beer-engines are cleaned by pouring through them a solution of caustic soda and thoroughly washing with clean water. The solution should be made of the strength of 1 oz. to 1 pint of water.

H. L. (128/47).—DESTROYING WORMS ON LAWNS.—The grass would probably be killed if you used the mercuric-chloride solution of the strength proposed. The proper proportion is a teacupful of the following solution to 10 gals. of water:

Mercuric chloride	...	...	...	1 lb.
Hydrochloric acid	...	...	...	20 oz.
Water	...	...	...	1 gal.

Dissolve.

The grass is well watered with the liquid after sunset, and the worms collected and destroyed as they come to the surface.

Quercus (114/39).—(1) DRY-ROT in wood is prevented by treating the wood with creosote or solution of mercuric chloride in methylated spirit (6 oz. to the gallon). An interesting leaflet (No. 113) on this subject is supplied gratis by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W. (2) CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS is a proprietary coal-tar distillate used as a wood-preservative. (3) Melted glue is used in laying parquet floors and wood blocks.

A. C. G. (80/31).—(1) PRESERVING FABRICS FROM ROT.—The simplest method is that employed by fishermen for preserving their nets. It consists in tanning the nets in a hot solution of cutch (1 lb. in 6 gals. of water). Half an hour's immersion is generally sufficient. Another process is to use solutions of soap and sulphate of copper. (2) Thanks for your offer to advise correspondents regarding medical education.

V. S. (Victoria) (132/51).—OPTICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The references to this section of the *C. & D.* can best be obtained by referring to the contents on the first page of the weekly issues. The subjects of the observations are indexed in the usual way.

Leather (132/21).—AIRTIGHT LEATHER.—We suggest as coatings for the leather which it is required to render impermeable to air, oil varnish, pyroxylin solution in amyl acetate or as collodion, velvrl solution or melted wax.

E. E. S. (Suez) (254/36).—The method of preparing absorbent cotton-wool was given in the *C. & D.*, May 16, 1908, p. 769. The apparatus required consists of wooden vats and hydro-extractors.

F. & S. (108/24).—BIRD LIME.—The linseed oil is boiled until stringy. Is your edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" out of date? The last edition contains 1043 pages.

J. H. M. (127/71).—PAINT REMOVER:

Caustic soda	3 lb.
Whiting	4 lb.
Flour	1 lb.
Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.

Dissolve the caustic soda in part of the water and mix the whiting into a cream with more water. Add the caustic-soda solution to the whiting cream, then mix in the flour made into a paste with the rest of the water.

For use: 1 pint of this solution is mixed with about 2 gals. of water.

Decorator (125/68).—WASHABLE DISTEMPER.—The following is a representative formula:

Paris white	112 lb.
Whiting	112 lb.
Slaked lime	112 lb.
Casein	14 lb.
Glue	20 lb.
Alum	20 lb.
Sodium silicate	30 lb.

For tinting purposes any mineral colour may be used. The above requires the addition of water to make it of the consistence of cream.

J. B. (115/17).—The WEIR-MITCHELL TREATMENT for nervous diseases consists of the following essential features: (1) Complete isolation for about six weeks, no one being allowed to see the patient except the nurse and doctor. Letters should be forbidden. (2) The patient should be kept in bed during the earlier weeks, but later on may get up for a portion of each day, and towards the end of the treatment may go out for drives or in a Bath-chair. (3) The patient should have general massage twice a day, beginning with a quarter of an hour each time, and gradually extending the duration of the massage to one hour or longer. (4) Large quantities of food should be given, as the massage assists the patient's digestive processes. At first the diet should be exclusively of milk, and then be gradually changed until meat is taken three times a day, in addition to four pints of milk during the day. (5) After the first week or two the faradic current is applied to all the muscles, of just sufficient strength to produce slight contraction, the application being for half an hour or so daily. (6) No drugs are administered, unless a mild laxative to keep the bowels regular. The faradism is the least important part of the treatment.

F. C. (130/64).—The PUPPY FOOD is simply powdered milk.

Mizpah (133/1).—HAIR-RESTORER.—Exposure of the hair to sunlight is a usual proceeding after employing a lead hair-restorer.

Pharmacist (132/65).—INK-STAINS.—Gall writing-ink can easily be removed from linen by applying salt of sorrel (1 part potass. binoxal. and 2 parts potass. bitart.) to the dampened spot, then dipping in water. The stains, especially of blue-black ink, are more difficult to remove from tweed, the cloth often shrinking in the process, so that the last state is worse than the first. After treating with salt of sorrel the spots should be dipped in weak eau de Javelle and then in warm water. Marking-ink (silver) stains should, after washing, be painted with tincture of iodine, then, after standing all night, dip the spots in solution of potassium cyanide or sodium hyposulphite. Aniline marking-ink stains are more refractory and

are best treated by alternated soaking with ammoniacal solution of potassium permanganate and dilute sulphurous acid, washing with water between and after the applications. Repeat the process two or three times if necessary.

J. B. (137/15).—Your embrocation errs somewhat on the strong side in acetic acid for tender human skin, but it is not too strong for rheumatic cases and the like. As an ordinary rub you should only use half the acid.

J. L. D. (135/13).—DENTAL ANÆSTHETIC:

Cocainæ hydrochlor.	gr. v.
Acid. carbolic. liq.	gtt. j.
Tr. iodi decolor.	gtt. j.
Aquæ	3j.

Solve.

This affords a 1-per-cent. solution.

Nonplussed (127/44).—PUS AND PHOSPHATES IN URINE.—When phosphates and pus-cells both deposit in the same sample of urine they may be very easily detected by means of the microscope (see "Practical Methods of Urino Analysis," section Microscopical Examination). It is very common for both to be found in the same sample, because the micro-organisms which are responsible for cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder, generally decompose the urine also, rendering it alkaline and producing a condition in which the phosphatic salts no longer remain in solution, but crystallise out. The crystals vary in form, chiefly with the bases with which the phosphates are combined, but all of them dissolve with acid—say, acetic acid—while the pus-cells remain, and at the same time their nuclei become sharper and more apparent. The way to proceed is as follows:

Pour the sample into a conical glass and allow it to stand for some hours; take up a little of the deposit with a pipette, allow some of it to run on to a microscope glass slip, cover with a cover-glass, and examine with $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. objective.

There is a plate in the book representing triple phosphates and some pus-cells are depicted on p. 58. All that is required is a little practice and experience. Phosphaturia is generally treated with small doses of mineral acid. If you find pus present in a sample, you should certainly refer the matter to a medical practitioner.

R. M. H. (126/50) has a bulldog eighteen months old, who sprained the stifle or knee-joint of his hind leg about three or four months ago. White oils and liniments of aconite or opium have no effect. Lin. pot. iod. c. sapone seemed to ease the pain, but it has lost any effect it may have had. The dog cannot bear any weight upon the limb nor use it to any advantage, though there does not appear to be any paralysis. Our correspondent thinks of putting on a plaster of Paris bandage, but does not know how to do it without the plaster sticking to the hair. [The dog appears to have ruptured the crural muscles or their tendons. Apply a plaster composed of emp. ferri, emp. resinæ, and pix burgund. over the part; this, if it sticks, will stiffen and protect the part. The plaster of Paris bandage is, on the whole, preferable. First bandage the limb lightly with an ordinary dry or soft bandage (a single layer), then put the plaster of Paris bandage above it, affixing as best you can. It does no matter although a little of the hair adheres to the plaster; it can be clipped off, and will soon grow again.]

Our Retrospect.

(From the "*C. & D.*," April 14, 1860.)

Public Protest.

DIPLOMAS IN DENTAL SURGERY.—A certain number of dentists having associated themselves under the assumed title of "The College of Dentists of England," and having signified their intention of issuing diplomas of fitness to practise dental surgery to those who may consent to such regulation as they shall propose,—We, the undersigned, practitioners of dental surgery, deem it to be our duty publicly to protest against the proceedings of this so-called College of Dentists of England as being wholly unsanctioned by law, unwarranted by precedent or by professional usage, and opposed to the opinion and feeling of the great majority of the leading practitioners in dental surgery. And we more especially protest against the issuing of diplomas without the authority, believing that such diplomas are calculated to lead the public, by whom they may be mistaken for the legitimate authorised dental diplomas to be granted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England through its dental department, consisting of surgeons and dentists in equal number, and organised in accordance with the provisions of a special Charter granted to that body by her Majesty, in September last, in conformity with the Medical Act.



Odol is distributed over all parts of the earth, and has made its world-wide way by the fact of its superiority to all other dentifrices.

An irrefutable proof of its popularity is that the sales of Odol are far in excess of the sales of all other lawn mouth and teeth preparations.

Works and Depots are established throughout the habitable globe, the principal centres being LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, DRESDEN, BODENBACH (Austria), BASLE, MILAN, BARCELONA, BUCHAREST, WLOCLAWEK (Russia), VLADIVOSTOCK, MEXICO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AYRES and MONTEVIDEO.

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Progress in Pharmacy.

If you have already purchased a copy of the New 18th Edition of **SQUIRE'S COMPANION TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA**, the New **THIRD APPENDIX** to Squire's Pocket Companion (which is presented gratis) will bring your review of Therapeutics and Pharmacy up to date.

If you have not yet purchased a copy, this Appendix will show you how indispensable the book is to your daily practice, and why the record of its success is such, that within considerably less than a year of publication an unusually large initial imprint of the book has been exhausted, and a considerable number of copies of a second large imprint sold.

"The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" for March, 1910, says:—"If there is anyone who does not possess a 'COMPANION,' to him we say get it, it will be a 'FRIEND' as well."

The following special pharmaceutical products manufactured by the **CHEMISTS in ORDINARY** on the Establishment of His Majesty **KING EDWARD VII.**, are described in this **APPENDIX**:—

Premier Phosphate Preparations.

FEROCAL. (SQUIRE'S CHEMICAL FOOD.)

A permanent bright fluid food, prepared from the phosphates, constant in composition.

Dose—Half to one teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of water twice daily after meals.

FEROCALETTES.

Are a condensed phosphatic adjunct to the food of delicate children.

Dose—One Ferocalette twice or three times a day for children of two to six years; above this age two may be given twice a day.

GLYPHOCAL. SYRUP GLYCEROPHOSPH. CO. (SQUIRE.)

A delicately-flavoured and palatable bright Syrup of the Glycerophosphates.

Dose—One to two fl. dr.=3'6 to 7'1 c.c.

GLYPHOCAL with STRYCHNINE

Each fl. drm. (3'6 c.c.) contains $\frac{1}{250}$ th grain of Strychnine.

Dose—One to two teaspoonfuls.

GLYPHOCAL with FORMATES.

A compound Elixir of the Glycerophosphates with the Formates. A nerve and muscular tonic.

Dose—One to two fl. dr.=3'6 to 7'1 c.c.

GLYPHOCAL with FORMATES and STRYCHNINE.

Essentially a general reconstructive.

Dose—One to two fl. dr.=3'6 to 7'1 c.c.

GLYPHOCAL with HÆMOGLOBIN.

A reliable and scientifically prepared solution of the Glycerophosphates with Hæmoglobin. Palatable and permanent.

Dose—One to two fl. dr.=3'6 to 7'1 c.c.

GLYPHOCAL with MED. RUB.

A clear, permanent solution of the Glycerophosphates, containing in addition the chief active constituents of Red Bone Marrow.

Dose—One to two fl. dr.=3'6 to 7'1 c.c.

Ferruginous Fluids.

FERMANGLOBIN.

A fluid preparation containing Hæmoglobin.

Dose—One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful.

FERMANGLOBIN with NUX VOMICA

Dose—One dessertspoonful.

FERMANGLOBIN with ARSINYL

Dose—One dessertspoonful.

MALTOGLOBIN.

A palatable and readily assimilable Elixir.

Dose—One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful.

MALTOGLOBIN with ARSENIC

Dose—One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Corisol Compounds.

These are preparations containing Adrenalin.

CORISOL.

Contains this active principle in a soft mineralised basis.

CORISOL INHALANT.

An oleaginous fluid preparation suitable for use with an ATOMISER.

CORISOL POWDER.

Prepared for use as a SNUFF or with an INSUFFLATOR.

Active Aromatic Aperients.

KASAK ELIXIR.

A palatable preparation of Cascara Bark, free from objectionable bitterness.

Dose—One tablespoonful.

KASENA.

A useful combination of Cascara and Senna.

Dose—One teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful.

SENNINE. Or NEW SYRUP OF SENNA. (SQUIRE.)

An excellent aperient for children and delicate persons.

Dose—One teaspoonful.

Prices are given in the **P.A.T.A. YEAR BOOK.** Full information in the **APPENDIX.**

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PHARMACISTS CAN ALWAYS RELY ON THE EXCELLENCE OF

HOWARDS'

QUININE SALTS

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(UNRIVALLED AS THE PUREST AND BEST EVER MADE).

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CALOMEL, ESPECIALLY, STILL HOLDS ITS UNIQUE POSITION AMONG OTHER MAKES).

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(THE MOST EXTENSIVELY USED OF ANY MAKE IN THE WORLD).

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HOWARDS' MAGNESIAS, &c. &c.

WHICH ARE ALL IN UNIVERSAL DEMAND OWING TO THEIR SUPERFINE QUALITY.
ENSURE ACCURACY BY SPECIFYING HOWARDS' MAKE.

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(MADE WITH HOWARDS' SODA TART. AND HOWARDS' SPECIAL SODÆ BICARB.).

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Products.



Crescent
Brand.

These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda. This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda. This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda. This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali. 58 Degrees. A dry white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals.

NOTE.—Proceedings have been taken by the Board of Trade against a person for selling as Soda Crystals an adulterated article, and the High Court has upheld the conviction. See the case of **FOWLER v. CRIPPS**, heard on 8th November, 1905, before a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Darling.

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Manufactured from pure Carbonate, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

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Carbonate of Ammonia,
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Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co's "Crescent" Brand. The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

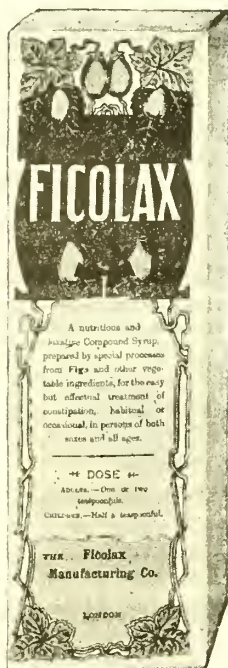
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GUARANTEED
TO BE
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THE FINEST
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SHOWCARDS,
HANDBILLS,
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FREE SAMPLES.

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BRITISH DRUG HOUSES
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FOR UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS THE USE OF

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The Leading Medical Specialists in all Countries

Reject < Worthless Substitutes
Preparations "Just as Good"

Health, Strength and Energy.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE**

Is the Original and Genuine **PHOSPHORIC** Tonic with Forty years' world-wide reputation. Of all Chemists, 4/6 and 11/- per bottle.

Other Specialities : { **DR. LALOR'S PILLS.**
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Skill in Modern Pharmacy

Unguentum Resinol is a skilfully made and chemically pure Ointment. Its therapeutic properties are decidedly healing, nutrient and antiseptic. The consistence and pliability of this ointment commend it especially as an application of exceptional merit in all eruptions and irritations of the skin. It is prescribed daily by leading physicians throughout the world for

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It allays the itching of **PRURITUS ANI** instantaneously.

Its utility as a specific for this trouble is recognised by practitioners of every school and every nationality.

Resinol Soap, containing in a modified way the same medication, is most delightful for the toilet and bath, and is the only soap that should be used for bathing persons subject to, or affected by, skin troubles.

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PIUTINOL THE AROMATIC SULPHUR BATH AT HOME

Is recommended to all Sufferers from

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Relieves Pain and induces Refreshing Sleep.

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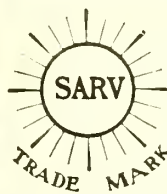
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We spared no effort to make this wafer

THE BEST OF ITS CLASS

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Suitable alike for the highest class and the humblest trade, these Wafers offer superlative value to the consumer, and are the means of bringing numbers of customers to the Pharmacy, orders being repeated time after time.

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These Wafers average 120 to the ounce.

The card box contains about 90 Wafers.

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Hand-cut—Potential in effect—of beautiful finish.

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Chloroform (Duncan). Manufactured from PURE BRITISH ALCOHOL

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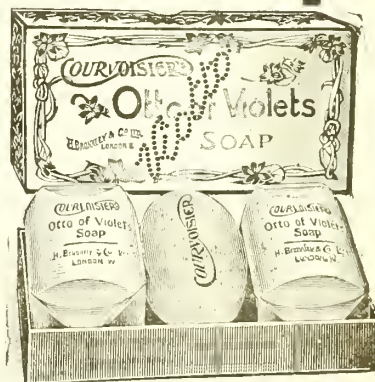
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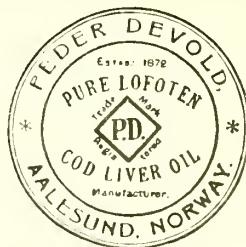
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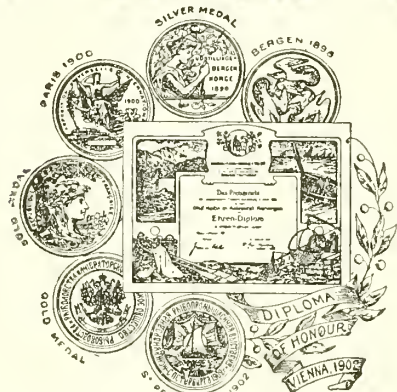
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AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. Bottles.**Also Dr. FLEMMING'S QUININE and CAMPHOR PILLS, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6.**

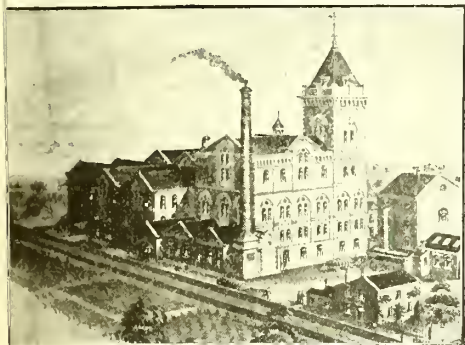
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Total Solids ...	79.6
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PROTEIN ...	7.9
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DIASTASIC POWER BY CODEX
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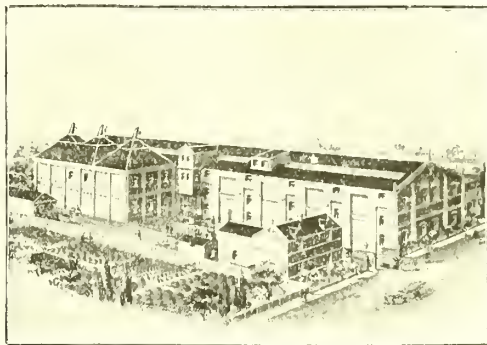
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Aroma and Taste are Perfect.

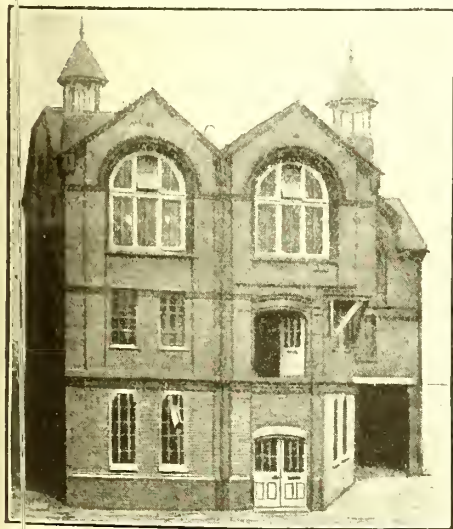


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Original box of 1 oz. at $1/1\frac{1}{2}$, 3 oz. at $2/9$, and 6 oz. at $4/6$

Also in tablets prepared with Chocolate @ $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ per tube of 25.

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	6 dozen 9/9 per dozen net in 30 days, or 9/6 cash in 10 days.
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CARBONATE, CALCINED, FLUID.



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BEST IN 1787—BEST NOW.
A TEST OF RELIABILITY.

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By selling 1 doz. 2/9, 13 to a doz.

The 2/9 Box contains three Boxes of the 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pills.

It will Pay to Push the Sale of the 2/9 Box.

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(Over 100 Years' Reputation)
WIDOW WELCH'S
ORIGINAL FEMALE PILLS.

P.A.T.A. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9/6 per doz.
PRICES TO THE 2/9 size, 23/- per doz., 13 to doz.
TRADE. Minimum Re-selling Prices,
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1/-, 2/9—2/6.

The Retailer knows that Kearsley's are "The Genuine," and we trust the trade will explain this to all customers who ask for cheaper imitations.

VERY SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS to Shippers for Bottles for Export 13 to doz., 2/9 size, and for 3 Gross of Boxes.

Unless so packed we cannot be responsible.

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EFFERVESCENT
SERELLA
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A specially prepared Granular Saline of distinctive flavour, exceptionally efficacious in blood, skin, liver and kidney complaints. Being supplied to the trade only, and the price being protected, it is far more profitable to handle than the usual Health Salts, sold at cut prices by almost every trade.

2/9 per dozen, 30/- per gross (Retail 4d. per tin, protected). Carriage paid on one gross lots. Showcards, Window Slips, &c., free.

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Re-christened
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1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and £1 1s.

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**PURE
COPPER SULPHATE
98/99%**

In fine powder, quickly soluble in cold water.

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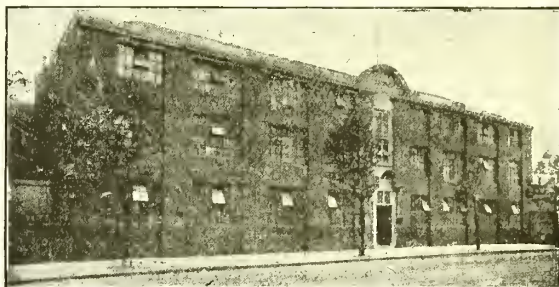
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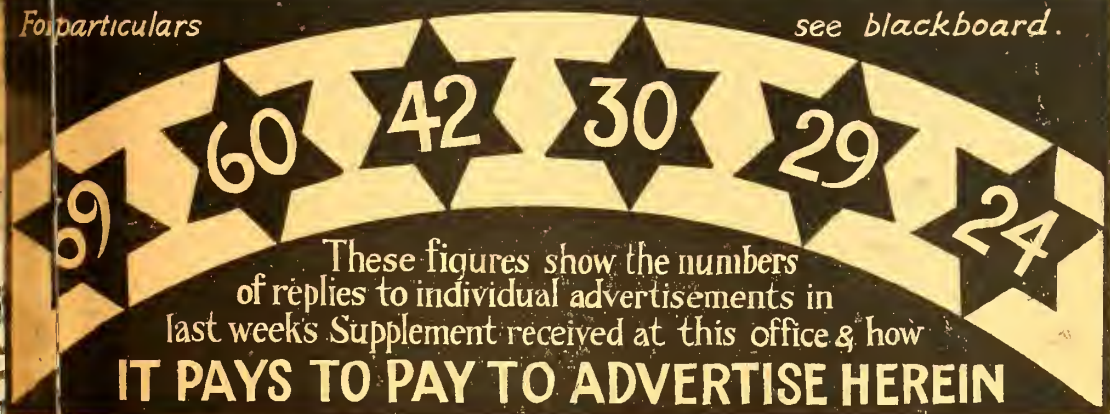
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3.—HANTS.—Light Family, Photo, etc., in nice country town; returns over £500; good, well-stocked shop; about £350 required.

4.—YORKS.—Light Family Retail in healthy district; returns £500, at a gross profit of 40 per cent.; good house; low rental; price £300.

5.—CHESHIRE.—Light Retail, in nice town; returns £555, and increasing; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, about £200.

6.—MIDLANDS.—In good-class residential suburb of large town; good-class Light Retail; fine and most handsomely fitted shop; excellent house; returns under vendor's personal attention £1,000, now £600, and can be doubled; real bona-fide buyers looking for a good sound well-recommended business are requested to write further for particulars.

7.—LONDON, W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; fine double-fronted shop and very good house; returns £650; net profit £200; any reasonable offer accepted.

8.—NOTTS.—Small high-class Dispensing; returns £465; price £200; fine connection amongst the medical profession; wants a man who would give his personal attention; a chance seldom occurring.

9.—N.W. COAST.—High-class Family Retail in very popular seaside resort; returns over £1,000; old established; good house and shop; books thoroughly kept and open to investigation; price £750.

174 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.
Telephone: MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
No. 27 Victoria MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

CENTRE of pleasant country town; Midland touring district; 3,000 inhabitants; old-established Family trade, good Dispensing and Retail, with Wine and Spirit License; nice corner shop, fitted; good house; large warehouses; returns £2,000; net profit £450; rent £70; price, one year's net profit and value of stock and fixtures.

GOOD market town, Midlands; old-established Cash Retail; good prices; returns £730; some Photography, no Optics; double-fronted shop, well stocked, and good house; rent £70; price £500 or offer.

WEST LONDON.—A newly-opened Pharmacy, returning £500 in first year; vendor, leaving the trade, will sell at sacrifice, less a value of stock and fixtures; £250 or first reasonable offer; nice, well fitted; good house; rent £55.

NICE town, West Midlands; good Retail and Dispensing; returns £550 under manager, at good prices; no side-lines; rent only £30; price £200 or valuation; vendor's sole attention required elsewhere.

Valuation for Stocktaking, Probate, or sale. Terms moderate.

FREDK. WM. SMIT,

Licensed Chemists' Valuer.

Businesses for disposal, Valuations for transfer, Probate, &c. Stocks and fixtures purchased to any amount or cash. Stocktakings undertaken, personally conducted.

3 Belgrave Terrace, LEEDS. Telephone 21.

TOMTOM

Telegraphic Address.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers,

Businesses transferred privately.

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MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Photographic Chemist's Business, returning £4,000; net profit £600; handsome shop; in best position; heavily stocked; owner retiring; price £1,600.

2.—LANCS. COAST.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; full prices obtained; easily worked; returns about £1,000; net profit £400; splendid position; scope for increase; price £1,000.

3.—KENT COAST.—Good-class Retail; in splendid central position; returns £950; unlimited scope; price £700 or offer.

4.—HANTS (Market Town).—Light Family Retail; returns over £500; good profits; low rent; heavily stocked; price £360.

5.—RICHMOND (near).—Good-class Retail; in pleasant locality; returns £550; excellent house; large handsome shop; price £50 and valuation.

6.—WEST LONDON.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, in fine position; returns about £1,000; attractive shop; good house; price £750, or £50 and valuation.

7.—NORTH LONDON. Cash Retail and Prescribing; returns £654; net profit £260; looks properly kept; price only £275.

8.—SUFFOLK (Market Town).—Good-class Business; returns £900; plenty of scope; excellent house; large shop; in good position; heavily stocked; price £800 or £100 and valuation.

9.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £750 to £800; gross profits £350; fine corner position; good position; price simply valuation, about £450.

10.—BERKSHIRE.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photography; returns £850; good profits; large house; price £525 or value.

11.—CHESHIRE.—High-class Dispensing and Retail; returns £660, increasing; net profit £230; good house; price £450.

12.—WORCS.—Light Country Retail; neglected through returns £250, was doing £500; low rent; good house; price valuation.

13.—LONDON SUBURB.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,250; modern shop; fine position; well stocked; price £500; net profit £190; low rent; price £300 or offer.

14.—LONDON S.E.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £500; net profit £190; low rent; price £300 or offer.

STOCKTAKINGS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Below are some reasons why you should have a yearly Stocktaking:

1. You know the exact profit made, which is so important in arriving at the value of a business.
2. You know whether you are overstocked and where you can reduce.
3. You know if you are fully insured against Fire and with our book you can make an indisputable case.
4. In the event of your wishing to sell, you know the exact value of your business, which would save disappointment to either vendor or purchaser.
5. In the case of branch shops it is an absolute necessity, if they are to be carried on with success.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH invite Chemists to write for their new and special Scheme for Stocktaking, which have been Revised and include a Scheme whereby you now need go without this necessary and all important work being done.

40 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

See page 132 "C. & D. Diary," 1910

H. P. ALEXANDER,
 LICENSED EXPERT VALUER,
 GRAHAM ROAD, LONDON, N.E.
 UNDERTAKES VALUATIONS FOR SALE,
 PHASE, PROBATE AND STOCKTAKING
 on reasonable terms.
 WELL-KNOWN EXPERIENCE TO LONDON HOUSES.
 Business Wanted and for Sale. Chemists' and Assistants' Wants Undertaken.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and communications can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Applications to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

STON-UNDER-LYNE.—Old-established Mixed Business; well stocked and electric light; low rent; excellent opportunity for pushing young man; price £420, or near offer; advertiser owns the trade. Apply, "Senex" (5/10), Office of this Paper.

BRINGHAM.—A great bargain; a handsome well-fitted Shop in residential neighbourhood; splendid position; own premises; good convenient house; under valuation. 6/19, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (Suburbs).—Middle-class Cash Business; returns over £500 under management; very profitable; splendid opening for Druggist and Optics; well-stocked and nicely-fitted shop; price £500, which is valuation of stock and fixtures; part could be left to satisfactory purchaser. "Statim" (6/8), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W. (main road).—Business in growing suburb; small Mail and Prescribing; capable of easy increase under own management; at valuation (about £100). Apply, "Magnesia," 5 Park Parade, Harlesden.

LONDON, W.—Old-established Business in populous thoroughfare for Sale; well-stocked shop; excellent profits; all ready-money; house could be well let off; side door; opening for Dentistry; good opportunity for smart up-to-date man; low price for immediate purchaser. Apply, Cave, 372 Harrow Road.

LONDON, W.—Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £560 per year; net profit £150; rent £55; part of house could be easily let off £108 per week; shop nicely fitted and well stocked; situated in busy thoroughfare; great scope for increase; reason for disposal, owner is other business to attend to; cash price £275. 7/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (Suburb, S.E.).—For immediate Disposal, first-class but neglected Business; doing under indifferent management £25 a week. I do £50; nicely fitted shop, well stocked; rent £100, on lease; let off £30; fine position; unique opportunity for young Pharmacist; price £1,250 or near offer; cash buyers only; no agents. Rhei (8/6), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (near).—Chemist's Business for Sale; established 16 years; main road; corner shop; private entrance; opening for Optics and Dentistry; reason for sale leaving district; price £250, near offer. "Cascara" (2/39), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Good old-established Business with Dentistry for immediate Sale; present owner over 60 years; good house and accommodation; main street; inquiries invited. 5/13, Office of this Paper.

TRIDINGS.—Good Dispensing (2,000 Prescriptions last year), Prescribing, and Light Retail Business; returns between £500 and £600 which can easily be considerably increased by an up-to-date man; we bear strict investigation; good house; low rent; lease; ill-health cause of disposal. For further particulars apply, "Tharkeist" (6/4), Office of this Paper.

NEWCASTLE.—Old-established Business, with full Wine Licence, for Sale; good house with separate entrance; returns £600 under unqualified; customers average 520 weekly; rent £32, rates £8; let off £19; no side-lines whatever; price £410, or valuation; owner occupied elsewhere. Apply, 4/13, Office of this Paper.

S.W.—£300; handsome Pharmacy in main thoroughfare; usually well fitted and fully stocked; good-class business; has yielded small profit under management, but affords a good opportunity for a capable man with small capital. Replies to 5/21, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD (near).—Light Retail Cash Business; returns £600; convenient house; lease; good scope for Optics and Extracting; no opposition; district population 6,000; doctor orders owner to undergo sanatorium treatment; price £330 or near offer. 5/22, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Last 3 years' returns average £875, previously over £1,000; neglected through illness; under management 25 years; pleasant position; well fitted and stocked; convenient six-roomed house, now let-off at £40; lease 11 years to run, £86; rates £25; Prescriptions about 1,400 a year, remainder Sundries and very profitable Proprietaries, except 20 per cent. Patents; net profit at least £250; price £550; no reduction; principals only. "Aspirin," Fairview, Harcourt Road, Alexandra Park, N.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—Unopposed; Light Retail and superior working-class district; returns £600; rent £40; good family house; net profit £160 per annum; can be increased; ill-health cause of sale; price valuation (about £300). F. W. Smith, Chemists' Valuer, 5 Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—For Disposal, smart little Business, mostly Prescribing and General Mixed trade; very large population; none but bona-fide purchasers entertained; fullest particulars and references given. Apply, 145/8, Office of this Paper.

SURREY (suburb).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; main thoroughfare; nearly opposite theatre; returns over £560, and capable of increase on Store lines; good profits; attractive shop; modern, double-fronted windows; nine-roomed house and nice garden; low lease; price £400, or near offer. Address, "Rhei" (3/15), Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, Optical, Photographic Business; handsome corner shop; 8-roomed house; returns over £1,600; price £1,560 or one year's net profit (£300) and valuation; rent £67 10s., 14 years' lease; also Branch; returns over £200; price £175, value of stock and fixtures; having accepted appointment, must be sold immediately. "Pharmacist" (3/12), Office of this Paper.

AN old-established Dispensing (Homoeopathic) Business in the West of England; returns £780 to £790; price £450. Apply, "Arnica" (6/10), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST; fashionable suburb of Liverpool; Cheshire side of Mersey; established 35 years; modern house; every convenience; low rent; rising neighbourhood; vendor's ill-health cause for selling; every investigation quoted, in confidence, from John Brown & Co., 34 South John Street, Liverpool.

CHEMIST Business; profitable London Cash Business for Sale; sales £15 a week; good prospect of development. Apply, "X. Y. Z.," 53 New Broad Street, E.C.

DEATH VACANCY.—For Disposal, a nice little Prescribing and Dispensing Business; in same hands about 20 years; rent only £25 per annum; 5-roomed house and garden; shop, single-fronted, well stocked, at present under management; West End district; first reasonable offer; part could remain on security. "Owner," 37 Sydney Road, Richmond.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

GENUINE small Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail Business in main street in City; well fitted; business improving; low price will be taken to effect speedy sale. "T. S." (7/18), Office of this Paper.

HIGH-CLASS Pharmacy in pleasant suburb of Northern city; returns about £1,000; very good house; good profits; a bonafide concern; reason for disposal entirely apart from the business. Apply, "Dux" (145/28), Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Prescribing Business for Sale; well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; main street; has only changed hands three times in last 70 years; rent on lease £60; returns £830; net profit £320; price £800; replies to please give banker's reference. 265/19, Office of this Paper.

VERY high-class Chemist's Business; best position in Western suburb; imposing and splendidly-fitted shop, with excellent living accommodation; net profit £200 per annum. Write "Chemist," 215 Unbridge Road, West Ealing.

£175 (Manchester Suburbs).—Old-established Country Business for Disposal; splendid opportunity for energetic man; no opposition; shop well stocked; very good living accommodation; rent 10s. per week clear. Apply to A. Harrop, 121 Haughton Green, Denton, near Manchester.

£800 returns (nearly); Family Retail and Dispensing Business; South Coast; excellent house; rent moderate; good corner position; to enable vendor to take up another business at once will sell simply at valuation of stock and fixtures, about £450. F. J. Brett, M.P.S., Chemists' Valuer, 73 Laurel Road, Leicester.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

A. H. EVANS, Chemist, late of Dorchester, desires to communicate with gentleman wishing to Dispose of Business privately; prepared to invest substantial sum in sound concern; state returns, net profit, and price; preferably South. Particulars, in confidence, "Warley," Dorchester.

BUSINESS wanted, Cash. Prescribing, with scope for doing a General Store trade, returning about £800; must bear full investigation; in a shopping district, London preferred. "Pharmacy" (13/7), Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH desire to inform intending vendors that they have a number of cash buyers still unsuited and desirous of purchasing Businesses returning from £800 to £2,000; strictest confidence can be relied upon and a speedy transfer assured. Address, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

WANTED, a Business; returns from £500 to £1,500; London or within an easy distance; references given. Full particulars in confidence, "O. P. B." (1/34), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, to Assist or Manage, by qualified, with view to purchase, a genuine Business; no Photo or Optics; must bear strictest investigation and do, say, £1,200 per annum; substantial sum to be paid, balance later; London preferred. Apply, "Sacco," c/o Evans Lescher, London.

WANTED, by qualified Chemist, genuine Business, doing a good turnover (£2,000 minimum); some local Wholesale or Druggery not objected to; country town preferred; prompt settlement for suitable concern. Particulars, in confidence, to "Statim," Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Wholesale Chemists, Leeds.

£5 Reward for information, if acted on, of good opening for a Dentist within 100 miles of London. L. Croydon-Fowler, The Towers, Saltash.

PARTNERSHIPS.

TWO CHEMISTS.—£100; Partnership in an established business, situated in the best part of Sussex; young qualified Chemist preferred. Address, by letter only, Macconnell, 5 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK of Wholesale Druggists' Sundries recovered from the recent fire at Messrs. Har & Sons, Farringdon Street, E.C., the whole but slightly damaged.

TO WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, OIL AND COLOURMEN, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TOPLIS & HARDING will SELL by AUCTION, at 73 South Street, S.E., on TUESDAY, May 10, and following day one o'clock punctually, on account of the Fire Insurance Companies, the SALVAGE STOCK of Wholesale Druggists' Sundries, comprising Eau-de-Cologne and other Perfumes, Soaps of all kinds, Extracts of Meat, Vincarnis and other Wines, Emulsions, Embrocations, Secotine, Plasters, Harlene, Tatcho, Vaseline, Tooth-powders, Malted Milk, Fruit Salts, Saline, Inks, Horns, Cattle Medicines, Boot-polishes, and numerous miscellaneous Proprietary Articles, also a fine STOCK OF PERFUMERY and Ex from another source, absolutely unimpaired. REMOVED for convenience of sale, now lying at 73 SOUTHWARK STREET, where they may be viewed on the Saturday and day preceding and Catalogues had on the premises and of the Auctioneers, 66 Cannon Street, E.C.

NOTICE.—The date of the above Sale has been altered April 26 to May 10.

FOR SALE.

COMplete MAHOGANY FITTINGS (Second-hand).—10 Drawers, Counters, Dispensing-screens, Counter-cases, Bar Carboys, Wall-cases; low prices. Smith, 3 Belgrave Terrace, E.C.

FITTINGS.—Mahogany Counter, 15 ft., another 9 ft., with door; brass-framed octagon and other Show-cases; 100 Dr. glass knobs and labels, shelving above, lockers below, V Stands, Shelving, Mortar Lamp; £55 for lot, or can be sold separately. R. H. Wood, Solicitor, 81 George Street, Edinburgh.

FOR Disposal, valuable Proprietary (registered), showing profit; supplied royalty and nobility; testimonial from Earl of Wemyss; no offer under £500 considered. Apply, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, Chemist's good Mahogany Fittings, Wall and Cases, bent and upright, Window Enclosures, shaped glass shelves, Nests Drawers, Shop-rounds, Poison-squares, ment-jars, Scales, Dispensing and Serving Counters, small Drugs, Chemicals, Galenicals, few Patents, Sundries, etc. Webster, Chemist, Bangor, N. Wales.

PREMISES FOR SALE

£750 for four shops; net rentals £89; exceptional investment; old-established Chemist, with possession; no objection; adjoining shop could be used for a Dentist. To treat J. R. Hewarth, Auctioneer, 21 Penton Place, London, W.C.

AGENCIES.

FACTORY of Haarlem Oil (Dutch drops) wants for differentvinces Agents against high commission; well introduced Druggists, etc., and disposing of first-class references. Write full particulars, "M. V.," 2125 Advertising Agency, D. Amsterdam.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

APPrentice.—Excellent opening in London Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists; first-class experience in manufacturing B.P. preparations and galenicals, etc., also in Chemical Assay. Apply, 143/62, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

RESULTS	
ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT	
LAST WEEK Apr 16 1910	
NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
EQUAL: MANAGER	69
ASSISTANT (WHOLESALE)	60
ASSISTANT	42
ASSISTANT (HARBOUR)	30
REPRESENTATIVE	29
JUNIOR ASSISTANT	24



Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

"NO NEED TO REPEAT"

Advertisement, thanks; 39 applications received; more than half suitable, the difficulty being to select the best." So note "J." (265/12) on April 20, referring to an advertisement of his in this Supplement. (145/6).

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

ANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclosing remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

SWELL IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

MEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BRIEF BUT CLEAR—millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

ATH. Davies & John, Chemists, require, immediately, the services of a competent Assistant with experience in best class trade; age about 24; to sleep on premises; may board out; personal interview essential. Full particulars in first letter endorsed.

EXHILON-SEA.—Junior Assistant required in first-class Dispensing business; must be good Dispenser and accustomed to Retail; comfortable home. State age and full particulars, if required, to F. Wimshurst, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bexhill-on-Sea.

RMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant (outdoors), for brisk Retail and Dispensing business; good salary to smart man. Apply, with coloured photo, to Chas. Thompson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Brook Birmingham.

RMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant; able to take charge of a Branch; must be a good Salesman and Window-dresser. Applicant please send full particulars as to age, height, experience, if required, with photo, to Hedges & Sons, Pharmacists, Bingham.

ACKFORD.—Wanted, for Surgery, smart young, unqualified, outdoor Male Dispenser; alternate Sundays off; no bookkeeping. State age, experience, references, and salary, "Calomel" (3/19), of this Paper.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Vacancy for smart Junior; Dispensing and Photographic experience essential. Usual particulars and photo, please, stating salary required (outdoors), to Pars & Co., Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Assistant as Manager of Branch; outdoors; married preferred; this will be a comfortable situation for a good man, and only such need apply; hours 9 to 9, one evening off weekly. Please save time by giving full particulars and requirements, Headland & Co., Western Road.

BULTH WELLS.—Junior Assistant wanted; accustomed to Mixed Country business; indoors; hours 8 to 8, Saturday 10; half-holiday weekly; no night or Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars as to salary, experience, references, &c., J. Ward, M.P.S., Bulth Wells.

CHELLENHAM.—R. Jeffrey & Son have a vacancy for an Assistant, accustomed to high-class Dispensing; one only kept; please state salary required and usual particulars; letters not answered in three days declined.

CHICHESTER.—Wanted, immediately, smart experienced Junior; good Counterman; knowledge of Photography essential. References, photo, and usual particulars, with salary required, to Horton, Chemist, Chichester.

COLWYN BAY.—Immediately, qualified Junior for first-class Dispensing; Retail, and Photographic. Send full particulars and photo (if possible), which will be returned, Lloyd, Pharmacist.

GUILDFORD.—Qualified Junior wanted for Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail. Apply, stating age, height, references, and salary required (outdoors), W. Jacobs, Guildford, Surrey.

LEICESTER INFIRMARY.—Wanted, a Male Assistant Dispenser; not over 30; Minor qualification; salary £100. Apply, not later than May 2, with copies of three recent testimonials, to the House Governor and Secretary, Leicester Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant; outdoors; good-class Dispensing, Photography, and Light Retail; to manage; permanency; not under 30; must be reliable and capable; good references. Full particulars as to experience, age, height, salary required, etc., to 5/16, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Competent and energetic indoor Assistant; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photography; good Dispenser essential; good salary to suitable man. Please state age, height, etc., to "A. G. F.," 30 Highbury Park, N.

LONDON, N.W.—Part-time Assistant for Thursday evenings; one accustomed to Dispensing, preferred. State age and usual particulars, "Salol" (4/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Assistant wanted, at once; Minor; 2 kept; indoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to Coutts Michie, Chemist, 175 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, an unqualified Assistant; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser, with knowledge of Photography preferred; outdoors. Apply, stating full particulars, age, salary, references, when disengaged, to "D. V." (4/19), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—G. W. G. Robinson, Pharmacist, Station Pharmacy, Herne Hill, requires at once a competent, gentlemanly Assistant; outdoors; quick and accurate Dispenser; knowledge of Photography essential. Apply personally or by letter, giving usual particulars.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant (indoors), for Light Cash Retail and Dispensing business; time for study could be arranged if desired. Greatrex, 112 Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart, capable Assistant required; knowledge of Photography and Optics. Salary and references to Nettie's Pharmacies, 260 Upper Tooting Road, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, for May 8, smart Junior (indoors), about 20 or 21, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Photographic. State age, height, salary, and references, enclosing photo (to be returned), to H. Dixon, 1 Russell Gardens, Holland Road, Kensington, W.

LONDON, W.—A competent Junior Assistant required, used to Dispensing and understanding Photography; outdoors. Whitmore Baker, Pharmacist, 288 Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued).*

LONDON, W.—Qualified Manager for small, working-class business wanted; one able to work up a much-neglected business; small salary and commission. Send full particulars (by letter) and photo (if possible), which will be returned, and state salary required, to "Permanency," 158 Ilbert Street, Queen's Park, W.

LONDON, W.—Required, an efficient Junior, of good height, appearance, and address; must be accustomed to quick business and smart at Stock and Counter. W. V. Wright, 25 Broadway, Hammersmith.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, a reliable Assistant; must be a good Counterman for evening duty; hours 7.30 till 12.30; qualified preferred. 7/29, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, young lady, with Minor qualification, for high-class Retail and Dispensing business; must have had Retail experience. Apply, "A. B. C." (7/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant (22-3), for West-End Dispensing business; outdoors; staff of 3. Apply, personally or by letter, enclosing photo and stating height, to E. G. Hogg, 1 Southwick Street, Hyde Park, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Early in May, an Assistant who has been accustomed to good-class business; qualified preferred; indoors; 2 kept. Apply, personally if possible, to W. P. Robinson, Messrs. Deane & Co., 17 The Pavement, Clapham Common, S.W.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Assistant required for Cash business. Please state age, experience, references, and salary required in first letter (or call), Bishop & Vincent, 450 Holloway Road, London, N.

LONDON, WEST.—Assistant wanted; qualified. Apply, 70 Tottenham Court Road. If by letter, give age and salary required.

REDRUTH.—Qualified Assistant required, age about 30, unmarried, for Light Retail and Photographic business; easy hours, with half-holiday weekly. Apply, giving usual particulars with references and salary required (outdoors), to W. Morley Martin, F.C.S., Redruth, Cornwall.

ROMFORD.—Competent Assistant wanted (immediately); short hours and good salary to suitable man. Personal application or photo and full particulars to W. S. Steeples, 28 Market Place, Romford, Essex.

ROYAL VICTORIA INFIRMARY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant Dispenser; salary to commence at £160 per annum, with luncheon; application, giving full particulars of experience and age, accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be addressed to the Pharmacist.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON, W.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant Dispenser; Minor qualification; ladies ineligible; salary £85 per annum, with luncheon and tea. Applications, stating age and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent in to the undersigned on or before April 27. THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A first-class qualified man, unmarried, wanted for Senior position; 3 years' agreement; passage paid out; salary £20 per month first year, £21 per month second year, £22 per month third year; bedroom provided. Apply, by letter, "L," 54 Queen Elizabeth Street, London, S.E.

SCARBOROUGH.—Wanted, qualified Assistant (Junior) for Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, stating full particulars, age, salary, etc., to J. Clare, Clare & Hunt, Scarborough.

SWINDON.—Manager, qualified, single, by May 10 at latest; age not over 30, for middle-class cash trade, including Photography and small Wholesale; comfortable home; salary and commission; must have undeniable references. Reply, giving usual particulars and photo, to be returned, S. Daniel & Co., Chemists, Swindon.

WOOLWICH UNION. DISPENSER REQUIRED.

THE Guardians require the services of a qualified Dispenser, male or female, who will be required to attend at the Dispensary, 30 Rectory Place, Woolwich, to dispense all Medicines prescribed by the District Medical Officers, to keep the stock of Drugs and Surgical Instruments, and to perform the whole of the duties appertaining to the office. It is estimated that the time required will be about five hours daily, and the person appointed will be free to accept outside duties.

The salary will be £70 per annum, subject to deductions under the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act.

Applicants must be qualified under the Pharmacy Act of 1868, or in some other recognised manner.

Forms of application, which can be obtained at my office (enclose stamped addressed foolscap envelope), must be returned to me not later than the 3rd May, 1910.

Conveying the Guardians will disqualify.

By order,

TOM CUTTER,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Clerk's Office, The Workhouse, Plumstead, April 19, 1910.

VIBRATOR SALESMEN.—Wanted, Chemists' Assistants have had experience selling Veedee Vibrators retail. Veedee Proprietor, 96 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

WORKSHOP.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; state age, height, and experience; send photo; Mixed business; hours 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. no duty. T. Marris & Co., Ltd., Bridge Street, Workshop.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, age 22 to 24, for a first-class Dispensing house in the West End. Apply, by letter, to 145/7, Office of this Paper.

A JUNIOR for Store business, London suburban district; knowledge of Photography. Please send full particulars, age, height, salary required, to 2/24, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant wanted (indoors), for suburban business, chiefly Cash Retail and Photographic; half-day of duty. Usual particulars and salary required to Barton Dell, Pharmacist and Dentist, 148 King Street, Hammersmith, W.

DISPENSER wanted, Doctor's Surgery, Tuesday and afternoons, 2 to 3; 5s. per week. Apply, 144/46, Office of this Paper.

GREEN & CO., Chemists, Swindon, require, immediately, an Assistant, about 25, with knowledge of Photography; no Sunday duty.

JUNIOR.—Required, the services of a Junior for 2 weeks in the country, outdoors. Apply, "K." (5/31), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, unqualified, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; must be a good Counterman and Window-dresser; outdoors. Apply, with particulars and photo, 281/14, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, for the season, from early in May to September. Apply to W. W. Johnson, Llandrindod Wells, Pembrokeshire.

JUNIOR Assistant; age 20 to 23. 145/72, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant required for a good-class business in the town, Midlands; outdoors; no Sunday duty. Please apply full particulars as to experience, etc., 8/15, Office of this Paper.

LADY ASSISTANT required, immediately; must be recent and active and have some experience in the Metric System of measurement. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary to "Metric" (145/03), Office of this Paper.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for a first-class Retail Chemist; good Dispensing experience essential. If any person is made by letter kindly enclose photograph and full particulars to 145 Holborn Bars, E.C.

LOCUM wanted for fortnight from June 20 for good class business within 40 miles of London, with view to full engagements; good class London references essential. Apply, (5/12), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACISTS.—A Manufacturing firm has several vacancies for young qualified Pharmacists; gentlemanly appearance and address essential; the vacancies offer exceptional opportunities for young and active Salesmen; age about 24 or 25. Apply, giving full particulars, experience, and salary required, to 146/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, about 23 years of age, as Dispenser in the West End. Apply to "A. P.," c/o Messrs. Maw, 57 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for up-to-date Cash business in the Midlands; good prospects of advancement. Salary required, and when at liberty, to 6/43, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED male Dispenser (under 30) to firm of three capable, energetic, and experienced Bookkeepers; only with best references seeking permanency need apply; yearly (indoors); assistant dispenser kept. Apply (by first instance) to Doctors, 32 Bedford Hill, Balham.

SMART, gentlemanly Dental Operator and Mechanic; with Chemists' ordinary Retail and able to take Co. required; age not over 35; easy hours; state fullest particulars, where occupied the past three years. W. O. Smith, 1 Fareham, Hants.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for Bookkeeping, Stock, and Cash work; must be reliable and have unexceptionable permanency for suitable man. Apply, with photo, references, stating salary, to Donington & Co., Wholesale and Retail Stationery, Spalding.

AT & CHAMBERS, Suffolk Lawn Pharmacy, Cheltenham, are in want of a qualified Assistant, to take over duties at once.

AND, unqualified Assistant for about 4 months, tall and good address, at Counter; age under 30; send photo and experience; wages £2 (outdoors). W. D. Hall, Pharmacist, Cheltenham, York.

AND, qualified Junior Assistant; about 22 or 23; enclose photo, giving height. State salary required to G. Coverdale, Cheltenham, York.

AND, in London or suburbs, Chemist's Business with post-office attached; convenient house at moderate rent. Full particulars "Alpha" (4/1), Office of this Paper.

AND, a qualified Assistant, must be a good Counterman and perfectly trustworthy, between 25 and 35 years of age, for class London Retail. State age, height, experience, salary (outdoors), enclose full particulars, recent references, and to Mr. C/o British Drug Houses, Graham Street, E.C.

AND, by May 6, Manager for small business in South Wales; 25 to 30; good Prescriber, Counterhand, and Window-erential. Reply, giving full particulars, salary required, to 6/1, Office of this Paper.

AND, Junior Assistant; accurate Dispenser, with knowledge of photography. Apply, stating salary (in- and out-doors), to Mr. C/o Hawkins, Minehead.

AND, unqualified Assistant, immediately; used to Photographic trade preferred, and willing to do part-travelling; 1 week Thursdays; no Sunday duty. State salary and full particulars to "Northumberland" (4/20), Office of this Paper.

AND, smart qualified Assistant capable of undertaking Retail Management, for about 3½ months, in modern brisk Cash business commencing early in June; if satisfactory lucrative remuneration will be offered. State age, whether married, salary desired, and all other particulars to 6/34, Office of this Paper.

AND, immediately, for a West-End business, an experienced Manager; liberal salary to really competent man. Apply, giving full particulars, to 8/12, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

DIA- id-established firm of Wholesale Druggists require Representative in India; previous experience advisable; part-representative not objected to. State full particulars to "Drugs" (2/3), Office of this Paper.

ELAN- Drug Traveller wanted to act as Resident Representative. State age and experience, "Push" (144/13), Office of this Paper.

SIST- T wanted; competent and energetic qualified Assistant (outdoors) for Wholesale and Retail business in a Midland town; good prospects for a capable man not afraid of work. Full particulars and photo to 6/15, Office of this Paper.

DI- ENT man wanted with knowledge of Wets and Dries; energetic, accurate, and reliable; capable of controlling small amounts of 4 or 5 hands. Write full particulars of previous experience and wages expected to 4/52, Office of this Paper.

UN- T hand required, age about 24, thoroughly reliable, and experienced in Bottling Dry Chemicals, Alkaloids, etc. State full particulars, whether disengaged, and wages required to 4/25, Office of this Paper.

ALT- RACT.—Wanted, Manager for Malt Extract Factory; thoroughly capable of superintending the manufacture to high class results; must have good references showing previous experience. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to 40, Office of this Paper.

REAL live Representative for West of England, Wales, and Mid-lands; none but smart, energetic men with thoroughly sound sundries connection and able to influence business need apply. Full particulars of past work and salary required, "A. B." (142/6), Office of this Paper.

R- REPRESENTATIVE wanted by a provincial Drug house to call upon Medical men in the Midland and Northern Counties, with a connection preferred. Apply, stating age, recent references, salary required, and full particulars to 6/27, Office of this Paper.

R- REPRESENTATIVES wanted, calling upon Chemists, Stores, etc., to push sale of Lactettes, sour-milk chocolates, as a side-line; good commission given to smart men. State ground covered, age, experience, and testimonials, to Lactettes, 27 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

T- RAVELLER required for the Midlands, Eastern Counties, and West of England district by a manufacturer of a well-known Proprietary line; applicants must have a sound connection and be able to command £10 or £12 per week salary and expenses. Apply, with full particulars, to "Representative" (145/13), Office of this Paper.

T- RAVELLER, extra commission, calling upon Chemists, Oilmen, Ironmongers, town and country. Letters, Thos. Adams, Nisbet Place, Homerton.

T- RAVELLER.—To a gentleman who is now calling on the best-class Chemists in London and suburbs, and has a good connection, and is open to Represent another house, a 10 per cent. is offered; only first-class goods; small samples. "H. H." (7/21), Office of this Paper.

T- RAVELLER wanted for Glasgow and district by a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists; must be energetic and have thorough knowledge of the trade and a good connection amongst Chemists, Doctors, and Veterinary Surgeons. Applications, strictly confidential, stating age, full particulars of experience, with ground covered, salary required, and photograph, if possible, 4/9, Office of this Paper.

W- ANTED, Representative, having a good connection amongst Chemists, to carry a Proprietary article on a commission basis. 3/17, Office of this Paper.

W- HOLESALE.—Assistant required in Laboratory of a London firm; used to Compounding Mixtures, etc. Apply, by letter, stating previous experience and wages required, "Citronella" (144/73), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

B- RUSSELS, SWITZERLAND, or PARIS.—Foreigner seeks situation; speaking English, French, Italian fluently; West-End, Continental experience; good references; disengaged May or June. Write, Cairo, 17 Avenue Pictet-de-Rochemont, Geneva, Switzerland.

B- UENOS AYRES.—Assistant (23) seeks berth in this city in view of Exhibition; good West End, provincial; and French experience; sailing April 29. "D. D." 15 Albert Square, S.W.

C- HEMIST (30) seeks Management; disengaged September next; English, South American, and Indian experience; Aërated Waters, Photography, etc.; excellent references. "Ganges" (266/17), Office of this Paper.

C- HEMIST (32) seeks position as Manager or Senior in South Africa; excellent experience and references; Sight-testing, Dentistry, and Photography. Address, Elliott, Black House, Ripley, Derbyshire.

SITUATIONS WANTED

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

EMIS- qualified; disengaged. "E." 91 Tyndall Road, Leyton, N.E.

SIST- T; 32; good references; permanency. Weale, c/o Chemist, Blaina, Mon.

NIOR- 21; over 5 years' experience; reference. Marsden, 41 St. James Street, Bury.

L- OCUM or Temporary Assistant to Chemist-Optician; qualified. Stocks, c/o Broadbent, Hoxley.

L- OCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caino," 21a Castletown Road, West Kensington.

D- ISENGAGED; unqualified; several years' experience. R. M. Lellean, 2 Rockville, Hantville, Guernsey.

L- OCUM; experienced; liberty April 25; booking summer dates forward. Cook, Pharmacist, Cleethorpes.

B- RANCH Manager; permanency or Locum; qualified; best experience. "Chemist," 22 Elgin Avenue, W.

SITUATIONS WANTED (continued).

- L**OCUM; 24; qualified; disengaged 30th. 4/28, Office of this Paper.
- U**NQUALIFIED; 25; disengaged. F. W. Stiles, 10 Avenue Road, Doncaster.
- M**ANAGER or Senior; Agricultural; good references. 6/32, Office of this Paper.
- U**NQUALIFIED; 25; disengaged; smart, willing; Drug-stores. 5/8, Office of this Paper.
- L**OCUM; well up Photography, Extracting, Prescribing, Dispensing, etc. 6/23, Office of this Paper.
- Q**UALIFIED; Locum or permanent; tall; excellent references; disengaged. Haworth, Bradford Avenue, Bolton.
- Q**UALIFIED; 38; Locum or permanency; near Manchester. Bostecy, 18 Fairlawn Street, Moss Side, Manchester.
- D**OCTOR'S Dispenser, Bookkeeper, Surgery Attendant; experienced. "Dispenser," 30 Queen's Road, Tidal Basin, E.
- J**UNIOR; tall; good Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic experience; before or after Whitsun. 5/15, Office of this Paper.
- U**NQUALIFIED; 31; all-round experience; good references; country market town preferred. "Prescriber" (5/26), Office of this Paper.
- M**ANAGER; experienced; middle-aged; highest references; town or country; permanency desired. "Pharmacist" (5/32), Office of this Paper.
- U**NQUALIFIED; 35; height 6 ft.; single; good experience; Photography; 3 years' reference; good address. "Radix," 32 Trinity Road, Tooting, S.W.
- D**ISENGAGED; experienced and capable Dispenser; smart Counterman, good Prescriber, Extractor; gentlemanly; abstainer. 6/33, Office of this Paper.
- A**SSISTANT; 23; 7½ years' good all-round experience. Dispensing, Photography, etc.; outdoors. "Boracis," 12 Lesbury Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- D**ISENGAGED; gentlemanly Assistant; 26; good-class Dispensing, Counter experience; excellent references; reliable; businesslike. W. P. Colls, Ewelme, Bedford.
- J**UNIOR or Improver (20) requires situation in London, where time is given for study; moderate salary. A. C. Smith, Broad Street, Pershore, Worcestershire.
- Q**UALIFIED; young; 7 years' good experience; excellent references; Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic. Walkinshaw, 40 Stanley Road, Barrow-in-Furness.
- P**ORTER and assist shop; 19; shortly disengaged; excellent stock-keeper, Packet Photography, Developer; 6 years present situation. Passingham, Quay Street, Farnham.
- A**SSISTANT; 29; smart; unqualified; high-class Dispensing and Counter work; also Store experience; exceptional references; outdoors preferred. Apply, 4/35, Office of this Paper.
- A**DVERTISER, qualified, having relinquished business of his own, desires engagement as Locum, Reliever, or permanency. Particulars, "Pharmacist," 659 Lord Street, Southampton.
- A**SSISTANT; unqualified; abstainer; experience, including Photography; good references; Wholesale or Retail; outdoors; disengaged. S. A. Wells, Sibford Gower, near Banbury.
- M**ANAGER; London or South; qualified; married; aged 41; West End, City, Suburban, Provincial experience, every department. Hanham, Alexandrine, Tredegar Road, Southsea.
- J**UNIOR or Improver; 20; 5 ft. 10 in.; smart; seaside and town experience; Dispensing, Photography, Counter, and Window-dressing; would prefer situation in North. "Fy" (3/10), Office of this Paper.
- J**UNIOR or Improver; age 20 and 9 months; height 5 ft. 7 in.; abstainer; 4 years' good all-round experience; Photographic work and Dispensing; outdoors preferred. Kyffin Corbishley, Corve Street, Ludlow.
- P**ART-TIME Assistant or in business with easy hours; unqualified; age 27 years; highest references; accustomed to good-class business; time for study required. "C. E. F.," 91 Hammersmith Road, West Kensington.
- J**UNIOR; 21; abstainer; 5½ years' good all-round experience in Dispensing, Photography, and Counter work; Birmingham and district preferred; outdoors or indoors; disengaged May 1. F. B. Minor, 50 Woodfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
- O**UTDOORS; competent Assistant; unqualified. "J.," 129 Rut Avenue, Wood Green, N.
- Q**UALIFIED; 45; manager, Assistant, or Locum. "Pharmaci 46 Bridge Street, Hereford.
- L**OCUM; qualified; 41; reliable; engagements booked for Kemp, Berrington Street, Hereford.
- A**SSISTANT; 32; unqualified; Photographic, Prescri "Douglas," 173 Spital Hill, Sheffield.
- J**UNIOR; 20; disengaged; good references; Lancashire prefer Radcliffe, 18 Jarvis Street, Rochdale.
- M**ANAGER or Locum; town and country experience; qual James, 2 Commercial Road, Spalding.
- M**ANAGER or Locum; qualified; experienced; London; outd "Calox," 32 Redburn Street, Chelsea.
- A**SSISTANT or Branch Manager; highest references; absta Jackson, 132 Riverdale Road, Plumstead.
- L**OCUM, Manager; 30 years' experience; qualified. Smit Hannah Street, Crowcroft Park, Manchester.
- A**SSISTANT; unqualified; 23; experienced; Dispensing, Cou Photographic. Rose, 7 High Street, Windsor.
- J**UNIOR; 5½ years' experience; Dispensing, Photography, Counter; tall. Clark, "Landpart," Sidmouth.
- F**OR Management or Temporary Assistance; engagement req by Balchin, Ph.C., 74 Angell Road, Brixton.
- Q**UALIFIED; 28; tall; married; Manager, Assistant, Le experienced. Wilson, 56 Mazenod Avenue, N.W.
- A**SSISTANT; young; unqualified; high-class experience; go ferences. Collier, Beetham & Clark, Cheltenham.
- L**OCUM or permanency; qualified Manager; middle-aged stainer. "Phenacstin," 10 Raby Street, Darlington.
- Q**UALIFIED Assistant or Locum; all-round experience; y energetic; well recommended. Herington, Dunstable.
- P**ART-TIME; study for Minor; Clapham district pref "Drug," Pentwyn Farm, Llansamlet, South Wales.
- L**OCUM; unqualified; disengaged; good Dispenser. "B 1 Heath Terrace, Maldenstone Hill, West Greenwich.
- U**NQUALIFIED Junior; 23; good experience and refer "Statin," Broadview, Hatherley Road, Winchester.
- P**ORTER; assist Counter, Dispensing, Stock, Photog "Acetone," 185a Pelham Street Buildings, Mile End.
- Q**UALIFIED; 32; married; 5 ft. 11 in.; Counter, Dispe Photography. "G. O. S.," 17 Glenwood Road, Catford.
- J**UNIOR; disengaged; Photography, Window-dressing; ex reference; terms moderate. Clapham, Trafalgar Square, ing.
- J**UNIOR Extractor would give services in exchange for and Tuition in all-round Dentistry, or offers. Price, 85 Cen Road, Southampton.
- M**ANAGER, qualified, with view to purchase good-class Bu Yorkshire preferred; excellent experience; highest refe Marriott, Cornville, Heckmondwike.
- L**OCUM or part-time; Birmingham and district; aged 32; al experience; good references; unqualified. Address, "S 38 York Street, Harborne, Birmingham.
- G**ERMAN Apotheker desires position with English Phar in order to gain experience; London preferred. Appl meyer, 24 Harrington Square, London, N.W.
- W**ANTED, situation by married man; unqualified; family; best General experience; good address; abst "Statin," c/o 100 High Street, Street, Somerset.
- S**ENIOR Assistant with prospect of managing; 12 years class experience; age 30; unqualified; abstainer; "Statin," 63 Highlever Road, North Kensington.
- Q**UALIFIED, also Apothecaries Hall and Dental Surge Manager or Principal Assistant; London and country ence; excellent references. 7/32, Office of this Paper.

MALE, 26; tall; all-round experience; disengaged. John-
36 Large's Street, Derby.

MALE, speaks French; London or near; disengaged April 30.
Apply, 145/5, Office of this Paper.

MALE, 22; high-class Dispensing and Retail experience;
excellent references. 4/5, Office of this Paper.

MALE, long or short periods; qualified; excellent references;
disengaged. "A," 41 Palmerston Road, Birmingham.

MALE, qualified; 30; energetic, reliable; good experience;
disengaged; married. 82 Gilbey Road, Tooting, S.W.

MALE, 22; tall; West-End experience; London or Manchester;
outdoors preferred; reasonable hours. 4/27, Office of this Paper.

MALE, Assistant, Part-time; excellent testimonials; Chemist or
Druggist; London or suburbs. "Casilab" (7/9), Office of this
Paper.

MALE, young, 5 ft. 9 in., requires part time or full time
Friday and Saturday, in London. "Pharmacist," 23 Chelsham
Road, Chelham, S.W.

MALE, Manager or Senior; qualified; 28; tall; West-end and
principal experience; references, thoroughly satisfactory.
101, 3 Broad Street, Worcester.

MALE, qualified Manager; disengaged; all-round experience,
including Dentistry; small salary; in- or out-doors. "Com-
munications" (4/16), Office of this Paper.

MALE, experienced and reliable qualified Manager requires respon-
sible position; married; 33; country preferred; good references.
Roseale, Station Road, Herne Bay.

MALE, smart and up to date; 22; tall; Dispensing. Photo-
graphy, Counter, and Advertising; Harrogate experience.
2 Franklin Road, Harrogate.

MALE, unqualified; 23; first-class Dispensing experience,
Counter-work, and Photography; Manchester district pre-
ferred. Pearson, c/o Littleboy, Woking.

MALE, Manager; qualified; thoroughly good all-round man;
Printer, Dental, Photography; reliable and energetic; ab-
solutely married. 8/18, Office of this Paper.

MALE, part-time, or permanent.—Advertised, energetic and
trustworthy, and well suited for a business requiring tact and
kindness. "F. F.," 761 Garratt Lane, S.W.

MALE, Danish qualified (age 27), continental experience,
desires situation; good references; speaks French and
Danish; small salary. Apply, 1/11, Office of this Paper.

MALE, 51 years' experience, requires situation in high-class
business; London preferred; Photography, Window-dressing;
no smoke. "Essex" (7/12), Office of this Paper.

MALE, 23; good experience; excellent references; ab-
stainer; Counter, Dispenser, Extractor; London; would Manage
all Branches. "Statim," 41 Burwash Road, Plumstead.

MALE, experienced best class and Continent; well educated,
accurate; accustomed to Management; seaside season preferred,
West-End; outdoors. "Viva" (4/4), Office of this Paper.

MALE, (27), tall, disengaged Whitsuntide, desires perma-
nent in good-class Dispensing business; outdoors preferred.
"Harmat," Hotel Français, Quai St. Pierre, Cannes, S. France.

MALE, 26; Dispensing, Photographic, and Agricul-
tural experience; sound references as to sobriety, honesty, and
loyalty; seeks permanency in provincial town. Replies, 8/11, Office
of this Paper.

MALE, situation for smart lad of 17; good at Stock and
Service; willing and obliging; 3 years' reference; small salary
or none; per week outdoors. Apply, 22 Agnew Road, Honor
Park, E.

MALE, married, no children; qualified Chemist; first-rate
Dispenser, Dispenser, and used to all Vet., and 30 years'
all Surgery; own furniture; liberty shortly. "Wilcox" (4/24),
Office of this Paper.

MALE, unqualified; 25; 10 years' good experience; Dis-
pensing, Retail, Stockkeeping; abstainer; outdoors; London
preferred; excellent references. "Industria," Nantyarddu,
S.O. Breconshire.

MALE, German gentleman (Apothecary) desires situation in a
good-class Pharmacy as "volontaire" for a short time, begin-
August 1; if possible would prefer to live with family; willing
to travel. 8/ Office of this Paper.

MALE, qualified Italian Pharmacist, with 10 years' experi-
ence, speaking French and a little English, desires a situa-
tion in a Chemist's in or near London. Address, stating terms, to
"A" (17), Office of this Paper.

LADY, Dispenser wants Locum work. Apply, Miss Saul,
"Worriho," Worriho Road, Shenfield, Essex.

ASSISTANT; 24; unqualified; Dispenser, Window-dresser, and
Counter. Gibbs, 29 Montpellier Villas, Cheltenham.

QUALIFIED; 26; all-round experience; excellent references; dis-
engaged. "Pharmacist," 18 Heslop Road, Balham, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 26; 6 years in last berth; excellent references;
abstainer; disengaged. "Veloce" (3/23), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; 29; smart Window-dresser, Prescriber,
Dispenser, Photography. "Pharmacist" (2/23), Office of this
Paper.

ASSISTANT; 23; 7 years' all-round experience; excellent refer-
ences; Extractor. "Viride," Parramatta, Admitt Road, North-
ampton.

QUALIFIED; disengaged end of April; Locum or season; refer-
ences given; moderate salary. Dixon, 231 St. George's Road,
Preston.

MANAGER; middle-aged; London experience in first-class phar-
macies; excellent references; disengaged. 274/29, Office of
this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; 5½ years' good Counter experience; Photography,
Optics; facilities for Minor studies desired. Beruard Wimbush,
Kitley, Derby.

JUST qualified; 24; desires post in a high-class Dispensing esta-
blishment; West-end preferred. A. B. Ogle, Canon House,
Melksham, Wilts.

MANAGER; qualified; 32; 5 ft. 10 in.; disengaged; married;
excellent references. Mitchell, 3 Alpha Street, Higher Open-
shaw, Manchester.

LOCUM or Manager; 20 years' experience; town or country; now
booking dates; can take charge any time from May 1. 3/21,
Office of this Paper.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—After Whitsun; Assistant; unqualified;
28; experienced and reliable; abstainer; 10 years' experience.
Jenkins, 15 Walter Road, Swansea.

WHOLESALE.

GENTLEMAN, 6 years' Retail and Wholesale, wishes to Travel.
4/72, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER desires engagement with good house; London or
country. 7/25, Office of this Paper.

BERTH required, Wholesale, London; could Represent if required.
"W.," 123 Saltram Crescent, Paddington.

WAREHOUSEMAN; 27; used to Druggist Sundries and Packing
Export Perfumeries. 2/25, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE young business man desires berth as Representative;
good appearance; energetic; well spoken. 3/13, Office of this
Paper.

TABLET-MAKER; 27; 5 years with well-known firm; thoroughly
practical; good organiser; sound knowledge of trade. 5/29,
Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (30), all-round experience, disengaged, could take
charge or Travelling; moderate salary; good references. "P.,"
49 Rattray Road, Brixton.

TYNE and Tees, or North.—Wanted, to Represent Drug, Dry-
saltery, or Speciality firm; small salary and commission. "Re-
liable" (1/33), Office of this Paper.

SYSTEMATIC worker (32) desires position in London; Wholesale;
12 years' unbroken experience; Drugs, Sundries, Photographic.
"A. W. S.," 84 Moncrieff Street, Peckham, S.E.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Traveller, well known to Chemists South-West
England, would Travel in any Chemists' Sundries; correspondence
invited. "E.," 4 Festing Grove, Southsea.

WORKS Chemist or Manager; 15 years' London and Provincial
Wholesale experience; could equip Laboratories home or
abroad. "Chemist," 14 Stirling Road, Birmingham.

OFFICE Manager and Cashier, with up-to-date methods, desires
change; expert Accountant; long Drug-trade experience; can
give security; highest references. 1/40, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE seeks re-engagement; large personal con-
nection, Liverpool, Cheshire, North Wales, etc., Drug or Sun-
dries, with firm of repute. "Commercial" 109 Walton Breck Road,
Liverpool.

WHOLE or Part Representative.—Advertiser, with sound esta-
blished connection amongst Chemists in Home Counties, Mid-
land, and South Coast, is desirous of communicating with Sundries,
Toilet, or Speciality firm. 281/24, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—35 Allen & Hanbury "B" Preference, 24s.; 200 Baku Oil, 6s. 4½d.; 55 Evans Lescher Preference, 45 3s. 6d. x.d.; 110 G. B. Kent Preference, 17s. 6d.; 140 A. J. White Ordinary, 2s. 3d.; 30 J. Knight Ordinary, 23s. 9d.; 10 Meggeson Preference, 80s. x.d.; 100 A. J. White Preference, 10s. 6d. x.d.; 50 Wright, Layman & Umney 6 per cent. Preference, 22s.; 200 Baiss Bros. & Stevenson 5½ per cent. Preference, 19s. 9d. WANTED (subject).—20 Camwal Preference, 4s. 3d.; 300 Idris "A" Preference, 2s. 10½d.; £200 Debenture, 60 x.d.; 500 A. J. White Ordinary, 1s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London County and Westminster. Established 1898.

SODA-WATER Trolley, on which a boy of 8 can easily convey 3 doz. syphons; will go through any doorway; dozens in use in all parts of the country; easily stored; sent on approval, carriage free; price 37s. Sole Makers, Arthur & Co., Cambridge.

BARGAINS IN SHOPFITTINGS (second-hand).—Two Plate-glass fronted Serving Counters, one 17 ft. long, price £12, another 12 ft. long, £8 15s.; wall Show-case, 10 ft. 6 in. long, mirror centre, price £12 10s.; Drug-fitting, 12 ft. long, £12 10s.; Desk and Perfumecase, 45s.; Plate-glass Counter-case, 5 ft. long, 80s.; quantity of other fittings, various sizes, great bargains. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Fittings, Drug-fittings, Dispensing-screens, Perfumecases, Wall-cases, Counter-cases, Centre-cases, Counters, Window Enclosures, Drawers, All Shopfittings of every description (second-hand) at lowest prices that can't be beaten; get my estimate and save money; 30 years' practical experience. **George Cook**, The Working Shopfitter, 8 Cross Street, Islington, London.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

SECOND-HAND Chemists', Shop, and Office Fittings for Sale; condition as new. **Congdon & Son**, 77 Clerkenwell Road.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-cases fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogue and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER**, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

INSTEAD OF LAMENTING

over the depression in trade, competition by small shops, loss of both Agricultural and Horticultural business, send for a copy of my free booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," which will show you how to regain the trade you have lost. Sent post free on application to Pharmacists only.—A Pharmacist writes: "Your suggestions, &c., have bucked me up a lot. I have sold more bottles in three weeks than I have previously sold in a year before."

J. R. B. ALLISON, Pharmacist and Business Specialist, RETFORD

GUMMED PRICE TICKETS

Crimson ground, white figures.
Stocked in all usual prices up to 2/6, each price banded separately in hundreds.

1/3

The Midget, 9d. per 1,000

The Magnum, 1/6 " " "

assorted 10 prices.

Full illustrated list of Blanks for use with these tickets free on application.

10⁰

DODLEY & CO., Ticket Writers & Printers, Holloway, London

2-MEN LIMITED COMPANIES.

To extend a business, with additional capital and for many other reasons, there are many advantages known to me in regard to limited companies composed of 2 or more members. The stamp duties and my fees up to getting certificate are 8 guineas for a £500 company or 10 guineas for £1,000 one. **Bernard Slack** also registers trade marks through his London agent. See my usual advert. also on page 113 this issue

... Really Cheap Printing ... means first class printing at 3rd class prices. This offer and guarantee all work. Nothing too small or too large. Send your business cards and will quote by return post. Quick delivery. Handbills, Memoranda, Billheads, Labels, Stationery Boxes &c. &c. **Bernard Slack**, 9 King Street, Wolverhampton

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION, 1910.

VOTE for the N.U.A.P. Candidates

**J. M. DOWTY AND
J. J. B. WALDRON.**

Whilst the N.U.A.P. aims at improving the economic conditions of the dependent in pharmacy it is also a reform movement having as its object the consolidation of all the legitimate interests of the craft.

OUR CANDIDATES, therefore, represent the views of an organised body which is zealous to do the best for pharmacy and views all questions from the standpoint of the rank and file.

WHAT YOU WANT WE WANT.

(1) As regards the Master Pharmacist.

- (a) To prevent the senseless granting of poison licenses.
- (b) To endeavour to restrict the place named "pharmacy" to the pharmacist.
- (c) To make the Council representative of the views of ordinary pharmacists, with a clearer conception of the present chaotic and most unsatisfactory condition of the craft. We shall aim at such an extension of the Society's resources that it shall have active touch with local associations, making all considerations second to this, that the Society shall be an effective and sympathetic instrument for the conservation and administration of the interests of the entire craft.

(2) As regards the Assistant Pharmacist:

- (a) We aim at securing an adequate salary in proportion to your qualified services. The Council will do something in this matter with reference to appointments.
- (b) We will press for the Council to support the claims of chemists' assistants within the scope of the Hours Bill.
- (c) We are vitally interested in the question of the registration of apothecaries' assistants and compounders.
- (d) We have taken action, and we are all the time in question of dispensing in public institutions are of opinion that the dispensing of poisons should be subjected to the same conditions as the status of the pharmacist can be improved by this improving his position in the public service, this will be our special concern.

To the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We stand for the position as defined above, and we ask your support to secure our return. We do not make fair claims in our individual capacity, but if you do us the honour of returning us, we shall go to the Council as the spokesmen of an organised body, and we shall be the objects which we have set before you.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servants

**JOSEPH MASTERS DOWTY,
JAMES J. B. WALDRON.**

Exchange Column—Bargains.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

NAT. "Histopathology of Skin Diseases," authorised translation of coloured figures, 42 diagrams; absolutely new condition; published at 31s. 6d. net; offered post free 7s. 9d. GAMMIE, Chemist, Macduff.

FRS. wanted for "The British Herbal," 1756, coloured plates; Cooke's "Cyclopædia," Vols. 2, 3, 4; Cooley's "Receipts for Surgery and Cosmetics," 1868; "Non-Secret Formulas," Grinn, 1897; "Chemical Recipes," Atlas Chemical Co., 1896; "Wilmaking," Forbes Henderson; "Text-book for Brewers," Brian PELLEW, Chemist, Old Kent Road, S.E.

DENTAL.

DENTAL forceps, plated; exchange ointment-jars or nest drawers. Brox. Drug-stores, Chingford Road, Essex.

NAT. Surgical chair (combined); 9 adjustable positions; bargain, £5 5s., going first offer; seen by appointment. "L," 4 Fairbairn Road, West Croydon.

T of 15 pairs plated tooth-forceps, with three elevators, in mahogany case, very little used; 25s. the lot. STANLEY, 2 Gaythorne Road, Bradford, Yorks.

FORMULÆ.

OT. P. (ISH) formula for sale. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London, N. 6d.; P. STE, sticks strong leather, paper, cardboard, sample 3d.; another tin ink in powder, 1d. packet makes $\frac{1}{2}$ pint jet-black ink; also money-making (40 years) successful remedies of retired Chemist. Offers, LOBB, Willemsden.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

LATE horn-ton-Pickard Royal Ruby Reflex, no lens, slightly soiled; slides, case, £5 10s., listed £10 10s.; 3-pint seltzogene, 3s.; King Tudor, No. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 4 aluminium slides, case ripodges, cost £4; 5 by 4 Kodak, 35s., cost 60s.; No. 3 Junior Kodak 35s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate magazine camera, 30s., roller-blind shutter. LEWIS, 7 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith.

by 10 UDIO camera, long extension, fitted with Lancaster's whole-plate portrait lens, Marion's silent studio shutter, two magnifying slides, with carriers to quarter-plate, massive adjustable studio stand, and focussing cloth; excellent condition; £10 10s. 15-in. Globe enameller, gas heating, in good condition, £5 5s. approval deposit. BAILY, Chemist, Margate.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

2s. 9d. Kutnow's, 2 1s. Mennen's, 3 2s. 6d. Kepler's mmlt and il. W.D. Chemist, Mapperley, Nottingham.

SHARES.

RES. Sale. See page xc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXEN. cher-giving cash till, in thorough working order; £5. 10 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.

IONS. doz. 30-oz. plain, second-hand; sample sent, carriage included, 1s. KIRKUP, Chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ICA. barber chair, Koch's hydraulic, nearly new; cost £14. accept £8; suit dentist. "E," 4 Festing Grove, South.

FOU. CAIN for sale, Stiles' "Regent," 4 syrups, 2 monitors; in perfect condition. TAYLOR, 93 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ash. ale, solid oak drawers, width 7 in., depth 5 in., length 8 in.; suitable for chemist or shop. Apply NEWMAN, 8 St. Mary's Place, Apperham, Wilts.

RS.—sets best plate-glass shelves, 3 ft. long, 20 in., 16 in., 12 in. wide, 4-ft. upright bars and brackets; whole or part. MILES, Brough.

LAB. LED shop-rounds, good condition, N. and W.M. 10, 20, 40 (1 gross), contents current value over £5; will accept lowest offer. WILLIAMS, 43 Queen's Road, High Wycombe.

dispos. cheap, in good order, quicksilver killing plant, including large pans, 36-in. diameter inside, with pestles, and pullers, also smaller ditto, single pan, with 12 turning by crank machinery; also strong barrel trolley handse. Please write or call, BARTLES, Lincoln.

WANTED.

POWER mixer, cwt. capacity. BROOK PARKER, Gurnett Street, Bradford.

SECOND-HAND fittings. State lowest cash price, PICKERING, Royston, Yorks.

B.P. Codex: in good condition. Lowest price to WATTS, Chemist, Rainham, Kent.

FORMULÆ purchased, hygienic hair lotion, dye, dressing, etc.; good price. W. LEWIS, 12 Shelden Street, London, W.

SQUIRE'S "Companion" (latest); "Pharmaceutical Formulas," 1898. Write, "R.," 123 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

PRESENT address of DONALD McALUAR, Chemist's Assistant, who left Plymouth for London 2 years ago? Any information will be appreciated by his sister. 281/19, Office of this Paper.

A Free Entertainment.

THE Albert Hall has never probably (writes a Man about Town) been occupied by such a mixed audience as on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, when demonstrations of the blood-circulator were given by the "inventor," C. I. Macausa, "F.R.S.A." Notwithstanding the tall advertising which has boomed the shows, the Hall on the first night was far from full, and there was "a beggarly array of empty boxes"; yet there were probably from 8,000 to 9,000 people present. Clean-shaved, with *pince-nez*, frock-coat, white vest, diamonds sparkling on tie and finger, the demonstrator struck one as shrewd and brimful of assurance. Supported on the platform by a specially neat-figured young person dressed as a nurse (who was quite a brown study), whose principal duty appeared to be the taking of names and addresses of the patients. The echo, so well known to frequenters of the Hall, appeared at first rather disconcerting to the speaker, but he soon got over that. The first operation took place upon a middle-aged person in a bonnet, who was carried to the stage on a couch. After being "vibrated" for a few minutes to a slow waltz, the tempo of which gradually increased to a jig, the patient walked in a way across the stage. Two cases of paralysis were next treated, and to all appearance they were not improved. The advertisements of the meetings announced that Mr. Macausa would, by means of his vibration, cause the great organ to play, but he explained that the management were afraid if he did this the instrument might be damaged; so he had secured a pianola, upon which he exerted his influence. An Albert Hall audience has rarely heard the like of it before. Ahem! After this a very good violin solo was played by a young lady who was claimed as a patient "and one of the most celebrated artists of the day." A few "voices," such as "Bodie," interrupted at times, but such quips as "the machine can't cure ignorance" caused laughter. On Wednesday night the audience was perhaps not so large, but, judging from externals, of a rather better class. The same performance was gone through, one of the patients of the Tuesday's demonstration, "suffering from paralysis caused by hæmorrhage on the brain," being again treated so as to make the cure more certain. Later eight or nine cases of rheumatic paralysis and deafness were treated simultaneously to the music of the band; this, combined with that produced by vibrators, had quite a novel effect. The query, "What shall I give for a prize to the first cure?" was answered by a voice, "Give him the Budget." The entertainment closed with an exhibition of sixty or seventy radiographs shown on a large screen, and they formed perhaps the best part of the show, but by the time they came on most of the audience had left the building quite orderly.

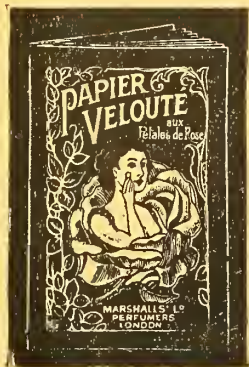
FROM the instructions given away with a certain "Lightning Cough Cure":

"Take — Cough Cure every two hours for six doses, then every three hours until completely cured." (Pause here, by the way, and observe the "lightning.") "Keep yourself warm and free from draughts, and before retiring take hot onion-gruel and put your feet in hot water and mustard for a few minutes. The latter is an important part of the treatment, and must not be neglected."

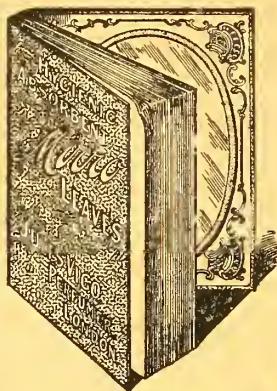
Our own "Lightning Broken Leg Cure" is now on the market. Take it every two hours and have your leg well set by a good surgeon. The latter is an important part of the treatment, and must not be neglected.—*Punch*.

MARSHALL, Colebrooke Works, ISLINGTON

TELEPHONE: 833 CITY.

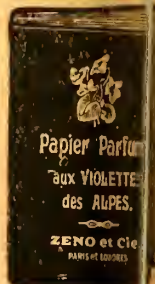
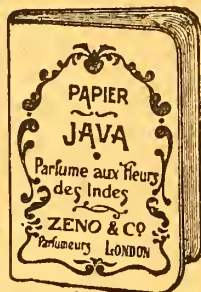
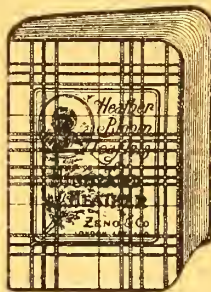


Best selling Book on the Market. 8/-, 15/-, 24/- gross. Extra per doz.



With Mirror, 30/- gross.

BOOKLETS UP TO DATE.
INDISPENSABLE POCKET TOILET COMPANION.



Gilt edge, satin bound for high-class trade, 3/6 doz.; with Mirrors, 4/- doz.



Nail Powder Leaves and Manicure Requisites, also Mirror... 4/- doz. A cheaper line in card covers, 2/6 doz.



Well-made Leather Wallet, with Gilt edge Powder Leaves, Also improved Nail Smoother & Polisher, &c., 8/- doz. Refills, 1/6 & 2/6 doz.



3/- per doz.



48/- gross.



Orange Sticks 1/2 doz. in bundle. 2/6 doz. bundles.



1 doz. in Box. 5/6 per doz. box.



TUBE WIND 3S.



18/- per gross.



PILE OINTMENT.
An efficacious preparation, prepared with witch hazel, neatly packed in 1 oz tubes, cartoned, complete with tubes, 8/- dozen.



3/- gro



COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

OF ALL KINDS.

Adeps Lanæ, Anhydrous, Odourless, 10 per lb.

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this paper on Terms as below.

Acetylo-Salicyl, 56 lbs. @ 1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.	Conf. Sennæ P.B., 14 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8 lb.	Inf. Cascarella Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
Benz. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.	Cream Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 76/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.	" Cinchona Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 28/6 cwt.; leviged. 3/- cwt. extra.	Creosotum Beechwood, P.B., 22 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.	" Gentiana Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Carbol Xtls., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 5/- each; Detached Cryst., 8/- each; 36-lb. Bots. @ 8½d. lb., Single Bots. 11d. lb.; Detached Cryst., 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.	Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.	" Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Crude Black, 45 Gall. Casks @ 10d. Gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each.	Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 6 1-lb. bts. @ 3/6 lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.	" Rbei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
eps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 10½d.; 7 lbs. @ 11d.	*Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.	" Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
eps Lanæ B.P., Anhydrous, 2 cwt. @ 52/6 cwt.; Hydrous @ 49/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 2/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 5/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 8/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 12/- cwt. extra.	*Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.	" Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
es Barb., English ground, 28 lbs. @ 66/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	" Raspberry, 5 lb. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.	" Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
in, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.	" Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.	Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 20/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 21/6 cwt.
mon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	*Ext. Belladonnæ Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.	*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10½d. lb.
mon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/1½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.	Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	" Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
mon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, ½d. lb. extra.	*Ext. Erag. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.	" Antim. Cblor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
mon. Cblor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.	Ext. Ergot. solid B.P., 7 lbs. @ 12/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/- lb.	" Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
ylis Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 12/3 cwt.; 2½ cwt. @ 12/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 14/6 cwt.	Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 4/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/11 lb.	" Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
ol, 1 lb. @ 13/9 lb.	*Ext. Glycyrr. Liq. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.	" Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/4d. lb.
ua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/11 lb.	" Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.	" Copaiba Bucba et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
" Anisi Conc. 1-40; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.	Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 4/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.	" Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
" Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.	*Ext. Ipecac. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 lb.	" Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
	*Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	" Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
		" Ferri Perchlor. Fort. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
		" Ferri Pospbb. Co. p.s. 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
		" Hamamelidis B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
		" Hypophosph. Co. p.s. B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
		" Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.
		" Morphinæ Acet. or Hydrochlor. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.
		" Opii Sed., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.
		" Plumbi Subacet. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2½d. lb.
		" Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
		" Rbæados pro syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.;

TWO GUINEAS & ONE GUINEA

ward will be paid as **First** and **Second** Prizes to any Chemist or Chemist's Assistant in Business who furnishes the best **workable** and **businesslike suggestion** for any Improvement **capable of adoption in our Weekly Advertisement in this Paper**. All Competitors must bear in mind the basis upon which the Business has been so successfully built up: viz., Cash with Order. Competitors should state their full Name, Address and Occupation, and whether they desire their name to appear in our Advertisement in the event of their being successful. The Competition will close on the 11th of June, 1910, so as to enable our Friends resident abroad to compete.

ua Aurant. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	Ext. Opū Solid P.B., 1 lb. @ 36/- lb.	*Liq. Rbei p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
Aurant. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.	*Ext. Opū Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/2 lb.	" Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Rosæ Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	Ext. Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.	" Sennæ Dulc., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Rosæ Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.	Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.	" Sennæ pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
Samh. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 23/6; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.	" Strychnina, Hyd. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
Samh. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.	Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.	" Tolut. pro. Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Laurocerasi, 53 lbs. @ 17/6 lb.; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	Ferri et Quinina Cit., P.B.; 500 ozs. @ 3d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 3½d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 3½d. oz.	" Trinitrini B.P. 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
Menth. Pip. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	Glycerin. Opt., D.D., 1-260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 99/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 100/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/1½ lb.	Mag. Calc. Leviss, 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
Amnt. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/8½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/10 oz.	Hexametylenetetramine, 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.	Mag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
" Cryst., 25 oz. @ 1/6 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/7 oz.	Honey, White Set, Jamaica, 3½ cwt. @ 36/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 47/- cwt.; Californian, ½ cwt. @ 56/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	Mag. Carb. Pond., 56 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Cobor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/3½ lb. Crude, good white about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.	Hydrargyrum P.B., 75 lb. bottle @ 19 10s.; 10 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.; Amon., 28 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; c. Creta, 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; Iodid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 8/9 lb.; Oxid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; Percblor. 28 lbs. @ 2/7½ lb.; Subchlor., 28 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 28 lbs. @ 2/7½ lb.; 7-lb. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 3 lb. quantities 2d. lb. extra, 1 lb. quantities 3d. lb. extra.	Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.
Cocum: No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.	Icthyol Ammon., 3 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.	Manna, fine New Flake, 14 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.
Cblal Hydras Cryst. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.	*Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.	Menthol, dry white cryst., 60 lbs. @ 8/8 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 9/1 lb.
*Crodylene, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.	*Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.	*Mist. Sennæ Comp. B.P., 20 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
*Croform, pure B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/8½ lb.; 6 1-lb. bts. @ 1/10½ lb.	" Bucba Conc. 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.	Morphinæ Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 7/11 oz.; 16 oz. @ 8/1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 8/2 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/6 oz.; Pur. Præcip., Bimeconate or Tart., 1 oz. @ 11/- oz.
Choppyll, 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.	" Calumbæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.	Morphine Diacetyl, 4 oz. @ 11/9 oz.; 1 oz. @ 12/6 oz. Hydrochlor., 6d. per oz. less.
Comæ Hydrochlor. B.P., 25 ozs. @ 6/10 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 7/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 7/6 oz.	" Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.	Myrrh, Gum, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Coma, 1 oz. @ 11/5 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 9/11 oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph. 1 oz. @ 10/7 oz.		Naphtbaline, Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 12/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 14/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 15/6 cwt.
Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.		Nux Areca, 1 cwt. @ 22/- cwt; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.; powder, English ground, @ 59/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only Terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers.

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FREE FROM TASTE, SMELL OR
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May be given to children in early infancy. The addition of a small quantity of the Magnesia prevents milk turning sour on the stomach.

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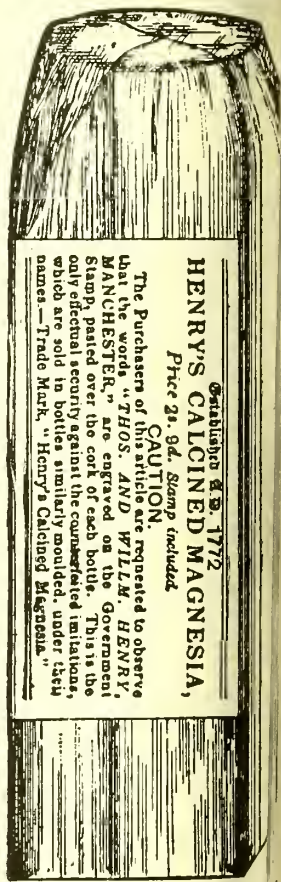
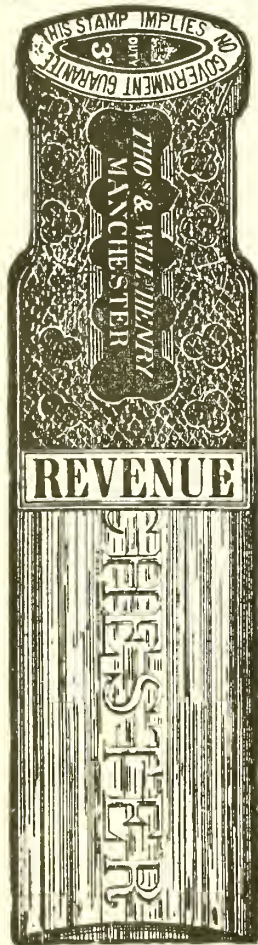
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Messrs. HENRY will be pleased to hear from Merchants who are suspicious of any Stock in their possession.

THE MAGNESIA MAY BE HAD THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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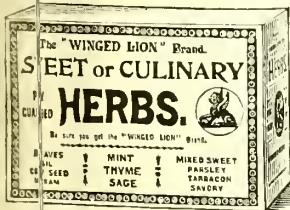
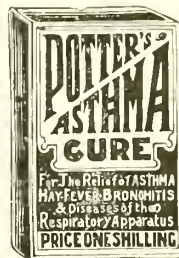
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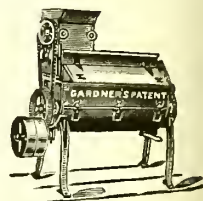
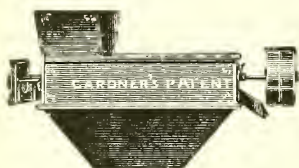
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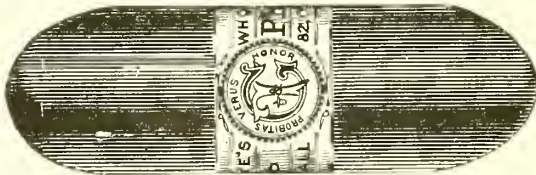
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*A quick-selling and effective Cure for
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SOAP, OINTMENT,
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EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED to the GENERAL
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*Chemists are invited to write for free samples
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COCKROACHES CLEARED WITH BLATTIS, THE UNION PASTE.

Guaranteed by E. Howarth, F.Z.S., who destroyed plague of them at Sheffield
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Supplied by order to His Majesty the King at Sandringham.

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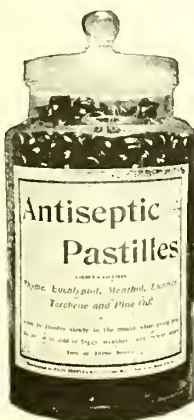
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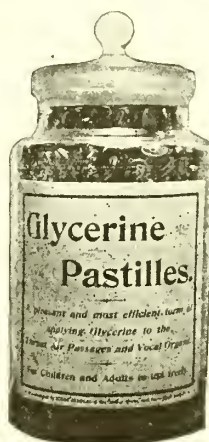
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Pastilles packed in free
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Antiseptic Throat Pastilles (Licorice, Terebene, Menthol, Eucalyptol, Wintergreen, Thyme, Pine Oil, and Glycerine)	1 6
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Eucalyptus Oil ...	1 6
Eucalyptus and Menthol ...	1 6
Menthol Pastilles ...	1 6
Delectable Jujubes (cut long) ...	1 6
Vice ...	1 6
Magnus Bonum Jujubes (cut long) ...	1 6
Menthol and Cocaine Pastilles ...	1 8
Eucalyptus, Menthol, and Cocaine Pastilles ...	1 8
Glycerine and Blackberry ...	1 6
Glycerine and Honey ...	1 6
Loon Juice ...	1 6
Licorice Pastilles ...	1 6

	Per lb.
Pine Oil ...	1 6
Antiseptic (eo. Terebene, Green) ...	1 6
Menthol and Pine Oil Pastilles ...	1 6
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Lime Fruit Juice ...	1 4
Linseed, Licorice, and Chlorodyne ...	1 -
Glycerine and Paregoric Pastilles ...	1 6
Malt Pastilles ...	1 4
Raspberry Pastilles ...	1 4
Strawberry ...	1 4
Apricot ...	1 4
Greengage ...	1 4
Black Currant ...	1 4
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Packed in Handsome Gilt
Tins with Litho. Labels
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PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR OAKEY'S KNIFE BOARDS,

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Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery, and are not injured as they are when common imitations of Oakey's Knife Polish or when Bath Brick is used.

Canisters, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 4s. each.

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The best and cheapest articles ever introduced to the Public, for expeditiously and brilliantly polishing Knives. Made in all sizes. Oakey's "Wellington" Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

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Imparts an immediate, brilliant, and lasting polish to all kinds of Stoves, Ironwork, &c. No WASTE, DIRT, or DUST in the use—adheres at once to the stove. Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each, and 1s. Boxes.

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In Circular Polished Blocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. each; packed also in fancy boxes at 6d. each, containing 1 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blocks or $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 1d. blocks.

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(REGISTERED.)

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For cleaning and polishing Furniture, Patent Leather, Oilcloth, &c. Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, Westminster Bridge Road, London. S.

A STRAIGHT TALK FROM THE GALVANIT CO.

Some Profit-Making Suggestions.

Some time ago we were called to account by the Trade for not making sufficient provision of stock to meet the demand we created for "Galvanit."

We replied that the fault was entirely on the part of the Trade. We duly notified the Trade of the advent of "Galvanit," and the arrangements made for its extensive Press advertising. With a few notable exceptions our Trade notice was received with the utmost indifference, and we were called upon to supply retail orders to an extent that completely disorganised our capacity.

We were then accused of attempting to secure direct trade.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

We now have another complaint against the Trade.

The Public write to us on many points with which the Trade should be able to deal. It is to the interest of the Trade to do so. The Public cannot be blamed for preferring to deal with those who evince a desire to serve their interests.

In every case where the Trader is taking an intelligent technical interest in the exploitation and explanation of the "Galvanit" process of plating, proportionately larger and more profitable sales ensue.

SALES-MAKING WINDOW BILLS AND SHOWCARDS.

Many London Traders make a window and counter show of "Galvanit." The exhibition of window bills and showcards enables the Trader to reap personal profit from the bold Press advertising of "Galvanit" in the London daily newspapers.

Send for a supply of "Galvanit" Window Bills and Showcards—and secure a larger share of sales created by this Press advertising.

LOCAL "GALVANIT" DEMONSTRATIONS.

Arrangements are now being made to give Store and Shop Demonstrations in all parts of the country to show the Public that "Galvanit" does all that it is claimed to do.

These Demonstrations sell *thousands* of tins of "Galvanit."

Write for early dates for a Demonstration on your premises.

THE KEEN INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC.

The way in which the Public thronged the recent London Demonstrations at Gamage's, Whiteley's, Benetfink's, and elsewhere, shows the extraordinary interest of the Public in "Galvanit," and it is this huge Public interest which creates a continuing opportunity of profit for the enterprising and businesslike trader.

The Trader who would like information on any point in the new "Galvanit" process which will enable him to reap a larger harvest of profit on a line which has perhaps never been equalled as a quick, big and continuous seller is cordially invited to write (or call) for information.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

COPPER "Galvanit" will be ready next week.

Order now—to-day—and secure first deliveries and large sales. **Copper** "Galvanit" will be boldly advertised.

All wholesalers can now supply **Silver, Nickel, Cadmium and Tin** "Galvanit" from stock.

THE GALVANIT MFG. CO. 6 & 7 George St.
Hanover Square, **LONDON, W.**

NO RATS SEEN SINCE USING DANYSZ VIRUS



Single Tube 2/- 3 Tubes 5/-

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P.A.T.A.

PROTECTED
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CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
SHOWCARDS
and

CLOCK-
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CATS

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proprietors,

DANYSZ VIRUS, Ltd.

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INCREASE YOUR RETURNS

BY SELLING

WITH'S PLANT FOOD

The Finest Fertiliser in the World.

SOLD IN TASTEFULLY
— ENAMELLED TINS. —

6d., 1- and 2 6, Retail Prices.

Attractive in any window or shop.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
LIBERAL TRADE TERMS

of 33½% on taking a small assorted
case containing 2 doz. 1- and 2 doz.
6d. tins,

With SHOWCARDS, PAMPHLETS, and HANDBILLS.

ALL ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID.

Special Manures for all purposes.
Pamphlets & Particulars Post Free.

Sole Manufacturers:

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DISINFECTANTS

WITH GUARANTEED
CO-EFFICIENCIES UP TO 17'0 (B.
TYPHOSUS TEST, RIDEAL-WALKER METHOD).
EVERY BATCH EXAMINED BY EXPERT BACTERI-
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LIQUID SHEEP DIP

Approved for Sheep Scab by the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, and
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in the proportion of One Gallon of Dip to Seventy Gallons of Water.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS may offer above goods under their OWN NAME & BRAND.



USED in the same manner as an ordinary SYRINGE.

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CHEMICAL WORKS: PRINCE REGENT'S WORKS, SILVERTOWN, LONDON, E.

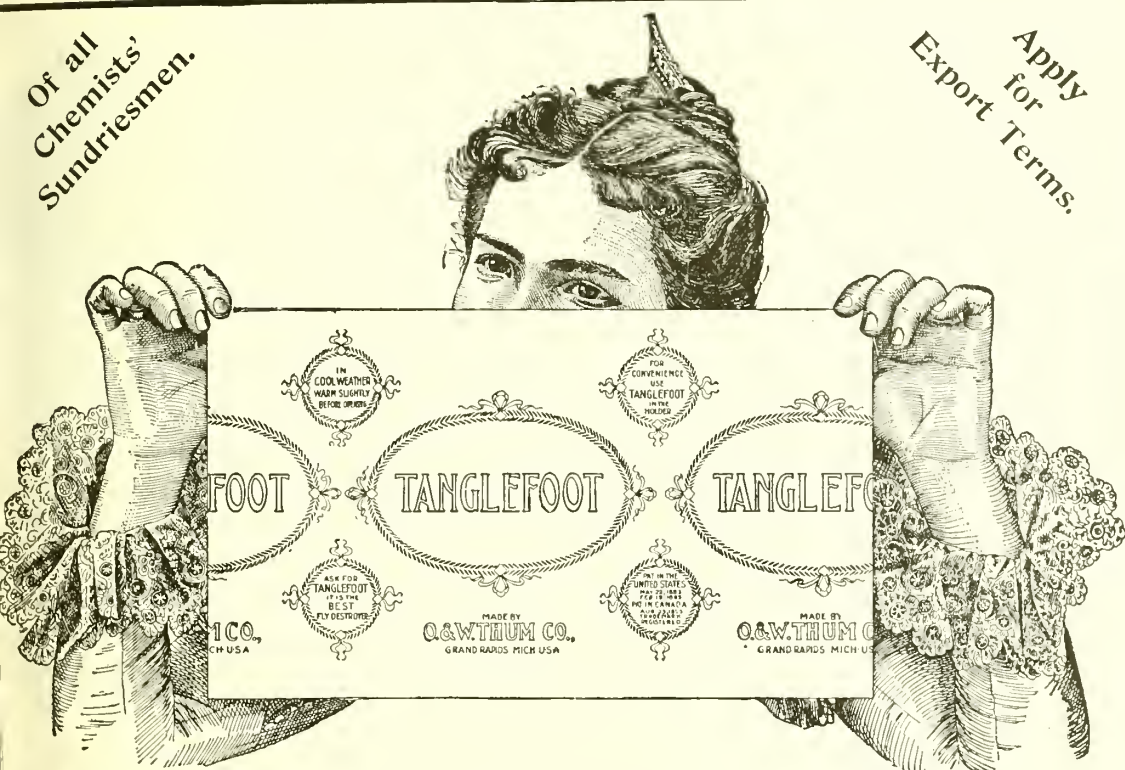
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SPRAYS.

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Of all
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for
Export Terms.



Sir James Crichton Browne,

his Presidential speech at the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, on August 6th, said:

"The Fly-plague in South Africa was markedly diminished wherever punctilious care in the prompt removal of all refuse from the vicinity of the camp was combined with a liberal use of

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER.'

The Times, August 9, '02.

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1 Case (containing 10 Boxes) 15/-, carriage paid 1/- extra.
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Single Box 150 Sheets 5/- post paid.

EVERY SHEET HERMETICALLY SEALED.

50 Sheets, like above, in a Cardboard Box. 10 Boxes in a Case.

EXPORT.—10 Cases are securely packed in a strong crate for Export.

Sold by all Sundry Houses or the Sole Importers—

ALABASTINE CO. (British) LIM.

CHURCH ST., SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.

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PROTECTED PRICES.

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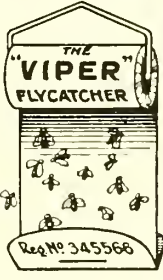
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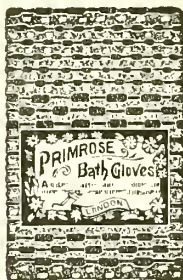
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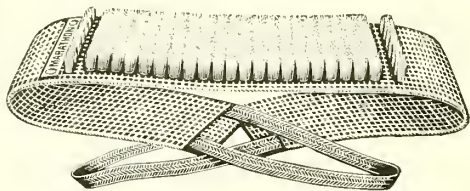
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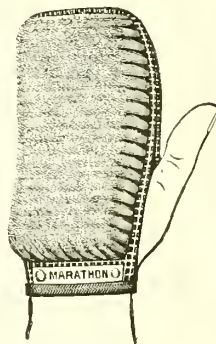
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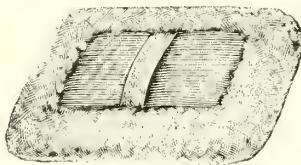
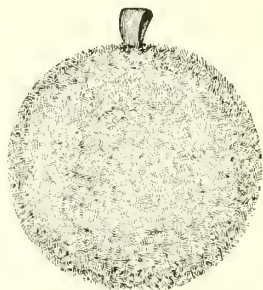
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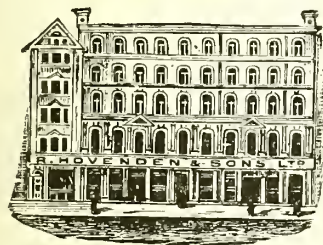
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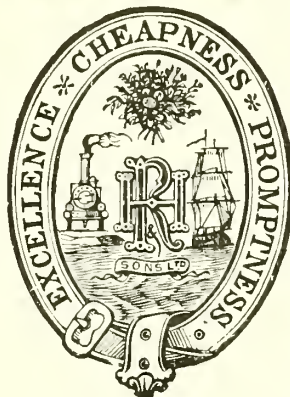


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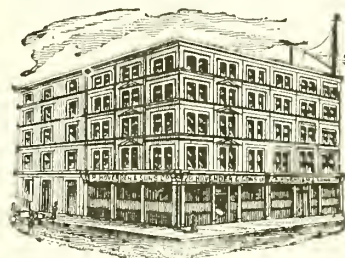
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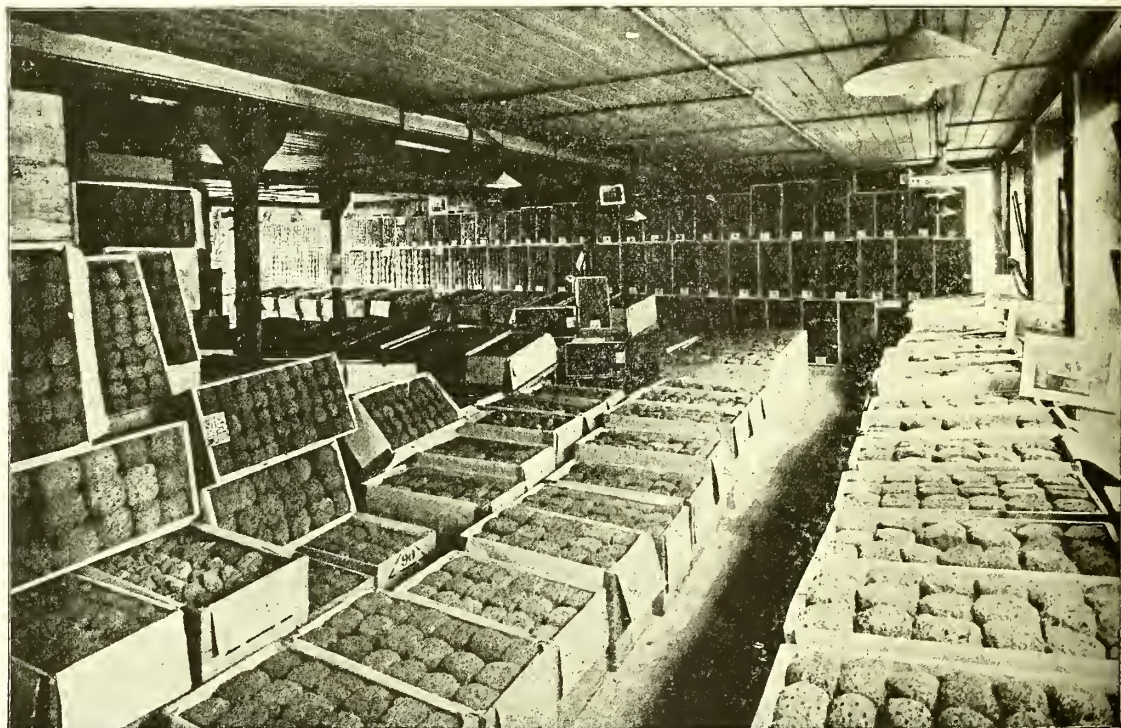
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140 " 1/9	160 " 1/-	" 80 " 4/-	" 80 " 36	" 80 " 26	" 70 " 26
140 " 26	140 " 13	" 70 " 46	Bath 70 " 4-	Bath 50 " 3-	" 60 " 3-
125 " 3/-	100 " 19	" 60 " 5-	" 60 " 46	" 36 " 4-	" 50 " 36
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Made in Purdah and Yellow Wood only. Satinwood 1/6 extra.

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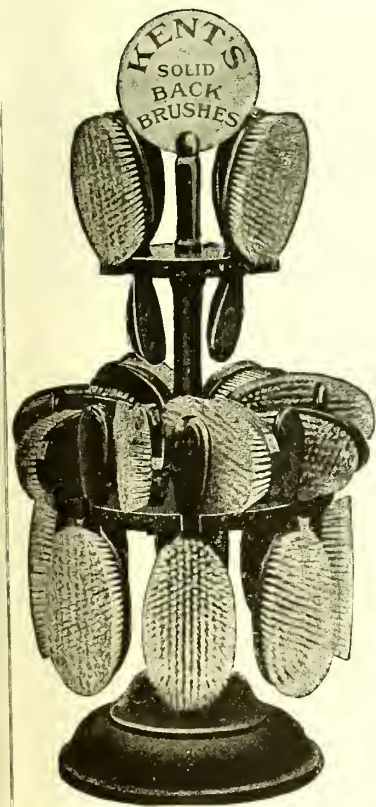
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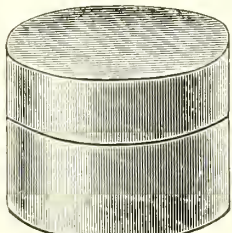
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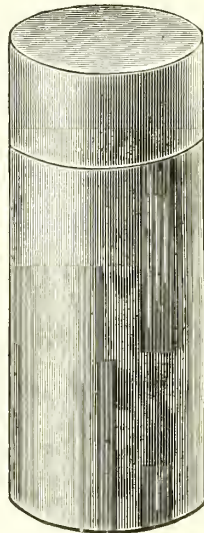
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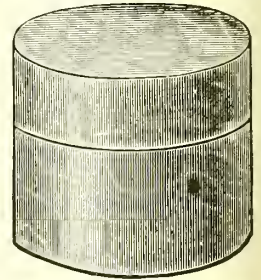


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5	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
6	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
7	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	2/6
8	2 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
9	2 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in.
10	2 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	3/6
11	2 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	4/6
12	2 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	5/-
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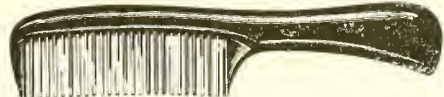
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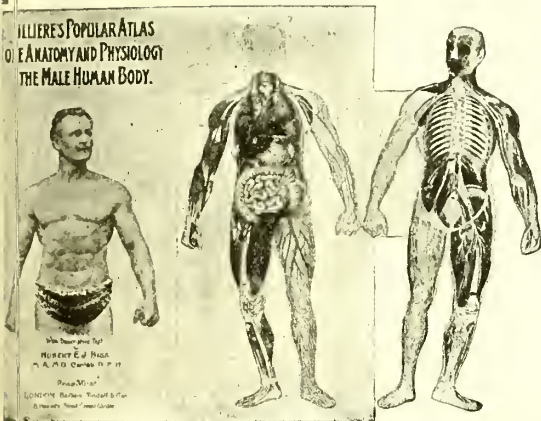
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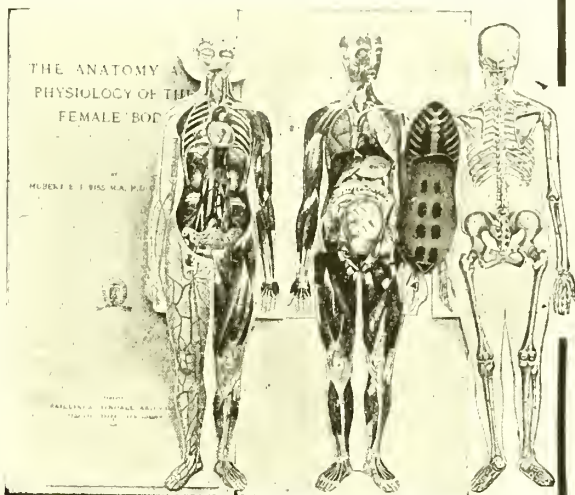
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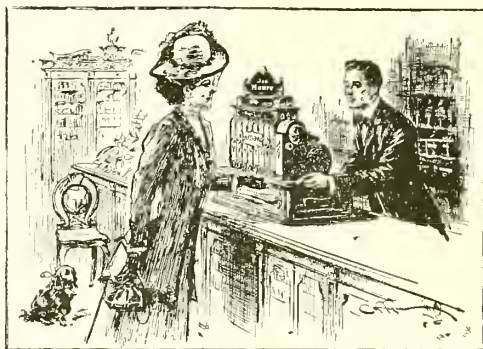
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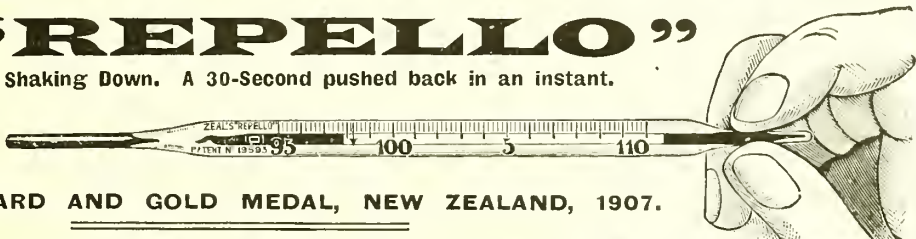
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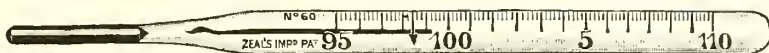
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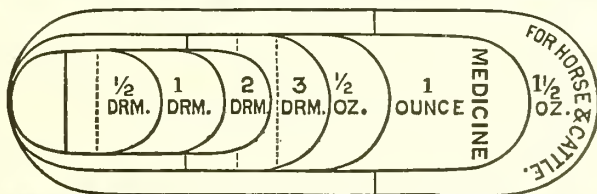
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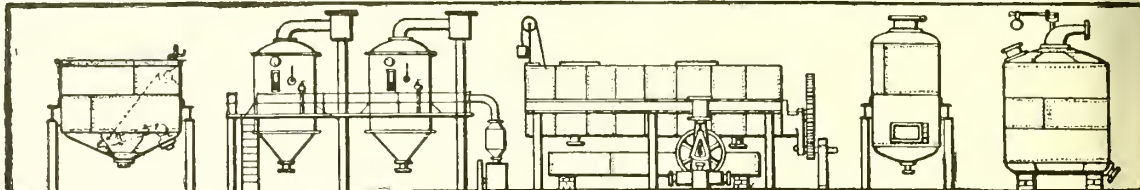


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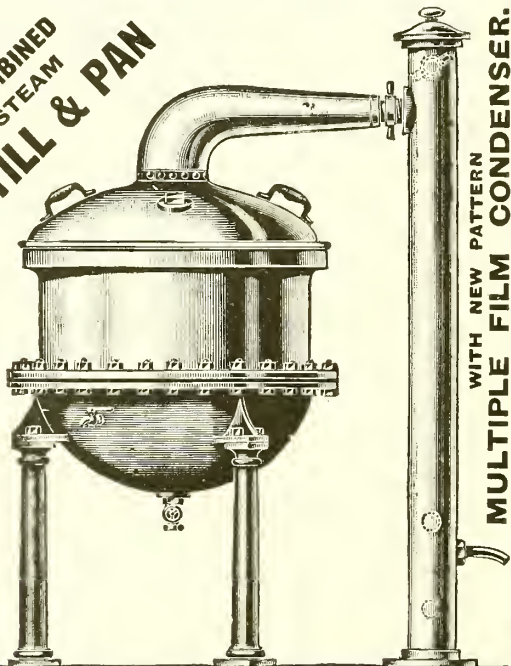
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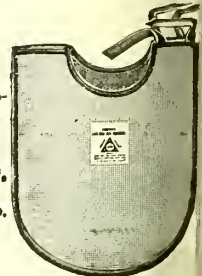
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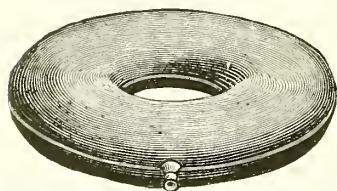


Fig. 1194.

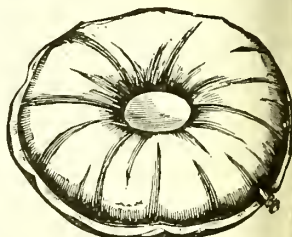


Fig. 1196.

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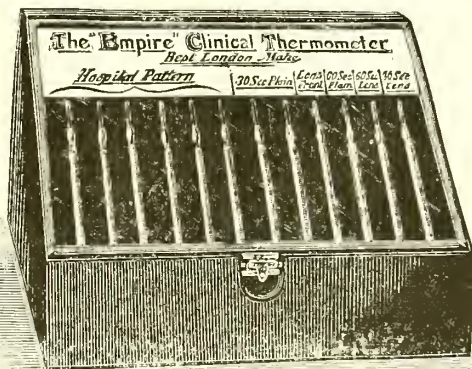
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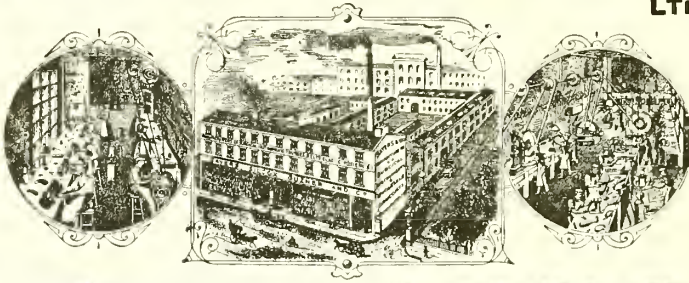
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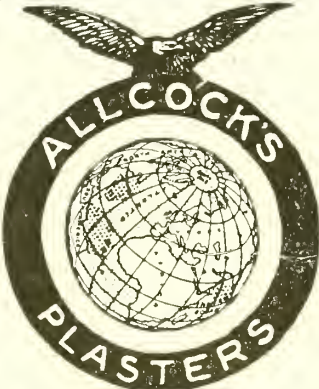
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SUPERIOR ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

From 3/9 doz. In all widths and qualities. Manufactured by
THE NORWICH CRÉPE CO. (1856) Ltd., St. Augustine's, NORWICH

Samples Free. Special Terms for Quantities.

Glycerine

Distilled, Refined, and for
Technical Purposes, sup-
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Hamburg Glycerine Manufacturer
HERMANN MEFFERT & CO.
Hamburg 5.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.



FATHER NEPTUNE'S SAFE FLOATS.

The Only Ones fitted with a Special Safety
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HOT WATER BOTTLES (Autumn Season).

Order now. Rubber still rapidly advancing. We can quote low. Write us.

Samples and Lowest Quotations on Application.

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**BEST ENGLISH MATERIALS
BRITISH WORKMANSHIP
ONLY
SMARTEST FINISH.**

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BAILEY'S TRUSSES

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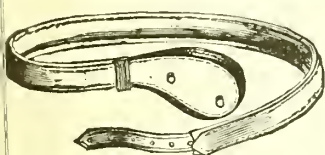


FIG. 31.

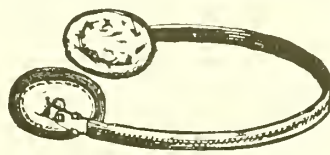


FIG. 40.

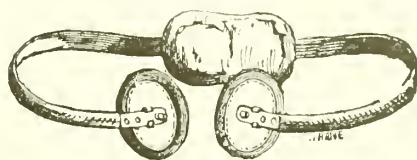


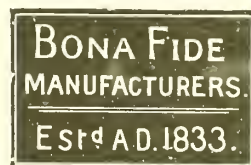
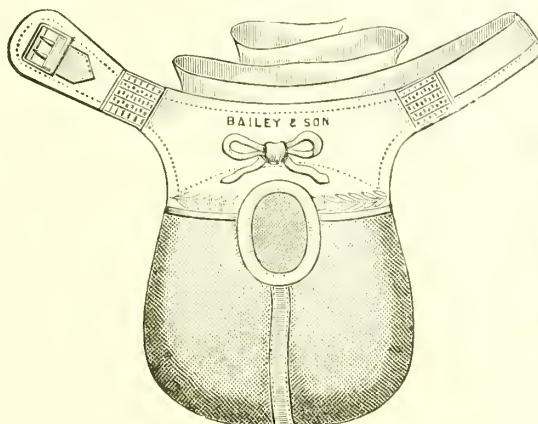
FIG. 41.

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BAILEY'S A B C SYSTEM.



More than Ever!!! The increasing number of Orders from Abroad PROVES what the "CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" says:

"Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a Bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of sizes. Messrs. BAILEY'S system is to mark every bandage with a number and a letter—4B for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, then A can be supplied; if too small, then C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually-increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus—

To repeat quote No. 4B Silk,

so that they are easy to pack away, easy to sell, easy to fit, while the quality is excellent, and is bringing a steadily-increasing demand."

Try a SAMPLE CABINET (Most Saleable Assortment).

	Per doz.		Per doz.
6 o. 1 Cotton, with tape, under-strings, Fig. 1	@ 8 9	3 No. 6 Silk, Superior Quality, with drawing-strings, Fig. 2	@ 26 6
6 o. 2 Cotton, with drawing-strings, Fig. 2	@ 11 -	3 No. 8 Silk, with bags to button on, Fig. 3	@ 26 6
6 o. 4 Silk, with drawing-strings, Fig. 2	@ 20 -		

Complete as above, price 33 -

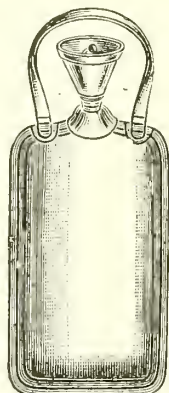
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THE HUTCHINSON CO.

... OFFER ...

TWO SPLENDID SELLING LINES.

**PRICES
RIGHT!**



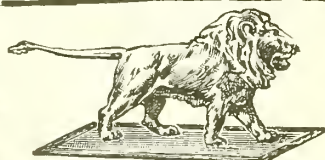
HOT WATER BOTTLES.
Our "Vanoric" Range withstand the hardest wear,
and are thoroughly up to date.



**QUALITY
RIGHT!**

"HEFTBAND" BANDAGES.
Antiseptic. Always ready for use. The easiest
applied of all bandages.

Current Price List forwarded on demand. Goods stocked by all the Leading Houses.
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THE LION OF THE DAY. BURGESS' LION OINTMENT

**Others may come and others may go,
But Lion Ointment stays for ever.**

For over thirty years this preparation has steadily progressed in public favour wherever the use of an Ointment is indicated, its sale is world wide, and the trade mark is protected by registration in all the Colonies, and other countries. To Chemists it may be considered an addition to their Sundries trade, as nearly all users of same require lint, bandages, antiseptic fluid, or some accessory.

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Telephone Number: 3365 (3 lines), London Wall.

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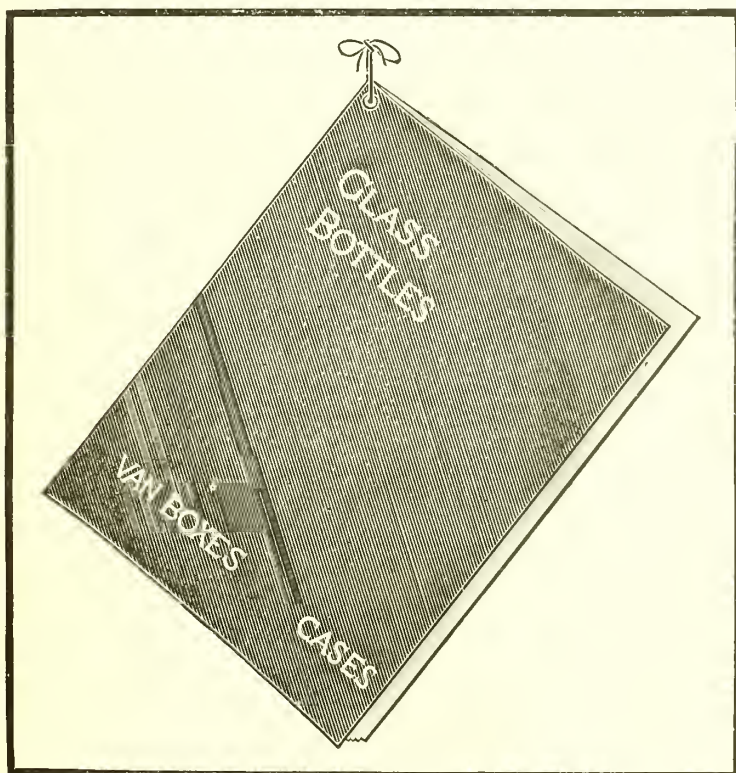
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Illustrated Catalogues free.



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WINCHESTERS
in Pale
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and Amber.

KILNER
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in Blue and
Amber.

DISPENSING
BOTTLES,
all sizes,
shapes, &
graduations.

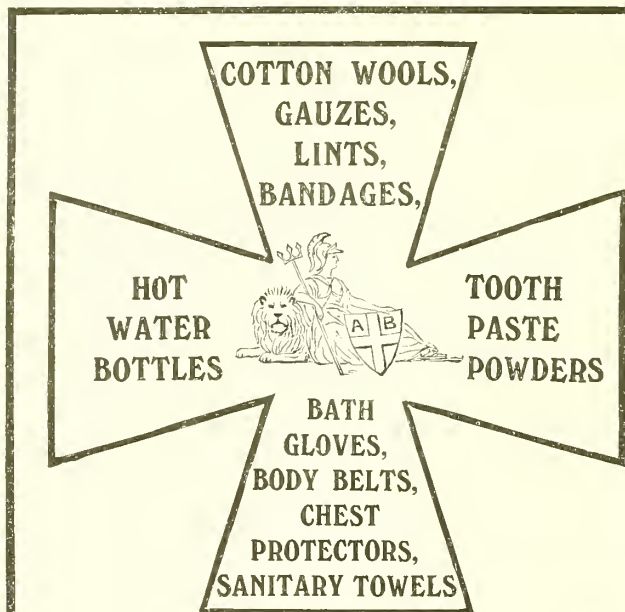
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AERATED
WATER
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Soppers,
Ork &
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Ork
Mouths.



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WE ARE EXHIBITING AT THE
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Royal Horticultural Hall, **MAY 9-13, 1910.**
LONDON.

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Nos. 15 and 16.

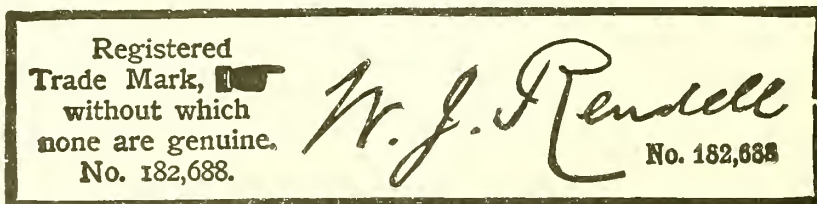
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CHEMIST SUNDRIES & SURGICAL DRESSING MANUFACTURER
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15 and 17 Worship St. } **LONDON, E.C.**
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SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK** are upon each box thus:



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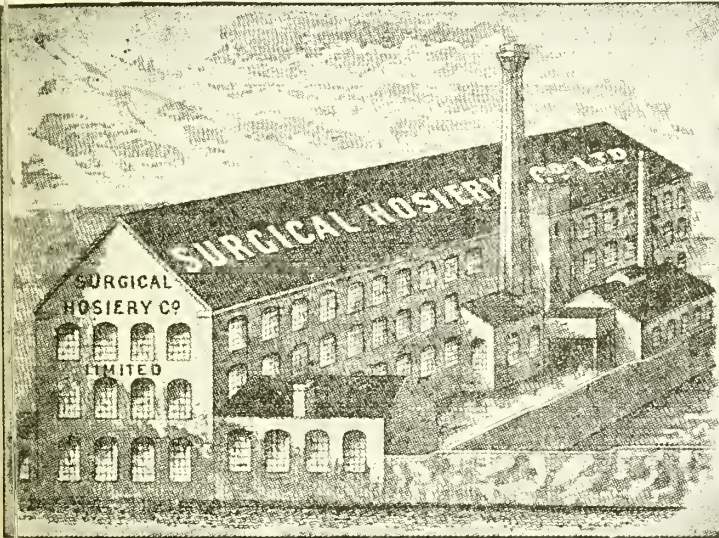
IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

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SURGICAL HOSIERY CO., Limited.

RUSSELL STREET, NOTTINGHAM.



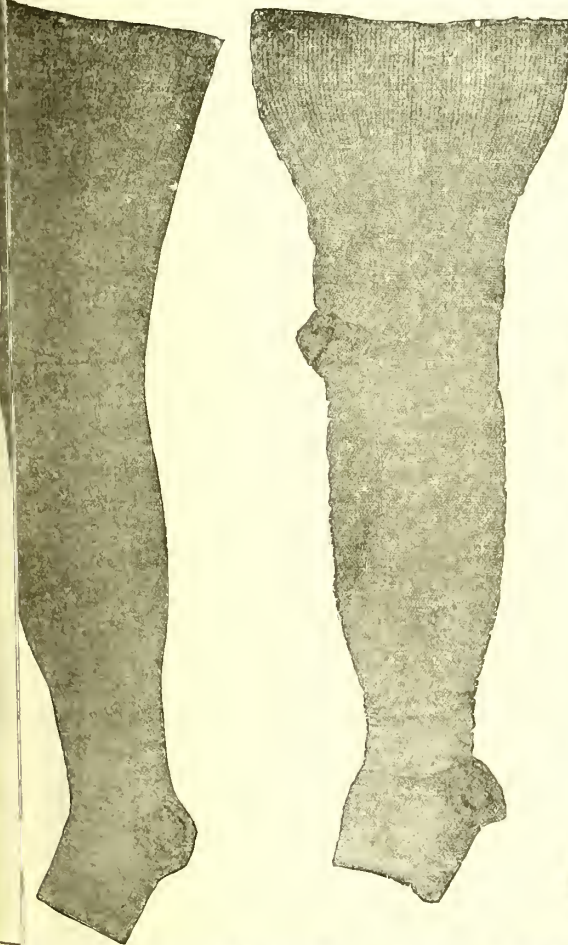
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*Best Shape
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IN DRAB, WHITE OR PINK.
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE SEND FOR
OUR SAMPLES AND PRICES.
TRADE LIST POST FREE. SPECIAL SIZES
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OUR MAKE.

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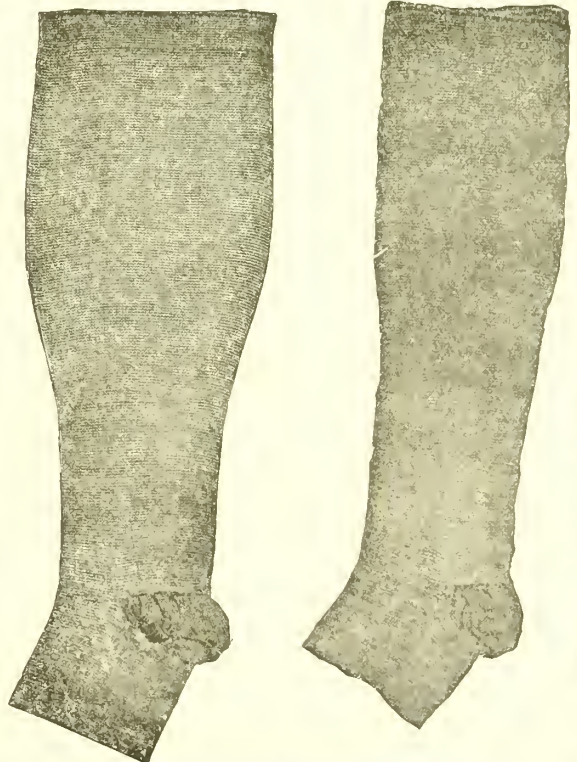


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New Designs in Abdominal Supporting Belts, knit
with smooth surface next to the body.
Seams all outside.

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THE NEW SYRINGE.

Hughes' Patent
(APPLIED FOR).

Beautifully finished and fitted. Simplest and most perfect drip preventer. Most attractive valve.

In the Patent Syringe no fluid flows out at the handle end, as it does to the great annoyance of the user in all syringes at present in use.

Any water which may have been forced behind the piston in the downward stroke is passed to the front again by two fluted channels at the nozzle end.

VERY BEST LONDON MAKE.

SIZES: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 1 oz.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 2 oz. Larger sizes to order. With thread or rubber piston.

Hughes' Patent Syringe must eventually take the place of the Syringes now on sale.

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The same principle is applied to Horticultural Syringes in the "Hortifex." The very best Syringe for Insecticides Solid brass, 18 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., fitted with one nozzle and two spraying roses, one of special fineness. Sells at 5/-. Liberal trade terms of C. J. Adie & Nephew, 156 Warstone Lane, Birmingham.

GLASS BOTTLES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR

**DISPENSING, COUGH MIXTURES,
POMADES, ESSENCES, &c., &c.**

Manufactured at

LOW PRICES

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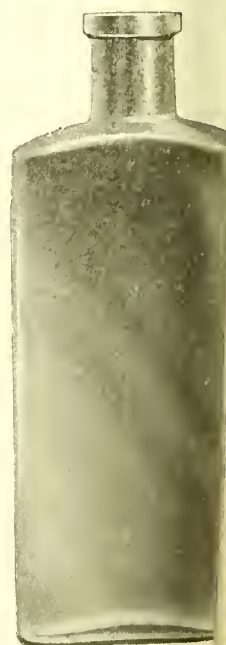
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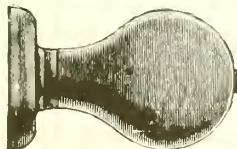
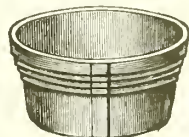
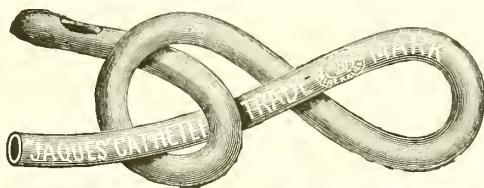


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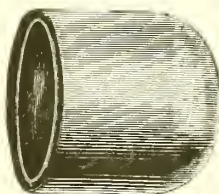


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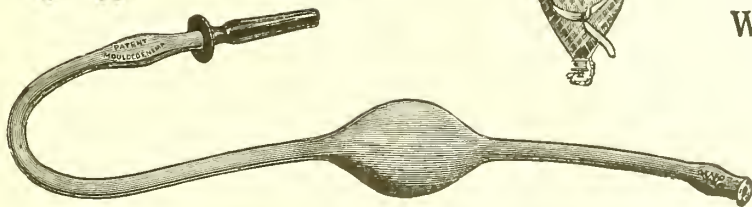
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TRADE MARKS.



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POUCHES,
MATS, BANDS,
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GARMENTS,
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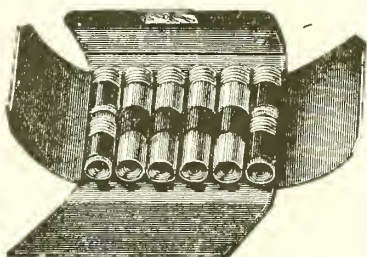
29 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E.C.



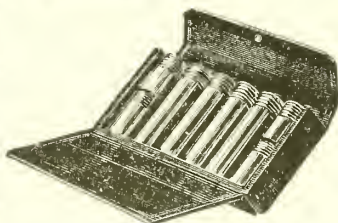
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**Family and Ships'
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Accident Emergency Cases,
Tablet Cases, etc.**

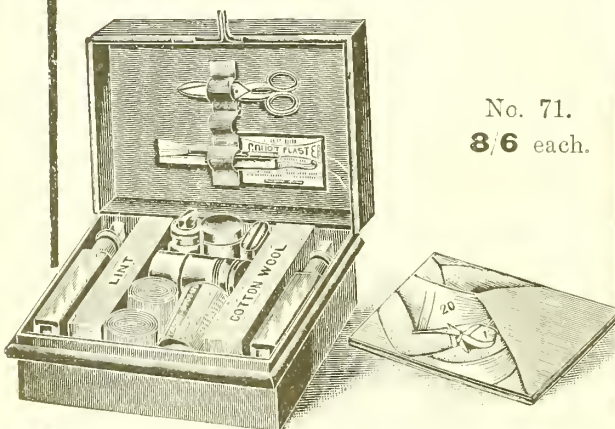


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Tablet Case,
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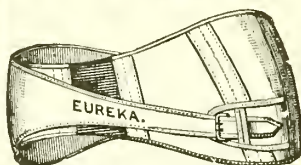


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*The LARGEST Bona-
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in the Trade for*

*Trusses. Abdominal &
Supporting Belts.*

*Hand Woven and Spiral
Elastic Hosiery.*

Sponge Bags, &c.

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Suspensory Bandages.

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Chest Expanding Braces

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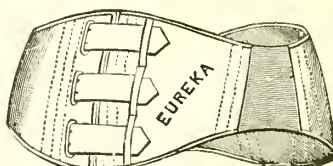
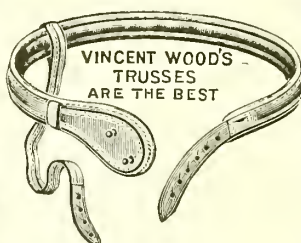
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Sole Agent for the

**"EUREKA" CRÊPE
VELPEAU BANDAGES.**

**Gold Medal Awarded
FRANCO-BRITISH
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Penwortham Mills, PRESTON,

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The New Shape, Oval Fronted Bottles, 6 ounce size; 8/6 per gross.

A Sample Free on Application.

*Will you please try our FIRST QUALITY BOTTLE
Round Edges, Plain or Graduated, Quinine Tinted.*

3 and 4 6 and 8 12 15 ounce.

9- 10- 15- 20/- per gross.

Six gross assorted or otherwise sent carriage paid.

**PANEL BOTTLES (New Series), Green or Blue Glass
Good Quality.**

*2 2 4 6 8 10 ounce. } In ordering please say
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WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

*3 6 1 1 2 ounce. } Plain or teaspoons.
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Established 120 years. Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank.

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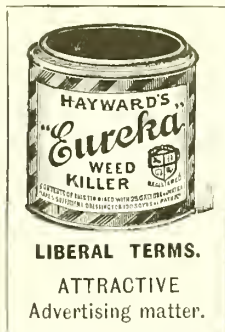
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SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

POWDER. In attractive enamelled tins.
Highly concentrated. Perfectly soluble. Fifty
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1 - tins for 12 gallons	} FREE TINS & CASES.
19 " " 25 "	
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Larger sizes, Lower rates.

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"EUREKATINE," the most successful
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1 -	For 2,000 feet space.
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" LAWN SAND.
" HELLEBORE POWDER.
" BORDEAUX MIXTURE.
HAYWARD'S "SUMMER SHADE."

Write for full
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"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"

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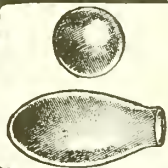
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Hand or Machine Made.

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Absolute Purity of Contents.

Best Finish.

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The Superior Quality of this Lint is admitted.

The VD Quality is quite pure, and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C, D, E, and F qualities are equally pure and absorbent.

Also other qualities for hospital use: XW and FF.

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Bandages, in Open Weave, Calico,
Domette, Flannel, and Muslin, from 1-in.
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Also Abs. Wool and Gauze, Tow, &c.

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JAVA POWDER**BOURJOIS, PARIS.**PRICES { 1 doz., 7/-; 6 doz., 6/9
 { 9 " 6/6; 24 " 6/3

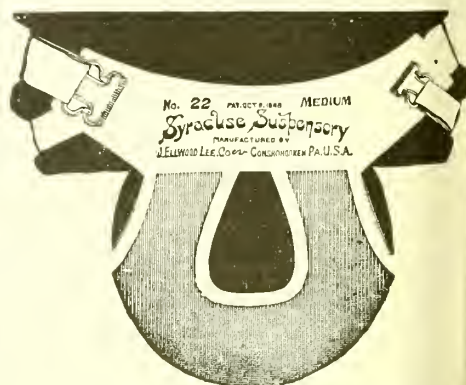
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Minimum Retail Price 8d. per Box.

BOURJOIS BRILLIANTINE.

617 is the best value in the market ... 7/- doz.

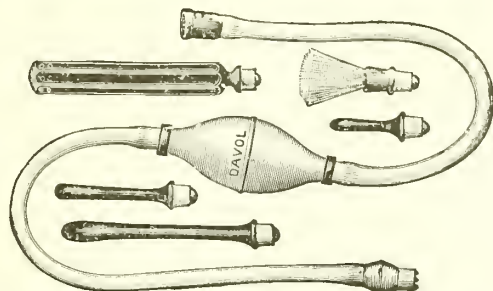
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The Best to Stock. In demand everywhere.

10. Cotton sack, non-elastic band	... per doz.	£ 0 3
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34. Fancy silk sack, ventilated, satin finish, silk elastic band	...	£ 0

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Recommended by the



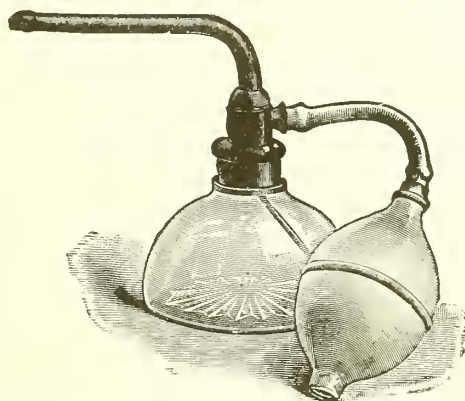
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The Valves are secured and cannot be lost, therefore ensuring efficiency at all times.

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SPRAY.

For the Toilet; also for Throat and Nasal Applications, and employment in the Arts. Made with Metal and Hard Rubber Tubes. Are unequalled for Quality, Efficiency, and Durability, great care being taken in their manufacture to have a first-class instrument in every respect.

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"STAG"

BRAND.



Specialities: Specialities:

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ASEPTIC DRESSINGS of all kinds, packed under **ROBINSON'S PATENT.**

CELLULOSE WADDING—Manufactured from pure White Pitch Pine Fibres.

COMPRESSED DRESSINGS—of great convenience where storage room is limited.

GAMGEE TISSUE, of which Robinson & Sons, Ltd. are Sole Makers.

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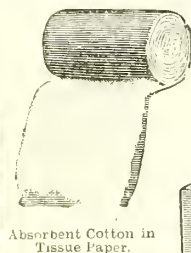
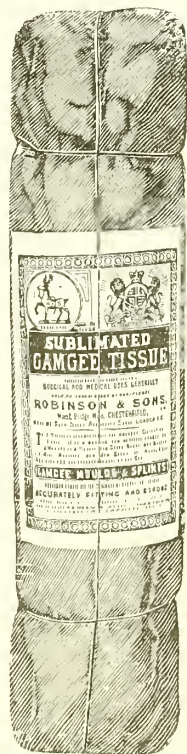
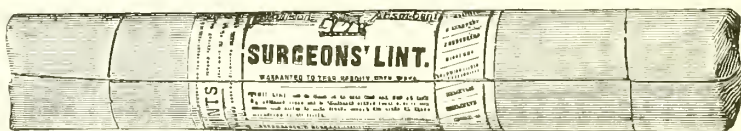
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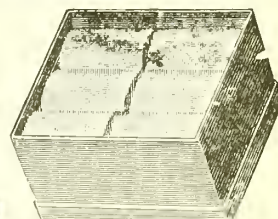
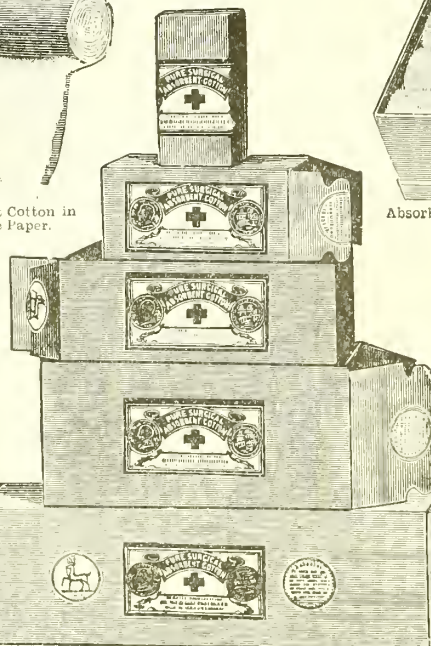
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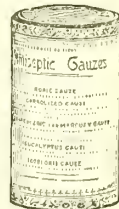
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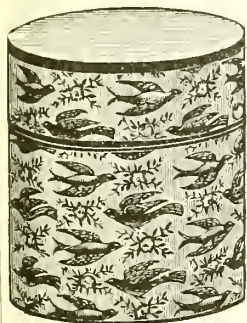
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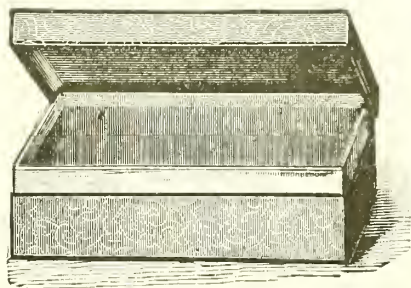
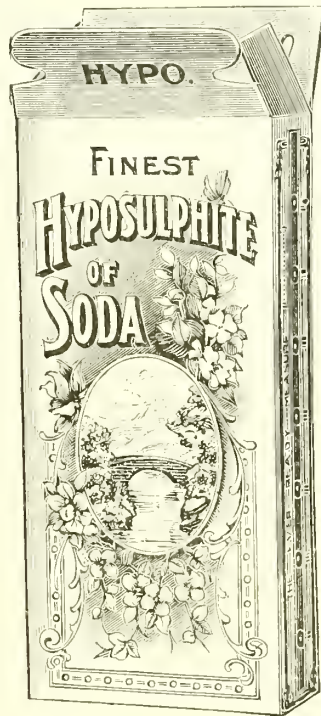
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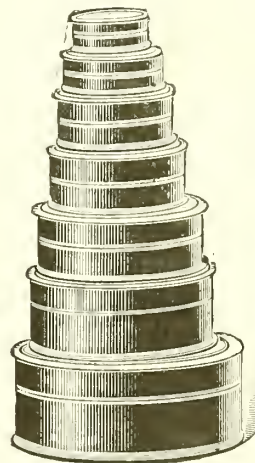
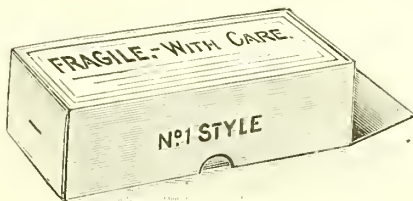


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